

National Child Sexual Exploitation Group

**Child Protection Committees' processes and
practices in relation to Child Sexual
Exploitation and Abuse: description of self-
evaluations**

June 2017

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1. Introduction

The National Child Sexual Exploitation Group asked all Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to complete a self-evaluation of their activities around Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSE/A) in autumn 2016. CPCs were asked to rate themselves as green (in place), amber (getting there) or red (not in place) on 19 questions relating to CSE/A work, and to provide narrative comments.

This report summarises the 25 responses received, covering 28 local authority areas and all three of the CPC consortium areas (East, West, North). The self-evaluation ratings are discussed here as where CPCs report high, medium or low confidence in their activities. These self-evaluations (and the narrative comments) have not been independently verified or evaluated. This report should not therefore be taken to endorse the CPCs' self-evaluations, nor any particular aspects of their activities, but rather to summarise local perceptions of activities around CSE/A as reported by the CPCs.

This report contains:

- A summary of self-reported high, medium and low confidence levels across CSE/A activities;
- Taking forward the learning from this self-evaluation;
- A more detailed description of the self-evaluation ratings and narrative responses for each question;
- Information on how the self-evaluation was carried out.

2. Self-reported high, medium and low confidence levels across CSE/A activities

2.1 Areas of Self-Reported High Confidence

By far and away the areas CPCs reported feeling most confident were around their provisions to practitioners in terms of **guidance and training**. This was reasonably consistent across all three consortia. These three questions stand apart from the other questions as areas of high confidence.

There was considerable diversity of practice described for these questions – for example some CPCs described overarching interagency guidance and some a range of practitioner tools; some CPCs provide training on multi-agency and/or single agency basis, some have different levels of training (e.g. awareness, specialist) for different staff groups; CPCs reported engaging with a wide range of agencies (e.g. Special Educational Needs (SEN) school staff, youth work, housing).

2.2 Areas of Self-Reported Low Confidence

CPCs reported feeling least confident about their activities on:

- collating statistics around missing children;
- consulting with young people on the development of services;
- diversity; and
- experience of working with victims of trafficking.

This was also largely consistent across the three consortia, though the North consortium reports slightly more ongoing work around consulting with young people. Again, these four areas stand apart from the other questions in terms of being areas of low confidence.

In terms of **collating statistics around missing children** some CPCs suggested that these figures were collected by individual agencies, but not reported/used by the CPC. CPCs also report relatively low levels of confidence for management information around CSE, which may suggest that collection and analysis of (quantitative) information is a general area of low confidence.

The low confidence in collating statistics around missing children contrasts with the high level of confidence around having a protocol for missing children, though many of these protocols were reported to be awaiting revision.

Many CPCs reported ongoing work in terms of **consulting with Children and Young People (CYP)** about services. This appeared to be because many had

mechanisms for consulting with young people, but were less confident that this was, or would continue to, inform service planning/delivery in relation to CSE/A.

Where CPCs were able to describe work around **diversity** this was mostly around lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or intersex (LGBTI) and disabilities, with only one CPC respectively mentioning boys or work with minority ethnic children (one other CPC mentioned minority ethnic activities in relation to trafficking). CPC work in this area was also mostly described in terms of staff training/tools; one CPC mentioned diversity in terms of CYP awareness.

Some CPCs that had worked with **child victims of trafficking** appeared to be reporting that they had only done this once. Across the CPCs therefore working with child victims of trafficking appeared to be the exception rather than the norm. Several CPCs commented that child trafficking was not known in their area – one of these suggested that there may therefore be a need for further work to ensure effective identification.

There was not always clarity about the respective definitions of CSE and trafficking and there appeared to be a low level of awareness around internal trafficking.

CPCs were more likely to have a trafficking protocol in place than to have worked with victims of trafficking; the Northern consortium reported low confidence in terms of having a trafficking protocol (8 out of 11 returns marked this question red) compared to other areas of Scotland.

2.3 Areas of Self-Reported Medium Confidence

Very few CPCs reported that work in relation to wider **community awareness** of CPC was green (in place) – 19 out of 25 CPCs reported that this work was amber (getting there).

A wide range of activities had been started in relation to night-time economy (often firstly with taxis) and somewhat less in terms of parents/carers. Several CPCs reported doing local level public awareness work tied into national campaigns and seeing a good result from this.

CPCs reported middling to low levels of confidence around **briefing and training Chief Officers and Elected Members**.

There appeared to be more consistent activity around Chief Officers than Elected Members, and some concern about activity needing to be regular/ongoing rather than ad hoc/one off. CPCs varied as to whether CSE was a standalone topic or integrated into overall child protection activities.

Although CPCs were relatively confident in terms of having a **workplan** and having structures to review this, they appeared less confident around how their workplan would develop to **reflect emerging practice** and around **CSE management information**.

Many CPCs interpreted the question about having their workplan reflect emerging practice as about management information or cases – few described considering external sources/guidance or reflecting developments about training/service provision. No CPCs described their consultation with CYP as feeding into their workplan development.

As noted above, collation of management information around CSE was an area of low confidence, though not quite as low as data about missing children specifically. Some CPCs identified particular gaps or weaknesses in their CSE data collection, and a few noted particular work in progress to tackle these concerns.

CPCs reported middling levels of confidence around work with **perpetrators**, with the West consortium somewhat less confident on this question.

Most CPCs reported generic offender management structures, rather than specific CSE work; some stated that this was a question for police/Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) rather than the CPC. While some CPCs mentioned young offenders, no CPC discussed issues around peer CSE or young people who might be both exploited and exploiting others.

CPCs reported middling levels of confidence about the provision of **recovery services**, with the North consortium slightly more confident on this question. Some CPCs commented that they did not have information to answer this question – sometimes connected to a current mapping exercise in their area

CPCs pointed to a range of different gaps in provision, e.g. age or gender restrictions, or raised specific concern about lack of, or inflexible, provision. They reported relatively few CSE/A or trauma specific services, but several reported that other/generic services might work with children affected by CSE/A (e.g. CAMHS, sexual violence services). Some appeared to have concerns about the availability/suitability of non-specific services, and some were confident in this provision, which may reflect differing assessments of local need or how services are provided locally.

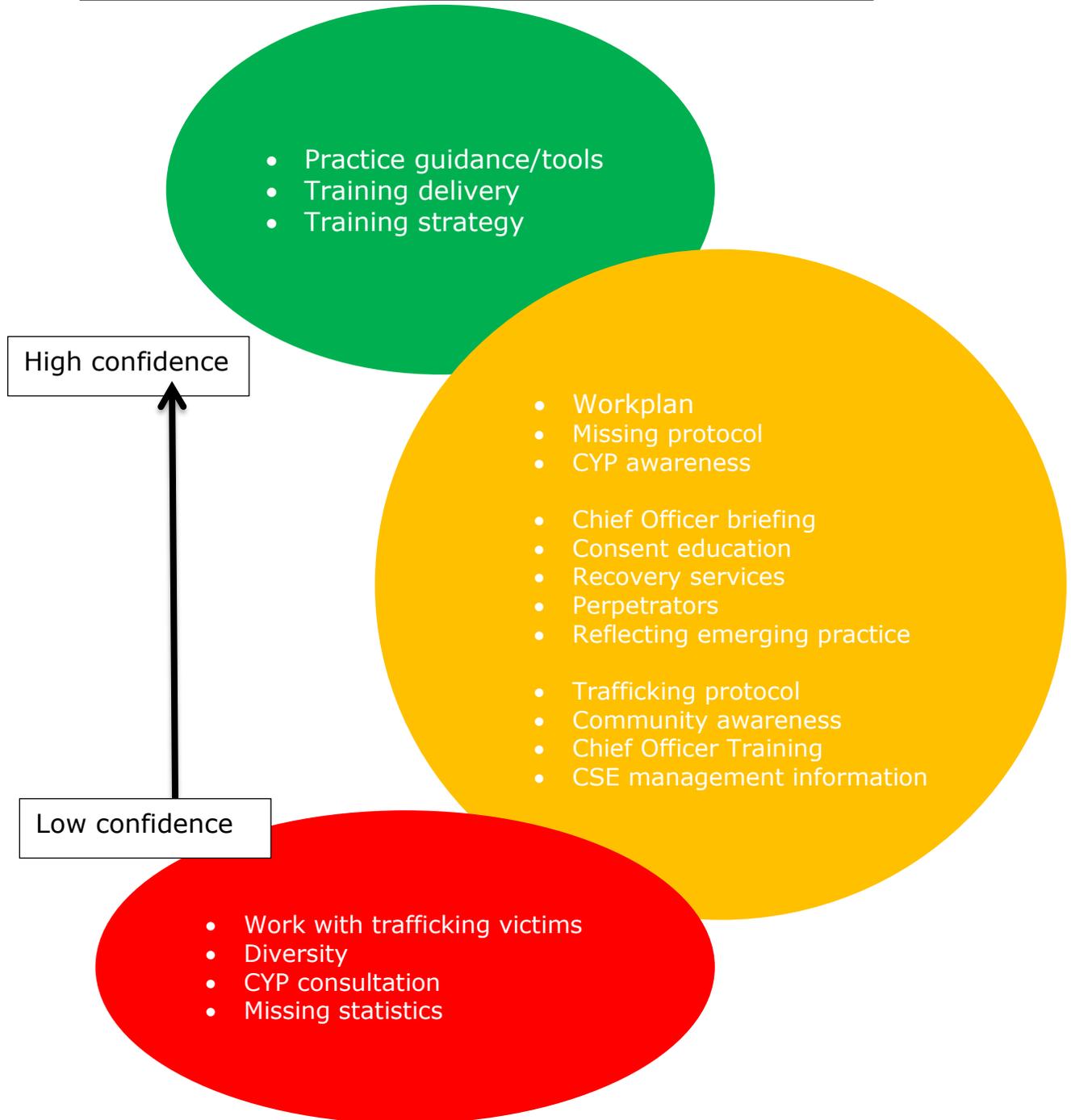
CPCs reported middling levels of confidence about the provision of **awareness programmes to young people** in education/residential settings, both on CSE and in terms of **consent and gender education**.

CPCs reported gaps and inconsistencies on both these questions, including that not all schools had provision, sometimes not at all and sometimes not regularly;

whether inputs were only at secondary or also at primary level; and whether inputs covered all aspects of CSE. Several CPCs described current work around online safety, and not necessarily around other aspects of CSE. CPCs did not discuss evaluation of education provision or how programmes were contributing to prevention/reduction of CSE, and how this affected future planning.

Figure 1 presents approximate groups of the questions, split into self-reported areas of high confidence, medium confidence and low confidence; within the medium confidence grouping sub-groups are also suggested. These groupings are approximate, based both on where CPCs report a high level of activities that are green (in place) and a low level of activities that are red (not in place). Appendix B provides a table with further commentary on the rankings.

Figure 1: Approximate groups of CSE/A activities by CPC self-reported confidence levels



3. Taking Forward the Learning from the Self-Evaluation

The National CSE Group proposes a number of actions to take forward the learning from this self-evaluation, including disseminating the information to other relevant groups and impact on its own work, including through hosting a series of shared learning workshops.

Child Protection Committees Scotland (CPC Scotland)

The National CSE Group will formally present the self-evaluation report to CPC Scotland with a request to consider what actions they will take in response.

Scottish Government

The National CSE Group will present relevant information from the self-evaluations to parts of Scottish Government or strategy/working groups, including:

- The Child Trafficking Strategy Group – to consider actions around for example supporting CPCs to understanding the relationships between CSE and trafficking, and to raise awareness of internal as well as international trafficking;
- Equally Safe – to consider the information reported around CSE and consent/gender awareness and education programmes for young people;
- Voice of the Child – to consider following on from these reports how to ensure that children’s views are not only collected but that these views are then actively used;
- Missing – to consider issues of data collection and analysis at a local level relating to missing children and how to support CPCs in their activities in this area.
- Child Internet Safety Plan – to consider reported local activities around for example internet safety education in schools and awareness raising with parents and carers.

Shared learning workshops

The National CSE Group supported a series of local shared learning workshops across Scotland in 2017. A summary of the self-evaluations was presented at the workshops and used to inform the content, for example to discuss areas which had been reported as low confidence. A report of these shared learning workshops is available alongside this report; Appendix D summarises the key thinking around this report which was considered in developing the workshops.

Future work planning for the National CSE Group

The self-evaluation will inform the future work of the National CSE Group, including:

- Priority topics for future work - based on where CPCs currently report lower levels of confidence, e.g. diversity;
- Local and national relationships – some CPCs described using local level campaigns to enhance the effectiveness of national campaigns, and the

National CSE Group will consider how to further support such links between national and local activities;

- Consistency and coherence – in several areas of activities the self-evaluations suggested gaps or patchiness in provision. The National CSE Group will consider how it can best support good practice across Scotland.

Future monitoring of CSE/A activities

The National CSE Group believes that the self-evaluation should be repeated to monitor changes in local confidence around CPC activities. It is important that CPCs realise benefits from having taken part in the self-evaluation in order to encourage participation in the future. The National CSE Group will consider how to support local areas benefit from the self-evaluation (including through the shared learning workshops) and work towards repeating the self-evaluation in 2018.

4. Description of the Self-Evaluation Ratings and Narrative Comments by Question

The self-evaluation consisted of 19 questions, presented in six sections. The responses provided by the CPCs, both the self-evaluation ratings and narrative comments, are presented here for each question.

4.1 The risk that children and young people are exploited is reduced through a focus on early identification and prevention

1. Does your CPC have a training strategy that reflects the national framework for child protection learning and development to raise awareness and better equip practitioners dealing with CSA/CSE?

Key points:

- CPCs reported high confidence: ranked 3 out of 19. More than two-thirds of CPCs assessed themselves as green, only one reported red.
- Aspects considered include single/multi-agency, different needs of different staff groups (e.g. awareness raising versus specialist training).

Most CPCs reported that they had an appropriate training strategy for child protection/children's services, with a specific focus on CSE. Comments on the provision of training included general awareness raising for a wide range of staff and particular training for specialist/intensive staff; integration of CSE in Child Protection (CP) training as well as the provision of specific workshops; the provision of specific website materials to support professionals outwith training; and the delivery of training both in multi-agency and single agency settings.

Where CPCs did not assess themselves as green they often commented on their training strategy being in the early stages of development or implementation, or needing to be more coherent or cover more aspects of CSE. One CPC noted the challenging of maintaining both core and specialist training at a time of resource pressure.

2. Has CSA/CSE training been delivered across agencies/services targeting all relevant staff groups?

Key points:

- CPCs reported high confidence: ranked 2 out of 19. No CPCs assessed themselves as red.
- Training being delivered to a wide range of agencies (primarily police, social work, education, health, third sector).

Many CPCs reported delivering training to a wide range of agencies including: Police, social work, education, health, residential staff, foster/kinship carers, voluntary organisations, housing, independent providers, youth work, private boarding schools, SEN school team, community wardens, CCTV operatives, night-time economy, public.

Some CPCs identified that training was awareness raising or was more complex covering identifying, assessing and responding (including risk assessment). Some CPCs noted ongoing work to extend their training, for example by including training that went beyond awareness raising or by further work to reach staff groups that had been less engaged so far.

The majority of CPCs described face to face training, including half day and full day options. Some CPCs also mentioned access to e-learning modules. Some CPCs noted provision of training courses on particular aspects relating to CSE, e.g. online, disclosure, missing.

Some CPCs noted that training was provided through a train the trainers model. Training packages mentioned include Barnardo's, West of Scotland consortium guidance, CEOP, Working Together for Missing People.

3. Has training/awareness raising been undertaken with Chief Officers and Elected Members?

Key points:

- CPCs reported middle to low confidence: ranked 14 out of 19. Many CPCs said this work was in progress.
- Range of activity around briefing Chief Officers and Elected Members, with concerns that this activity is not ongoing or does not reach both groups.

Several CPCs described providing briefings, reports or awareness raising to Chief Officers/Elected Members either on CSE specifically or including CSE in wider child protection briefings; some specifically referenced events/briefings post the Jay report (including one delivered by Alexis Jay). Several CPCs commented on the need to ensure that training continued or that both Chief Officers and Elected Members were covered. One CPC noted that its annual conference had been focused on CSE, and attended by Elected Members and Chief Officers.

4. Has your CPC developed CSE practice guidance and/or tools to support and inform practitioners?

Key points:

- CPCs reported their highest level of confidence: ranked 1 out of 19. 20 out of 25 CPCs assessed their activity in this area as green.
- Most CPCs described interagency guidance being in place; some noted a range of tools available to practitioners.

Many CPCs specified that they had interagency guidance in place, often CSE specific, sometimes contained with Child Protection or Vulnerable Young People's guidance, or under-age sexual activity guidance. Some CPCs noted that this had been implemented with training.

Several CPCs described a range of tools available to practitioners, such as a short guide, risk matrix, top tips, screening tool (though two CPCs also noted the need for a screening tool).

5. Have awareness programmes been delivered to children and young people to raise awareness of CSE within education/residential settings

Key points:

- CPCs reported medium to high confidence: ranked 6 out of 19, but with few green and many amber responses for this high a ranking. Slightly more confidence than on provision of education on gender and consent.
- Provision inconsistent – some but not all schools, differences in quality/coverage of subjects; mostly secondary schools; not always regular, planned inputs. More activity reported in relation to internet/online behaviour than other aspects of CSE.

CPCs narrative responses to this question suggested a number of gaps; some CPCs specifically noted concerns about lack of consistency or provision not being across all schools, or provision being on an ad hoc rather than planned basis.

In some CPC areas there appeared to be little or no provision until secondary school age; some CPCs did not comment on whether there was provision for primary age. Only one CPC mentioned RSHPE (not CSE specific) for an additional support needs school. Most CPCs described provision in terms of schools; a small number mentioned provision in residential units. Two CPCs noted provision through other settings/stakeholders - the NHS and a Youth Football Academy.

Some CPCs responded to this question primarily, or solely, in terms of internet safety. Some CPCs linked CSE awareness to healthy relationships education, but provided less information about this than about activities relating to online behaviour.

No CPCs included any information about the evaluation of these programmes, whether they were having an impact on prevention of CSE or increasing young people's awareness or resilience. Two CPCs did mention targeting awareness programmes to schools or young people identified as at particular need/risk.

Training was delivered by the schools but also by a range of external stakeholders (including Police, Baldybane, Barnardo's, Rape Crisis); materials that were used included NSPCC and the Snapchat Bad Romance story. One CPC noted that Scottish Government CSE posters were also up in their schools.

6. Local arrangements are in place to raise awareness and ensure that CSE is a priority for a) parents/carers, b) local communities, c) night time and other business economies.

Key points:

- CPCs reported medium to low confidence: ranked 13 out of 19. Mostly work in progress - joint fewest green responses of any question.
- Wide range of work in progress around parents/carers and night-time economy, the latter often tended to start with taxi drivers.
- CPCs reported benefits from running local public awareness campaigns tied into national work.

In terms of public awareness, several CPCs commented that they had had local campaigns/undertaken local awareness raising tied into the national CSE campaign; one CPC commented particularly on how good an impact they had seen from having a local campaign alongside national campaigns. Several CPCs also identified publicly accessible material on their websites.

A few CPCs identified particular work around parents and carers, including a leaflet on CSE given at the time a child moves from primary to secondary school, large scale presentations in partnership with Police Scotland, parents' evenings focused on online safety; one CPC noted the relevance of its own staff also being parents.

Several CPCs stated that they had started work around night-time economy, including provision of leaflets or training. Taxi drivers were commonly identified, but also hotels and licensed premises. Some CPCs had engaged with their local licensing boards on this work. One CPC stated that CSE was being incorporated into PROTECT/PREVENT training for night-time economy industries.

4.2 Strategy and governance

7. Chief Officers and Elected Members receive clear written statements and information with regard to CSE and are regularly briefed on other local strategic partnerships work in relation to CSE.

Key points:

- CPCs reported middling levels of confidence: ranked 7 out of 19. More CPCs described this work as ongoing than in place.
- More activity with Chief Officers than Elected Members; variation between scheduled and ad hoc briefing.

More CPCs reported on their briefing to Chief Officers than to Elected Members. CPCs reported a range of structures for briefing Chief Officers, most commonly through CPC reports, but also in relation to Integration Joint Boards/Health and Social Care Partnerships and Violence Against Women Partnerships (VAWPs). One CPC mentioned a joined up approach between the CPC, Adult Protection Committee and VAWP.

CSE appeared to be incorporated in a structured way into reports for some CPCs, but to be more ad hoc for others - some CPCs reported that CSE had a particular place in their child protection reports, and one CPC reported that CSE briefing was agreed in the schedule for elected members; other CPCs more suggested that CSE would be included in child protection reporting “when relevant” or “invariably”.

8. The child protection committee has a CSE workplan which is regularly monitored and updated to reflect practice and identified areas of priority

Key points:

- CPCs reported high confidence: ranked 4 out of 19. Three CPCs reported red for this question (a relatively large number for this high a ranking).
- Mostly standalone CSE workplans, monitored by CPC subgroups at regular intervals and subject to wider review; some updates required to incorporate the refreshed National Action Plan.

Several CPCs reported that their workplan was monitored by some form of subgroup of the CPC, bimonthly, quarterly or 8 times a year. Regular monitoring was often supplemented by specific review, with reports of reviews May 2016 and October 2016. A small number of CPCs stated that CSE was incorporated into wider improvement plans.

Some CPCs stated that their workplan required further review following the publication of the refreshed National Action Plan. One of the CPCs which assessed themselves as red on this indicator reported that they had been waiting for the National Action Plan to develop their workplan, and had a workshop scheduled for October 2016; another stated that their improvement plan was in development; the final red CPC provided no narrative comment.

9. The CPC receives regular information relating to emerging CSE knowledge/practice which is routinely analysed and issues reflected within the CPC workplan

Key points:

- CPCs reported medium confidence: ranked 11 out of 19.
- Many CPCs interpreted this question as relating to management information and individual cases, with little discussion of e.g. training, disseminating external resources, service delivery.

Many CPCs appeared to interpret this question as relating to individual cases and management information; several CPCs provided general answers about considering emerging practice without detail about what sorts of considerations this would involve.

Only two CPCs mentioned information about training and only two mentioned feeding in external resources/sources. Some CPCs mentioned specific current projects, e.g. completing a SERAF for all LAAC children 12+ and analysing that

data, auditing child concerns to identify CSE. No CPCs mentioned information about services, e.g. service user feedback. No CPCs mentioned using consultation with CYP (which accords with the specific responses to that question that a variety of activity was happening, but not well linked into informing development).

10. The CPC receives regular management information in relation to a) number and profile of CSE victims b) number of CSE victims being considered under CP procedures

Key points:

- CPCs reported low confidence: ranked 15 out of 19. High level of red responses for this position in the table. However, CPCs reported more confidence about question 9 (reflecting emerging practice) although many interpreted that in relation to management information (the narrative answers discussed here include those from question 9 that relate to management information).
- Some CPCs reported that CSE would be contained in overall CP figures; some CPCs reported particular concerns about the quality of current data and some reported particular projects or work to improve this; some CPCs reported that there was no CSE.

Many of the CPCs reported that CSE figures would be part of overall Child Protection figures, e.g. "Regular reporting of CP statistics includes all form of harm and not just CSE". Several CPCs noted that this information linked to, or would be considered through, Vulnerable Young Persons' (VYP) procedures. Two CPCs stated that they did not have any CSE so they did not have any data.

Several CPCs noted concerns about lack of data, or problems with their current system, and reported work in progress in this area. Specific problems identified included information that was limited to numbers of victims or reliance on a single agency to identify CSE. Current/recent work to develop this area including a specific addition to IRD recording to capture CSE and working with the police to analyse information from investigations, including children who were identified as potential victims but no criminal case was pursued. One CPC noted that it was through engaging in specific work that they had identified weaknesses in their information collection systems. One CPC noted that they are currently developing their performance management systems to provide richer analysis and the 'story' behind the data. One CPC noted that they are currently scoping with an independent researcher the potential to consider the scale and nature of CSE in their area.

4.3 Children and young people at risk of or experiencing CSE and their families receive appropriate and high quality support

11. Does your CPC have a missing person protocol?

Key points:

- CPCs reported medium to high confidence: ranked 5 out of 19 (three CPCs said that this was not in place)
- Many protocols awaiting revision; discussion around multi-agency or multiple individual agency protocols.

Many CPCs commented that protocols would be updated or developed following ongoing work around Missing in Scotland. Several also commented on the plethora of local individual agency protocols, and either the need to streamline or that this meant a multi-agency protocol was not necessary. Others related their missing work to young people rather than the CPC (Vulnerable Young Adult Procedures, Young Runaways procedure). Some CPCs noted that their missing protocol was specifically in relation to children in residential care.

Two CPCs commented explicitly on the relationship between missing and CSE, with one noting that any need for a CSE assessment would be specifically identified in relation to missing episodes.

12. Does your CPC collate statistical information on the number of young people missing from a)home b)LAAC three times or more in a quarter?

Key points

- CPCs report very low confidence: ranked joint 19 out of 19. More than half (15) of the CPCs said that this was not in place.
- Some suggestion that work by individual agencies is in place but not reported to the CPCs.

Only 7 CPCs said that this activity was in place; this includes one CPC which commented “Not at present” for this questions, and two which reported that these figures were collected by other agencies and not reported to the CPC. One reported that this data was collated by the Missing Person co-ordinator, and another that this data was collated by social work and then used by the CPC to benchmark against other areas.

Several CPCs reported that this data would be held by agencies (including Police, Social Work and Shelter) but not reported to the CPC (some reported elsewhere). One commented that all cases were followed up, which may imply that the CPC would know the case, but that the figures were not collated. Some CPCs noted that work in this area was in development, or had the potential to be developed.

One CPC described itself as not having this activity in place, but also noted that it had a small number of Looked After and Accommodated Children (LAAC) in the

area, suggesting that cases were known individually and perhaps that numbers would be too small for analysis.

13. Does your CPC have a trafficking protocol?

Key points:

- CPCs reported medium confidence: ranked 12 out of 19. Few amber responses (most CPCs either assessed this as in place (12) or not in place (9)).
- Many protocols are on hold or will need review following publication of the Scottish Government Trafficking strategy.
- Some CPCs suggested the child trafficking was not known in their areas; one CPC's response suggested that they were unclear about the relationship between trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

Several CPCs, both those with and without a protocol in place, noted that this would be affected by the Scottish Government Trafficking Strategy (and either the protocol was on hold, or would be reviewed, following the strategy's final publication). Some CPCs stated that they did not have a protocol but used the police's; some CPCs stated that this would or did sit within overall multi-agency procedures rather than separately.

The North consortium reported particularly low confidence on this question, with only one CPC stating that they had a protocol in place (and that CPC noted that it needed reviewed as it had been little used).

Three CPCs commented that child trafficking has not happened in their areas; one related this to evidence gathering and future planning: "To date [...] we have had no cases of child victims of trafficking"; "To date, we have had no known instances of child trafficking"; "Scoping work in 2014 about human trafficking [...] took place and this did not identify any evidence of adult or child trafficking. However it will be appropriate to revisit this work and ensure warning signs are better understood". One CPC made a similar comment on question 14 "We are not complacent to the fact that we could be subject to child trafficking victims but we have yet to have an issue with this."

One CPC noted in its answer to question 4 (practitioner tools) that language had changed from child trafficking to child sexual exploitation, which may suggest some uncertainty about the definitions of these terms.

14. Does your CPC have experience of working with child victims of trafficking (internal & international) and have you used the NRM?

Key points:

- CPCs reported very low confidence: ranked 16 out of 19. More CPCs assessed their activities as red (12) than green (7) for this question. Most CPCs had lower confidence on this question than on the trafficking protocol question. There were four missing ratings for this question.

- Few CPCs reported more than exceptional experience of working with child trafficking victims; there was relatively little information about the kinds of trafficking CPCs had worked with.

Where CPCs had experience of trafficking, answers sometimes suggested this had, as yet, only been with one or few children; some CPC answers also were unclear as to the extent that the CPC had been involved (one answer suggested that the area had experience with adult but not child trafficking, one answer noted that there had been cases in the area but did not state that the CPC had had a role). Some CPCs suggested that experience would lie with particular agencies (e.g. police), or reported that it had been particular agencies completing the NRM (e.g. Borders Agency).

One CPC noted that its case experience was with international trafficking only, and that this had not related to sexual exploitation. Only one other CPC made explicit reference to international or internal trafficking. One CPC reported that child trafficking was covered by work on unaccompanied minors, which may suggest this question was primarily understood in terms of international trafficking.

One CPC identified a minority ethnic group where specific work to tackle trafficking was in place. Two CPCs noted details of their trafficking experience (the ethnicity of the children, the venue where trafficked children were found). One CPC described the steps it had taken with regard to a trafficked child, e.g. accommodation, age assessment, guardian, legal representation. Otherwise there was relatively little narrative description of work in this area – this may reflect the question, or that CPCs feel less confident/have relatively little experience in this area.

15. Does your local area have abuse recovery services for victims of CSA/CSE?

Key points:

- CPCs reported medium confidence: 10 out of 19, but with a high level of red responses for this high a ranking.
- The Northern Consortium appeared more confident in its provision of recovery services than other consortium areas.
- Few specific CSE/CSA services, evidence of gaps in provision (either specifically identified by CPCs, or suggested by comments on age/gender/diagnosis restrictions).
- CPCs did not always have information for this question (some noted ongoing work to map services).

Several CPCs provided a summary of provision in their area. In some areas this included CSE/CSA and/or trauma specific services (e.g. Break the silence service, Greenlight project, services provided by Barnardo's/Children 1st). More CPCs identified wider services that would work with children with recovery needs

(statutory and voluntary; including CAMHS, self harm, domestic abuse, youth justice, sexual health services, social work). Some CPCs who stated they would use wider services, and did not have specific services, assessed themselves as green on this question, and others as red; this may reflect differing assessments of need in local areas as to whether specific services are required or how other services are able to work with CYP who have CSE/A related needs.

Some CPCs said that they did not have information to answer this question; this may have been referring to the sub-question about waiting lists/referral pathways, but did appear also to be about the availability of services (and for example one CPC stated that services were not in place, though another described a particular service as covering parts of both CPC areas). There were also references to ongoing work to map the availability of services in areas/strategic commissioning to address gaps/duplication; one CPC raised a particular concern that non-local authority funders were funding recovery services without working with the local authority to consider provision.

A small number of CPCs raised specific concerns about the provision of services in their areas: for example “Services are limited”, “There are recovery services [...], however whether appropriate and flexible to respond to increasing demand following identification and awareness raising is still unsure”. Others noted criteria for the gender or age of children that could be supported (some 16+, some 13+). Some CPCs commented on whether access to services was only via professional referral, or whether young people could self refer. Two CPCs made reference to transition into adult services.

4.4 Diversity, equality and accessibility of services

16. Does your CPC CSE work plan incorporate diversity issues such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and intersex, Learning Disability, Boys and Black and minority Ethnic

Key points:

- CPCs reported very low confidence: ranked 17 out of 19. Only five CPCs assessed their activities as green for this question, whereas 11 assessed their activities as red.
- Little concrete description of work; more awareness around disabilities and LGBT than other issues.

Few CPCs provided specific examples of what they were doing in relation to CSE and diversity; some CPCs referenced general work on diversity, or simply stated that this was in place, or noted that this was an area under development. Where work on diversity was mentioned it was often in relation to staff training/materials; one CPC mentioned diversity in terms of its awareness raising with young people.

Where CPCs did give more specific examples of work in place or under development it tended to be around children with disabilities or LGBT youth. One CPC described particular initiatives around minority ethnic communities; one CPC described particular work around boys. (One further CPC noted a particular initiative around a minority ethnic group under the trafficking question, and one that needing to think more about boys had come up in consultation with young people.)

17. Do you have any education programmes focusing on gender inequality and issues around consent?

Key points:

- CPCs reported middling confidence: ranked joint 8 out of 19, with perpetrator work. Somewhat lower than confidence about CYP awareness on CSE generally (more CPCs described their activities as red for this question than for general CYP awareness on CSE).
- A range of work described, often through voluntary groups; some concerns raised about consistency/coverage (e.g. not all schools, not outside schools); some CPCs reported that they did not have information for this question.

Several CPCs described work that was being led by VAWPs or organisations, including Women's Aid and Rape Crisis branches. CPCs also referenced programmes and resources from Mentors for Violence Prevention, ThinkUKnow, NHS, Barnardo's and Children 1st. One CPC mentioned the possibility that consent would be a theme in a community education initiative co-produced with young people.

Where CPCs had programmes in place some commented on the coverage of these – including whether programmes were available only at schools or were also delivered in other settings (including youth groups and residential care), others said that while they had programmes these were not rolled out across all schools, some commenting specifically on whether provision covered primary and secondary levels. There was also a sense that work was not necessarily joined up or comprehensive, with specific comments such as “work and approach lacks overall coordination”, “no standardised approach across all schools at this time”. It was however not clear from several CPCs answers whether they had considered the overall coverage of their activities.

There was also an apparent lack of information available to CPCs in relation to this question – with some CPCs explicitly stating that they did not have the information and others simply reporting that this was in the school curriculum.

4.5 Listening to voices of children and young people in the development of services

18. Does your CPC have existing forums or mechanisms to engage/consult children and young people in the development of services for victims of CSE and CSA

Key points:

- CPCs reported very low confidence: ranked joint 19 out of 19. Only four CPCs said this was in place, though a relatively high number of CPCs, 12, said this work was in development. The Northern consortium appeared to have slightly more confidence on this question than the other two consortia.
- CPCs reported a wide range of mechanisms for consulting with young people, but appeared less confident around how these mechanisms had or would continue to inform CSE/A service planning and delivery.

Many CPCs described their work in this area as ongoing– with three main reasons why they appeared to feel there was more to do: several CPCs stated that they had tools and mechanisms for consulting with young people but do not effectively link this into planning and service development; several said they had systems for consulting with young people but had not done so around CSE; several reported one off instances of consultation and development but did not have ongoing mechanisms.

Some CPCs noted whether the reach of their consultation mechanisms extended outwith schools, including to youth groups, residential units and harder to reach young people.

CPCs described a range of mechanisms that they had used or continued/were planning to use. These included existing structures (e.g. Scottish Youth Parliament), focus groups or surveys on specific topics, contact through services (e.g. at condom distribution). There were fewer examples of how children's views had informed service design - these were public awareness campaigns and children's services plans.

4.6 Perpetrators are stopped, brought to justice and are less likely to re-offend

19. Does your CPC have robust multi-agency information sharing systems and processes that support the identification and management of perpetrators?

Key points:

- CPCs reported middling confidence: ranked joint 8 out of 19;
- West consortium reported lower levels of confidence on this question than North/East.

- Most CPCs described general offender management processes, with few mentioning specific activities or information collection around CSE; some CPCs reported that they viewed activities in this area as the responsibility of particular agencies (police, COPFS) rather than the CPC.

Most CPCs provided in this section an outline of their general multi-agency work, mentioning for example Initial Referral Discussions (IRDs), Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). Some CPCs reported particular relevant work, e.g. Vulnerable Young Person's Operational Group, work around missing children. Some CPCs answered that they needed to further develop this area of activity.

Some CPCs mentioned young offenders, but no CPC specifically mentioned Harmful Sexual Behaviour work or discussed issues around young people who might be both exploited and exploiting others (though one mentioned this in relation to recovery services).

Three CPCs noted their engagement in CSE operations, e.g. Latisse, but otherwise there was little specific CSE activity reported. One of these responses appeared to suggest they were using a specific CSE flag on the Interim Vulnerable Person Database (iVPD) to monitor cases.

Some CPCs appeared to view this question as, or explicitly said that it was, for the police, rather than the CPC. For example, one commented "We have not routinely gathered that information but would have confidence that we could in discussion with Police Scotland access such information".

5. How the Self-Evaluation was Carried Out

These findings are drawn from 25 self-evaluation templates completed and returned by Child Protection Committees (CPCs) between August 2016 and January 2017, including duplicate returns for Aberdeen/Aberdeenshire; this represents 28 of the 32 local authorities. See appendix A for list of CPCs.

The self-evaluation templates were sent to the chairs of the Child Protection Committees and the child protection lead officers in each local authority for completion. CPCs were not asked to record who completed the template, nor which of the agencies involved in the CPC were consulted on the template. It may have affected responses if the person completing the template tended to consider their own agency position rather than the inter-agency CPC as a whole.

In the templates CPCs provided a self-evaluation rating (red: not in place; amber: getting there; green: in place) in response to 19 questions covering different aspects of CSE/A activities. See appendix C for questions. CPCs were also able to provide comments for each question, sometimes in response to specific sub-questions. Comments are generally short and will not include all information available to the CPC. Where this report refers to there being no mention of something, this does not necessarily mean that those activities are not taking place.

These questions were selected on the basis that they covered a range of core types of work relevant to CSE/A.

This report contains a summary description of responses provided by CPCs, including their self-evaluation of their activities. This report does not contain any assessment of evidence (from the template or elsewhere) as to the validity of the self-evaluation ratings or narrative comments. This report has not evaluated and should not be taken to endorse any of the tools/guidance or other activities described by the CPCs.

The self-evaluation was designed by a sub-group of the National CSE Group, comprising Moira McKinnon (Chair of the National Group), Alison Todd (Children 1st), Daljeet Dagon (Barnardo's Scotland) and Maureen Wylie (WithScotland). Drafting support for this report was provided by Ruth Friskney (Barnardo's Scotland). The report was considered and agreed by the National CSE Group on 15.6.17.

5.1 Self-evaluation ratings and rankings

The self-evaluation ratings have been described here as where CPCs report more and less confidence about their activities. As noted above, the self-evaluations have not been validated or standardised, and therefore represent the local perception of this work.

The use of this type of rating scale presents some uncertainties. We cannot be sure what a red rating means, or that it means the same thing all the time - for example different CPCs may have different perceptions of what constitutes the border between a red and an amber rating, and one CPC may use different reasons for applying a red rating on different questions. There were occasions where CPCs appear to have interpreted questions differently, for example where one CPC reported their activities as green and another as red but gave very similar narrative comments (e.g. stated they had no experience of working with child trafficking victims). Such differences may reflect different understandings of what a red rating means on this question, or relate to the totality of the CPC's information/view on this area (e.g. that the CPC has well tested systems for working with trafficking victims, though as yet these have only be used with adults). The scale may apply in different ways to different questions. For example the question asking about community awareness asked about a wide range of activities (e.g. work with parents and carers, businesses and local communities) meaning there is more scope for CPCs to have some of this work happening, but not all of it, leading to a large number of amber responses; in contrast questions about having a missing or trafficking protocol are asking about whether a specific piece of work is complete and are more likely to result therefore in either a red or a green response. This form of asking questions may generally also bias people against selecting the red, not in place, response.

There were some questions were CPCs did not provide a rating. A rating has been estimated based on the narrative comments. There were five questions with one blank rating; one question with two blank ratings (recovery services) and one question with four blank ratings (trafficking experience). One CPC omitted four answers, one two answers and five omitted one answer.

The self-evaluation ratings were used to rank overall confidence on each question across Scotland. This ranking takes into consideration both where CPCs report high levels of confidence (lots of green responses) and low levels of confidence (lots of red responses). For example, question 6 on community awareness would rank as an area of high confidence if the only consideration was where few CPCs said this activity was red, but would rank very low (joint 19 out of 19 questions) if the only consideration was where CPCs said this activity was green. The overall rankings have been laid out (figure 1) to show also how the questions tend to group together. See Appendix B for detailed table.

Where possible, reference has been made to any patterns in geographical distribution of responses, using the three CPCs consortium areas of East, North and West. However, there are too few CPCs in the East consortium to draw robust conclusions about any comparisons for the East.

CPCs and Consortia

Templates in analysis:

CPC	Consortium
Aberdeen City (duplicate of Aberdeenshire)	N
Aberdeenshire (duplicate of Aberdeen City)	N
Angus	N
Borders	E
Dumfries and Galloway	W
Dundee	N
East Ayrshire	W
East Dunbartonshire	W
East & Midlothian	E
East Renfrewshire	W
Edinburgh City	E
Fife	N
Forth Valley (Falkirk, Stirling & Clacks)	N
Glasgow City	W
Inverclyde	W
Moray	N
North Ayrshire	W
North Lanarkshire	W
Orkney Islands	N
Outer Hebrides	N
Perth & Kinross	N
Shetland	N
South Ayrshire	W
South Lanarkshire	W
West Lothian	E

Templates not returned

CPC	Consortium
Argyll and Bute	W
Highland	N
Renfrewshire	W
West Dunbartonshire	W

Rankings table

Rank	Question	Comments
1	4. Has your CPC developed CSE practice guidance and / or tools to support and inform practitioners	
2	2. Has CSA/CSE training been delivered across agencies/services targeting all relevant staff groups	
3	1. Does your CPC have training strategy that reflects the national framework for child protection learning and development framework to raise awareness and better equip practitioners dealing with CSA/CSE	
4	8. The child protection committee has a CSE work plan which is regularly monitored and updated to reflect practice and identified areas of priority	High number red responses for this rank. One blank response.
5	11. Does your CPC have a missing person protocol?	High number red responses for this rank.
6	5. Have awareness programmes been delivered to children and young people to raise awareness of CSE within education /residential settings	Low number green responses for this rank; high level amber.
7	7. Chief Officers and Elected Members receive clear written statements and information with regard to CSE and are regularly briefed on other local strategic partnerships work in relation to CSE.	Low number green responses for this rank; high level amber.
8	17. Do you have any education programmes focusing on gender inequality and issues around consent	One blank response.
8	19. Does your CPC have robust multi agency information sharing systems and processes that support the identification and management of perpetrators	One blank response.
10	15. Does your local area have abuse recovery services for victims of CSA/CSE	High number red responses for this rank. Two blank responses.
11	9. The CPC receives regular information relating to emerging CSE knowledge/practice which is routinely analysed and issues reflected within the CPC work plan	
12	13. Does your CPC have a trafficking protocol	Very high number red responses for this rank; very low amber.
13	6. Local arrangements are in place to raise awareness and ensure that CSE is a priority for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents/carers • Local communities • Night time and other business economies 	Very low number green responses for this rank; very high amber.
14	3. Has training/awareness raising been undertaken with Chief Officers and Elected Members	
15	10. The CPC receives regular management information in relation to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and profile of CSE victims 	High number red responses for this rank. One blank response.

Rank	Question	Comments
	• Number of CSE victims being considered under CP procedures	
16	14. Does your CPC have experience of working with child victims of trafficking (internal & international) and have you used the NRM	Four blank responses.
17	16. Does your CPC CSE work plan incorporate diversity issues such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and intersex, Learning Disability, Boys and Black and minority Ethnic	One blank response.
19	18. Does your CPC have existing forums or mechanisms to engage/consult children and young people in the development of services for victims of CSE and CSA	Low number red responses for this rank; high amber.
19	12. Does your CPC collate statistical information on the number of young people missing from a) home b) LAAC three times or more in a quarter	

Self-Evaluation Questions

No.	Short Reference	Question	Sub-heading	Heading
1	Training Strategy	Does your CPC have training strategy that reflects the national framework for child protection learning and development framework to raise awareness and better equip practitioners dealing with CSA/CSE		
2	Training Delivery	Has CSA/CSE training been delivered across agencies/services targeting all relevant staff groups		
3	Chief Officer Training	Has training/awareness raising been undertaken with Chief Officers and Elected Members		
4	Practice guidance/tools	Has your CPC developed CSE practice guidance and / or tools to support and inform practitioners Has this guidance been implemented	1.2 Practitioners and Agencies are provided with information and guidance that informs and supports the early recognition of, assists in the assessment of and the development of the child's plan/protection plan	
5	CYP awareness	Have awareness programmes been delivered to children and young people to raise awareness of CSE within education /residential settings	1.3 Children and young people are equipped with the knowledge and skills to help protect themselves and their peers	
6	Community awareness	Local arrangements are in place to raise awareness and ensure that CSE is a priority for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents/carers • Local communities • Night time and other business economies 	1.4 Communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills to identify and report concerns about CSE	

No.	Short Reference	Question	Sub-heading	Heading
7	Chief Officer briefing	Chief Officers and Elected Members receive clear written statements and information with regard to CSE and are regularly briefed on other local strategic partnerships work in relation to CSE.		2. Strategy & Governance
8	Workplan	The child protection committee has a CSE work plan which is regularly monitored and updated to reflect practice and identified areas of priority		
9	Reflecting emerging practice	The CPC receives regular information relating to emerging CSE knowledge/practice which is routinely analysed and issues reflected within the CPC work plan		
10	CSE management information	The CPC receives regular management information in relation to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and profile of CSE victims • Number of CSE victims being considered under CP procedures 		
11	Missing protocol	Does your CPC have a missing person protocol?		
12	Missing statistics	Does your CPC collate statistical information on the number of young people missing from - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) home b) LAAC three times or more in a quarter 		
13	Trafficking protocol	Does your CPC have a trafficking protocol		
14	Work with trafficking victims	Does your CPC have experience of working with child victims of trafficking (internal & international) and have you used the NRM		
15	Recovery Services	Does your local area have abuse recovery services for victims of CSA/CSE	3.2 Children and young people and their families have access to appropriate recovery services within their local area	

No.	Short Reference	Question	Sub-heading	Heading
16	Diversity	Does your CPC CSE work plan incorporate diversity issues such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and intersex, Learning Disability, Boys and Black and minority Ethnic		
17	Consent education	Do you have any education programmes focusing on gender inequality and issues around consent		
18	CYP consultation	Does your CPC have existing forums or mechanisms to engage/consult children and young people in the development of services for victims of CSE and CSA	5.1 CPC's are committed to meaningful engagement with Children & Young People	5. Listening to voices of children and young people in the development of services
19	Perpetrators	Does your CPC have robust multi agency information sharing systems and processes that support the identification and management of perpetrators	6.1 Perpetrators are identified early and their activities disrupted	6. Perpetrators are stopped, brought to justice and are less likely to re-offend

Possible Themes for Shared Learning Workshops Based on Self-Evaluation Responses

In developing local shared learning workshops for CPCs to be held in Spring/Summer 2017, the National CSE Group considered what CPCs might find useful to discuss based on the findings of the self-evaluation:

- CPCs are confident around their provision of training/practitioner tools – but there is also considerable diversity of practice in these areas. CPCs might therefore enjoy and benefit from discussing what they do similarly and differently to other CPCs – for example what practitioner tools do others have and why, are there tools that CPCs might want to adapt from others, what benefits do CPCs find from working with the range of agencies they work with, who else are they trying to work with and why?
- This discussion could then lead into considering where CPCs feel less confident and might want to expand their training/tools. The self-evaluations suggest that CPCs would like to do more work around diversity and trafficking – CPCs may wish to discuss whether/how diversity is currently incorporated into their training/tools and how this could be expanded, how their current training/tools look at trafficking, both internal and international and how this relates to CSE.
- Perpetrators – although CPCs were relatively confident in their responses to this question, most people described generic offender procedures rather than CSE specific ones, or saw this as primarily a police area. There were also indications that CPCs who had been more involved in police operations had identified areas of improvements in their own practice. The shared learning workshops might be an opportunity for CPCs to think further about the practicalities of work around perpetrators to help each other identify areas of improvement.
- Reflecting emerging practice – most CPCs have a workplan in place, and have structures to reflect upon and review this. However, CPCs did not always appear to connect some areas of the questions in the self-evaluation with their planning – for example how the provision of education/awareness programmes for young people was or was not contributing to their wider work on CSE/A, how the availability of recovery services affected their planning. CPCs were also less confident about their collation and use of management information around CSE, though a few were developing work in this area. CPCs may appreciate the opportunity to discuss with colleagues how their workplan is continually developing in its widest sense, ie including but not limited to reflecting CSE data.