Child Protection Committees' Processes and Practices in Relation to Child Sexual Exploitation

Report of Child Protection Committee Survey

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1. Introduction

Scotland's second national Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) action plan – the **National Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation** – was published in March 2016 to drive activities between 2016 and 2019.

The National Action Plan contains 44 actions and Action 1 is to **'Develop a set of indicators to measure progress towards achieving the outcomes in this plan'**. Delivering on this action, there are two strands of work:

- The **Child Protection Improvement Programme's development of a Minimum Dataset for Child Protection Committees** involves work to identify robust measures that provide understanding of the scale and nature of CSE in local authority areas and across Scotland.
- **Surveys of Scotland's Child Protection Committees** to understand the multi-agency approach to delivering against the National Action Plan's four intermediate outcomes in their local areas.

Child Sexual Exploitation Survey for Child Protection Committees

Of the second strand of work, this survey follows the first, baseline survey of Scotland's Child Protection Committees completed in summer 2016. The survey report – **Child Protection Committees' processes and practices in relation to Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: description of self-evaluations** – was produced by Barnardo's and presented to the National Child Sexual Exploitation Group in June 2017.

This follow up, 2019 survey aims to evidence the improvements that have been achieved over the duration of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation. The 2019 survey, which has been developed by the CSE Data Indicators Sub-Group[1] of the National Child Sexual Exploitation Group, consequently uses the same questions from the 2016 baseline survey wherever possible.

The results of both the 2016 and 2019 survey are set out in this report, with a 'High Confidence' to 'Low Confidence' scale applied to the 2019 survey results as this mode of analysis was used in the 2016 survey. However, the criteria used for the 2016 survey had not been recorded, meaning that a 2019 criteria has been developed to be compatible with the 2016 results. The 2019 criteria used to provide a 'High Confidence' to 'Low Confidence' is set out below.

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[1] The CSE Date Indicators Sub-Group has membership from Barnardo's, Care Inspectorate, CELCIS, NSPCC, Scottish Government and University of Stirling.

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High Confidence	60% or more of Child Protection Committees rank survey item as 'In Full'
Medium Confidence	40-59% of Child Protection Committees rank survey item as 'In Full'
Low Confidence	Less than 40% of Child Protection Committees rank survey item as 'In Full'

Report Structure

In planning the 2019 survey, the structure of **The Quality Framework for Children and Young People in Need of Care and Protection** (Care Inspectorate, July 2018) was used to organise the survey questions. This structure has been retained in this report and therefore means the following chapter headings are used:

- **Chapter 2: What key outcomes have we achieved?**, which covers Indicator 1: Key performance outcomes.
- **Chapter 3: How well do we meet the needs of our stakeholders?**, which covers Indicator 2: Impact on children, young people and families; Indicator 3: Impact on staff; and Indicator 4: Impact on the community.
- **Chapter 4: How good is the delivery of our services for children, young people and families?**, which covers Indicator 5: Delivery of key processes.
- **Chapter 5: How good is our operational management?**, which covers Indicator 6: Policy, service developments and legal measures; Indicator 7: Management and support to staff; Indicator 8: Resources and capacity building.
- **Chapter 6: How good is our leadership?**, which covers Indicator 9: Leadership and direction.
- **Chapter 7: Conclusions**.

Within each chapter, the self-reported results of <u>all</u> 30 of Scotland's Child Protection Committees are detailed. One of the responses was a joint Forth Valley response (i.e. spanning Clackmannanshire and Stirling CPC and Falkirk CPC), meaning that there were 29 responses in total. The report author extends his gratitude to the Child Protection Committee Chairs, Lead Officers and other colleagues for completing the survey as the 100% response rate provides real credibility to the report and its analysis.

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2. What Key Outcomes Have We Achieved?

Introduction

This chapter centres on one item: the extent to which Child Protection Committees are receiving CSE management information data that enables them to understand the real difference and benefits that services are making to the lives of vulnerable children and young people.

CSE Management Information

Beginning with the 2016 survey data, the availability of CSE management information was reported to be an area of low confidence.

2016 Survey Finding	The CPC receives regular management information in relation to the number of and profile of CSE victims, and the number of CSE victims being considered under CP procedures.	Low Confidence

With the question adapted for the 2019 survey to enable a break down by different groups of children and young people, the data shows a similar picture.

- There was low confidence across all three management information measures.
- Confidence was lowest regarding management information for children at risk of experiencing CSE.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q1. The Child Protection Committee receives regular management information (at least every 6 months) in relation to children and young people:				
a) At risk of experiencing Child Sexual Exploitation (e.g. number and characteristics)	8	14	6	Low (29%)
b) Who have experienced Child Sexual Exploitation (e.g. number and characteristics)	11	13	5	Low (38%)
c) Who have experienced Child Sexual Exploitation and are being considered under Child Protection procedures (e.g. number and characteristics)	11	16	2	Low (38%)

n = 28; 29 and 29

In answering this question, a number of Child Protection Committees gave examples of the type of management information data they received. The most common sources of data were:

- Number of Child Protection Investigations where CSE is recorded.
- Number of children registered on the Child Protection Register under the CSE concerns category.

Other sources of data, which were cited by no more than two Child Protection Committees, were:

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- Number of children and young people who are at risk of sexual exploitation.
- Number of children and young people who have had a multi-agency CSE meeting.
- Number of Notification of Concerns/referrals to Social Work where CSE is recorded.
- Number of Child Protection Initial/Inter-Agency Referral Discussions (IRDs) where CSE is recorded.
- Number of children and young people with missing episodes.
- One-off Police Scotland report on CSE locally and the characteristics of offences.
- Number of Police Concerns Reports where CSE is noted.

A small number of Child Protection Committees also outlined future data developments that were working on. These included:

- Number of Police Concerns Reports where CSE is noted.
- Number of Notification of Concerns/referrals to Social Work where CSE is recorded.
- Number of Child Protection IRDs where CSE is recorded.
- Number of young people who have a returning home officer interview from the Police.
- Number of young people missing whilst in our Children's Homes.

3. How Well Do We Meet the Needs of Our Stakeholders?

Introduction

This chapter considers the services and supports that are available to those affected by CSE, how practitioners delivering these services are supported, and how key communities are made aware of CSE. It is organised under the following sections:

- Education and awareness raising programmes to children and young people.
- Participation of children and young people in service development.
- Training of practitioners.
- Awareness raising among wider communities.

Education and Awareness Raising Programmes to Children and Young People

The 2016 survey found that Child Protection Committees were generally confident (medium to high confidence) about CSE awareness programmes being delivered to children and young people.

2016 Survey Finding	Have awareness programmes been delivered to children and young people to raise awareness of CSE within education/residential settings?	Medium to High Confidence

The question was adapted for the 2019 survey to enable a break down by different education and residential settings and shows a similar level of confidence.

- There was high confidence around education and awareness raising programmes being delivered to secondary school children.
- There were medium confidence levels for primary school children and children and young people living in residential care units.
- There was low confidence around education and awareness raising programmes being delivered to children in early years settings. A number of Child Protection Committees explained that this was a deliberate decision as early years children were perceived to be too young to receive CSE-related content.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q2. Education and awareness raising programmes aimed at reducing the risk of exploitation and abuse have been delivered to children and young people in:				
a) Early years settings	9	9	9	Low (33%)
b) Primary schools	14	11	3	Medium (48%)
c) Secondary schools	17	10	1	High (61%)
d) Residential care units	14	7	3	Medium (58%)

n = 27; 29; 28 and 24

Examples of specific education and awareness raising programmes and approaches funded or delivered by Child Protection Committees included:

- NSPCC Speak Out, Stay Safe primary school programme.
- Barnardo's: Reducing the Impact of Sexual Exploitation (RISE) project and Real Love Rocks training programme.
- Rape Crisis Scotland – sexual violence prevention programme.
- Green Light Project – a specialist service available to children and young people in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire, which provides support on any issues relating to sexual exploitation.
- Relationship Sexual Health and Parenthood Education curriculum framework.
- Digital Leadership Programme – promoting safer internet use.
- Mentors in Violence Prevention Scotland programme.
- Campus Police officers and School Liaison Officers.
- Always Be Wary toolkit in the Scottish Borders.
- Rape and Sexual Assault Service in Orkney delivering targeted interventions to young people with additional support needs and who are looked after.

Participation of Children and Young People in Service Development

The participation of children and young people in the development of services helps to ensure that services are child-centred and meet their needs. However, with regards CSE services, this was found to be an area of low confidence in the 2016 survey.

2016 Survey Finding	Does your CPC have existing forums or mechanisms to engage/consult children and young people in the development of services for victims or CSE and CSA?	Low Confidence

With the 2019 question focusing only on CSE (i.e. not including Child Sexual Abuse in the question), the data shows that confidence remained low. A number of Child Protection Committees were, however, working to improve participation levels and gave examples

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of involving children and young people via their Young People's CSE Advisory Group, Children/Pupil Participation Forum, Champions Board or Children's Home residents. Another Child Protection Committee highlighted its use of the Mind of My Own app.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q3. The Child Protection Committee has forums and mechanisms to engage and consult with children and young people about Child Sexual Exploitation interventions and services	8	17	4	Low (28%)

n = 29

Training of Practitioners

The presence of a **training strategy** to build practitioners' understanding of CSE was an area of high confidence in 2016.

2016 Survey Finding	Does your CPC have a training strategy that reflects the national framework for child protection learning and development to raise and better equip practitioners with CSA/CSE?	High Confidence

In 2019, the data shows that this was again a high area of confidence.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q4. The Child Protection Committee has a training strategy that reflects the National Framework for Child Protection Learning and Development Framework in Scotland (2012) to raise awareness and better equip practitioners dealing with Child Sexual Exploitation.	20	9	0	High (69%)

n = 29

From training strategy to the **delivery of CSE training**, confidence was similarly high in 2016.

2016 Survey Finding	Has CSA/CSE training been delivered across agencies/services targeting all relevant staff groups?	High Confidence

This question was, however, adapted in 2019 to break out training to different workforces, so enabling greater understanding of how awareness of CSE across workforces may differ. Overall the 2019 data suggests there was medium to high confidence, with Child Protection Committees reporting that multi-agency CSE training was widely available for all partners to attend, alongside bespoke or targeted training where appropriate. However, despite the multi-agency availability, confidence levels across the different workforces did vary.

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- Confidence was highest for Social Work Children and Families, children's services in health, education and third sector organisations – i.e. the workforces who are most likely to have regular, direct contact with children and young people.
- There was medium confidence for other social work, Police Scotland, housing, culture, leisure and sport, and Children's Panel members; and low confidence for adult health services – but these workforces (with the exception of Police Scotland) are likely to have less regular contact with children and young people.

		In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q5. Child Sexual Exploitation training has been delivered to staff and volunteers in:					
a)	Social Work – Children and Families	20	9	0	High (69%)
b)	Social Work – Other	16	12	1	Medium (55%)
c)	Health – Children's Services	18	11	0	High (62%)
d)	Health – Adult Services	11	13	4	Low (39%)
e)	Police	16	11	2	Medium (55%)
f)	Education	18	11	0	High (62%)
g)	Housing	13	14	2	Medium (45%)
h)	Culture, leisure and sport	13	12	2	Medium (48%)
i)	Third sector organisations	17	11	0	High (61%)
j)	Children's Panel members	13	10	4	Medium (48%)

n =29; 29; 29; 28; 29; 29; 29; 27; 28; and 27

Awareness Raising among Wider Communities

The final section in this chapter considers the awareness of CSE among key communities who can help prevent and respond to instances of CSE – namely, parents and carers, local community groups, and night time and other business economies. In 2016, this was reported as being an area of medium to low confidence.

2016 Survey Finding	Local arrangements are in place to raise awareness and ensure that CSE is a priority for parents/carers, local communities, and night time and other business economies	Medium to
		Low Confidence

For the 2019 survey, the three 'wider communities' groups were broken out and found that confidence was low across all three groupings. However, very few Child Protection Committees reported that such awareness raising programmes are 'not at all' in place,

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and some explained that events have been organised for these groupings but attendance levels were low, particularly events targeted at parents.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q6. Child Sexual Exploitation education and awareness raising programmes have been delivered to:				
a) Parents and carers	5	21	2	Low (18%)
b) Local community groups	4	19	4	Low (15%)
c) Night-time and other business economies	8	15	6	Low (28%)

n = 28; 27; and 29

Examples of education and awareness training programmes funded or delivered by Child Protection Committees included:

- To parents and carers:
    - o Inputs to school Parent Councils.
    - o Bespoke training for foster carers.
- To the night-time and other business economies:
    - o CSE Nightwatch 'Z' cards (Barnardo's) for taxi drivers, pub and club staff, hotel workers, and late night food outlet employees to support night-time economy staff with their role in preventing Child sexual exploitation.
    - o CSE awareness training via local Taxi Licensing Board, Pub Watch or Best Bar None initiatives.
    - o Police Scotland 'Ask for Angela' campaign.
    - o Bespoke training for 'Street Pastors' who support vulnerable persons on weekend nights out.
- To all groupings:
    - o Multi-agency Facebook Live Chat events.
    - o CSE awareness raising campaigns spanning social media posts, leaflet drops and talks.
    - o Promotion of National CSE Awareness Day.
    - o Inputs at summer agricultural shows.

4. How Good is Delivery of Our Services for Children, Young People and Families?

Introduction

This chapter begins by considering the services available to children and young people at risk of and/or who have experienced CSE. It then moves on to consider whether local mechanisms exist to identify and manage perpetrators of CSE.

Services for Children and Young People

In 2016, there was medium confidence in the availability of recovery services for victims of CSE.

2016 Survey Finding	Does your local area have abuse recovery services for victims of CSE/CSA?	Medium Confidence

Different types of services were broken out in the 2019 survey with Child Protection Committees asked about the services available to children and young people at risk of CSE *and* services for those that have experienced CSE. A question was then added regarding the real-time availability of these services. Across the three questions, Child Protection Committees reported medium to low confidence.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q7. There are local services to support children and young people at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.	15	13	1	Medium (52%)
Q8. There are specialist Child Sexual Exploitation recovery services that children and young people can access.	11	13	5	Low (38%)
Q9. For the services set out in Qs 7-8, children and young people can access these when they need them.	15	12	1	Medium (54%)

n = 29; 29; and 28

While there was medium to low confidence around service provision, Child Protection Committees did identify a number of specialist services, and these included:

- Barnardo's – with its supports and programmes including:
    - Local CSE advisors.
    - Safer Choices programme.
    - Family Support Service.
    - In Dundee, a CSE coordinator (part of Dundee's RISE project) is based within the Police Risk and Concern Hub.
- Rape Crisis Scotland.

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- Break the Silence in East and North Ayrshire – provides a range of support options for survivors of rape and childhood sexual abuse or exploitation.
- STAR Centre (previously the Rape Counselling and Resource Centre) in East Ayrshire – which provides recovery services and the Sexual Violence Prevention Project.
- Youth Intensive Support Services in East Renfrewshire.
- Specialist/bespoke Young Women's Service within Glasgow's Social Work for young women who have been victims of CSE.
- Rape & Sexual Abuse Centre in Perth & Kinross.
- Green Light Project in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire.
- Moving on Ayrshire in South Ayrshire is a counselling service for survivors of rape and sexual abuse.
- Cara Service in West Dunbartonshire provides counselling support to women, children and young people who have experienced or been exposed to domestic abuse, sexual abuse, rape and sexual assault.
- Archway at the Sandyford Clinic.

In addition, Child Protection Committees highlighted the supports available through mainstream services, such as Social Work, NHS (e.g. NHS Lanarkshire Sexual Health Lifestyle Nurses, 'Sea View Project' NHS Fife CAMHS' Sexual Trauma Service, NHS Forth Valley Sexual Health Clinic), Education (including educational psychology and in-school counselling) and Police Scotland 'Campus Cops'.

In one area with no specialist CSE recovery services, it was reported that such services have been assessed as not necessary because recovery can be supported through existing service provision. If a specialist service was required, it would be sourced from elsewhere in Scotland.

Mechanisms to Identify and Manage Perpetrators of CSE

The chapter concludes by considering the local mechanisms for gathering multi-agency information on perpetrators, and the role that Child Protection Committees play in this. Beginning with the multi-agency information sharing systems and processes, the 2016 report found that there was medium confidence among Child Protection Committees on this.

2016 Survey Finding	Does your CPC have robust multi-agency information sharing systems and processes that support the identification and management of perpetrators?	Medium Confidence

In 2019, confidence levels have increased to high with the examples given below the table indicating that stronger Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and multi-agency screening arrangements have been instrumental to this.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q10. There are robust multi-agency information sharing systems and processes among Public Protection partners to support the identification and management of perpetrators.	20	7	1	High (71%)

n = 28

Examples given of multi-agency information sharing arrangements that have helped to identify and manage perpetrators included:

- In Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire, the Barnardo's CSE Advisor has piloted a process since September 2017 for sharing information regarding perpetrators and locations where CSE may be taking place with Police Scotland's Scottish Intelligence Database.
- In Aberdeen City and Dundee City, there is co-location of their respective Barnardo's CSE Advisor with Police Scotland.
- In Glasgow, there are links with the Clyde Quay Project, which works with sex offenders; and multi-agency investigation groups that include Police Scotland, Procurator Fiscal, UK Border Agency, and Social Work (Children & Families and Criminal Justice).
- In Moray, there is a dedicated Police Liaison Officer for each of Moray's residential houses, which has led to regular sharing of concerns and more informed decision-making.
- In North Lanarkshire, the CSE Subgroup of the CPC is working to establish an operational group to further support sharing of information regarding perpetrators. This includes linking it with Police Scotland's Underage Sexual Activity SOP and the IRD process.
- In Perth & Kinross, activities include the Multi-Agency Screening Group, REACH Team, Rape & Sexual Abuse Centre Perth & Kinross; and IRDs.
- In Renfrewshire, through the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).
- In Shetland, through its local CSE protocol professional meetings.

An additional question was then included in the 2019 survey to understand whether Child Protection Committees play an active role in the gathering of perpetrator information. Confidence was low but a number of examples of how Chief Officers Groups, Child Protection Committees and/or sub-groups were given that show that they may not be active in gathering perpetrator information but they are active in reviewing the information available to them. Examples of local mechanisms include:

- In Aberdeen City, there is the CSE, Child Trafficking and Online Safety Sub-Committee of the Child Protection Committee.
- In East Ayrshire, there is the CSE Working Group of East Ayrshire's Child Protection Committee, and the quarterly East Ayrshire CSE and Missing Person multi-agency meeting.

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- In East and Midlothian, there is its Inter-agency Referral Discussion overview group and CSE strategy meetings.
- In Glasgow, learning from four large-scale CSE investigations has been shared and discussed at both CPC and COG; while its CSE Work Group reports to the Child Protection Committee every six months.
- In Moray, the Child Protection Committee received a report on CSE in early 2019 and is now considering how to incorporate multi-agency CSE information into quarterly performance management reports.
- In Orkney, there is the CSE subgroup of the Child Protection Committee, which was recently established by Police Scotland.
- In Scottish Borders, gathering of information on perpetrators is done by the Public Protection Unit. Offender information is then shared with the Chief Officers Group.
- In West Lothian, CSE Strategy meetings are held as part of ongoing Child Protection processes.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q11. The Child Protection Committee plays an active role in the gathering of information on perpetrators.	11	8	10	Low (38%)

n = 29

5. How Good is Our Operational Management?

Introduction

This chapter focuses on the operational management of CSE services for children and young people, as well as the extent to which services and practice are quality assured.

Child Sexual Exploitation Workplan

In 2016, there was high confidence among CPCs that they had a CSE Workplan in place that was regularly monitored and updated. However, there was low confidence in the extent to which these incorporated diversity issues.

| 2016 Survey Findings | The CPC has a CSE Workplan which is regularly monitored and updated to reflect practice and identified areas of priority. | High Confidence |
| | Does your CPC CSE Workplan incorporate diversity issues, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex, learning disability, boys, and black and minority ethnic? | Low Confidence |

Confidence remained high in 2019 with regards having a CSE Workplan in place. These would either be standalone documents or integrated into other key documents, such as into local Child Protection Committee Improvement Plans. Child Protection Committees then reported that their Workplans were reviewed on a regular basis – either by the Child Protection Committee itself or by a sub-group of the Child Protection Committee with responsibility for CSE.

With regards the incorporation of diversity issues, confidence levels remained at low levels. However, a number of Child Protection Committees also reported that they are either in the process of more fully including cultural and diversity issues as part of their updating of their CSE Workplans, or they recognised these issues as an area for further work.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q12. The Child Protection Committee has a Child Sexual Exploitation Workplan that is regularly monitored and updated.	20	8	1	High (69%)
Q13. The Child Protection Committee's Child Sexual Exploitation Workplan incorporates cultural and diversity issues, e.g. lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex, learning disability, and black and ethnic minority.	11	13	4	Low (39%)

n = 29 and 28

CSE Practice Guidance, Tools and Observation

Similar to the high confidence around having a CSE training strategy in place, the 2016 survey also found high confidence among Child Protection Committees on the provision of CSE practice guidance and/or tools that practitioners can use.

2016 Survey Finding	Has your CPC developed CSE practice guidance and/or tools to support and inform practitioners?	High Confidence

For the 2019 survey, similarly high confidence levels were reported. However, the 2019 question was also amended to break out different types of CSE practice: from recognition through to response and transitions. By doing so, one area of medium confidence was reported – specifically guidance and/or tools on how to manage children and young people's transitions between services.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q14. The Child Protection Committee has developed Child Sexual Exploitation practice guidance and/or tools to support and inform practitioners to:				
a) Recognise Child Sexual Exploitation	24	5	0	High (83%)
b) Assess for Child Sexual Exploitation	22	7	0	High (76%)
c) Plan to respond to Child Sexual Exploitation	23	6	0	High (79%)
d) Respond to peer to peer abuse	17	11	0	High (61%)
e) Manage children and young people's transitions between services	12	17	0	Medium (41%)

n = 29; 29; 29; 28; and 29

A question was then added to the 2019 survey in relation to the observation and monitoring of practitioners, thereby recognising that training alone does not bring about practice change. On this measure, there was low confidence reported – although a number of Child Protection Committees reported that such observation and monitoring is achieved through existing, standardised approaches to quality assurance and self-evaluation (e.g. supervision, care and risk management meetings, case file auditing, and case reviews).

Where Child Protection Committees did report specific CSE observation and monitoring processes, these included:

- Checking practitioners' identification and response to CSE through the quality assurance of the IRD and Joint Investigative Interviewing (JII) processes.
- In East Renfrewshire, through reviewing how CSE, child sexual abuse (CSA) and peer-on-peer sexual activity are distinguished by practitioners.

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- In North Lanarkshire, working with children's house staff regarding identification and response to risk indicators for CSE.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q15. Staff are observed and monitored for their competence and confidence in identifying and responding to Child Sexual Exploitation concerns.	9	15	3	Low (33%)

n = 27

6. How Good is Our Leadership?

Introduction

This section is about the commitment and effectiveness of leaders – specifically Chief Officers and Elected Members – in keeping children safe, including their oversight of CSE work and their ability to make connections across other public protection themes.

Awareness of CSE among Leadership

In 2016, Child Protection Committees reported medium (to low) confidence in the extent to which Chief Officers and Elected Members received regular updates on CSE work, and the extent to which they have undertaken CSE awareness raising training.

2016 Survey Findings	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	Medium Confidence
	Has CSA/CSE training/awareness raising been undertaken with Chief Officers and Elected Members?	Medium to Low Confidence

The 2019 data shows a similar level of confidence, with medium confidence for the CSE updates item and low confidence for the CSE awareness raising training item. In terms of **Chief Officers and elected members receiving regular updates on CSE**, further detail provided by Child Protection Committees included:

- A number of Child Protection Committees explained how CSE information is included as part of the regular child protection update to Chief Officers, who then provide scrutiny and further accountability. However, one Child Protection Committee noted that CSE is reported to the Chief Officers Group on an exception basis.
- Two Child Protection Committees stated that the Chief Social Work Officer is the main mechanism through which CSE updates are provided to Chief Officers and elected members.
- In Dumfries & Galloway and Moray, elected members are members of their Child Protection Committees, so enabling direct and regular information sharing on CSE.
- In East Ayrshire, all elected members were provided with a copy of the updated Child Sexual Exploitation: Ayrshire Multi-Agency Practitioner's Guidance Handbook (February 2019).
- In Perth & Kinross, an Annual CSE Update is provided in the Annual Report of the Child Protection Committee, and an Annual CSE Update is provided to elected members at full council.

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With regards **Chief Officers and elected members receiving awareness raising and training on CSE**:

- A number of Child Protection Committees recognised that further work is needed to raise elected members' awareness and understanding of CSE – including a refresh of resources used.
- East Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire, Perth & Kinross and South Lanarkshire Child Protection Committees highlighted recent or planned CSE inputs to elected members.
- Other Child Protection Committees noted that Chief Officers and elected members can access multi-agency child protection training events (some of which will be focused on CSE).

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q16. Chief Officers and Elected Members receive regular updates (at least every six months) about Child Sexual Exploitation services, interventions and risks.	12	14	3	Medium (41%)
Q17. Child Sexual Exploitation awareness raising and training has been delivered to Chief Officers and Elected Members.	9	12	5	Low (35%)

n = 29 and 26

Connections to Other Public Protection Themes

An additional question was added to the 2019 survey to ask whether connections are made by leadership – specifically Child Protection Committees and Chief Officers Group – to other relevant areas of public protection concerns. As the data shows, there was high confidence on all the different concerns asked, with Child Protection Committees explaining that the connections are made through Public Protection arrangements and the relationships between the Child Protection Committees and other thematic groupings.

Of the different concerns asked about, confidence levels were highest around child sexual abuse, online safety, missing people and trafficking – and these connections are reflected in some of the specific examples provided by Child Protection Committees.

- In Aberdeen City, the sub-committee of the Child Protection Committee covers CSE, child trafficking and online safety in recognition of the connections, while it also works closely with the Missing Children improvement group.
- In Angus, Protecting People Angus has developed a Missing, Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy that incorporates CSE in recognition of the connections.
- In East Dunbartonshire, the re-established CSE working group will have a particular focus on building connections with peer to peer and trafficking work.
- In Fife, the CSE working group has strong links with other CPC working groups covering missing persons and trafficking, and the Violence Against Women Partnership.

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- In Glasgow, members of the CSE working group sit on the National Trafficking Group to ensure linkages.
- In Orkney, through the integration of its Child and Adult Protection Committees to form a Public Protection Committee.
- In Perth & Kinross, further work is being developed around trafficking and the connections with CSE.

	In Full	In Part	Not At All	Confidence (% In Full)
Q18. The Child Protection Committee and Chief Officers Group makes connections between Child Sexual Exploitation and the following areas of concern:				
a) Child Sexual Abuse	24	5	0	High (83%)
b) Peer to peer abuse	20	9	0	High (69%)
c) Equally Safe / Gender Based Violence	21	8	0	High (72%)
d) Missing people	22	7	0	High (76%)
e) Offender management	17	11	0	High (61%)
f) Online safety	23	6	0	High (79%)
g) Trafficking	22	7	0	High (76%)

n = 29; 29; 29; 29; 28; 29 and 29

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7. Conclusions

This report uses the results from the 2016 and 2019 surveys of Child Protection Committees to evidence the improvements that have been achieved over the duration of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation (Scottish Government, March 2016) and, in doing so, help identify areas for further and/or continued work and attention.

Using the same questions and mode of analysis across the two surveys wherever possible, a headline summary of the survey results is set out below. It suggests that confidence levels have largely remained the same, but with some areas showing improved confidence from 2016 to 2019.

- **Confidence continues to be high** around having a CSE training strategy in place, the delivery of CSE training across different workforces (and most importantly those workforces with direct contact with children and young people), having a CSE Workplan in place that is regularly monitored and updated, and having CSE practice guidance and/or tools in place for practitioners.
- **Confidence has increased to high** for having robust multi-agency information sharing systems and processes to support the identification and management of perpetrators, and for leaders making connections between CSE and other Public Protection areas of concern.
- **Confidence continues to be at medium levels** on education and awareness raising programmes to children (specifically non-secondary school children), CSE support services available to children and young people, and CSE updates to leaders.
- **Confidence continues to be low** for the CSE management information received by Child Protection Committees, the engagement and consultation of children and young people about CSE interventions and services, the inclusion of cultural and diversity issues in local CSE Workplans, and CSE education and awareness raising programmes to leaders.
- **Confidence has fallen to low** for CSE education and awareness raising programmes to wider community groupings.
- **Confidence is low for two new questions** included in the 2019 survey, one concerning whether Child Protection Committees play an active role in the gathering of information on perpetrators; the other on whether staff are observed and monitored for their competence and confidence in identifying and responding to CSE concerns.

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	Confidence Levels	
	2016	2019
CSE Management Information		
The CPC receives regular management information (at least every 6 months) in relation to CSE	Low	Low
Education and Awareness Raising Programmes to Children and Young People		
Education and awareness raising programmes aimed at reducing the risk of exploitation and abuse have been delivered to children and young people	Medium / High	Medium
Participation of Children and Young People in Service Development		
The CPC has forums and mechanisms to engage and consult with children and young people about CSE interventions and services	Low	Low
Training of Practitioners		
The CPC has a training strategy that reflects the National Framework for Child Protection Learning and Development Framework in Scotland (2012) to raise awareness and better equip practitioners dealing with CSE	High	High
CSE training has been delivered to staff and volunteers across different workforces	High	High / Medium
Awareness Raising among Wider Communities		
CSE education and awareness raising programmes have been delivered to: parents and carers; local community groups; and night time and other business economies	Medium / Low	Low
Services for Children and Young People		
There are local services to support children and young people at risk of CSE	Medium	Medium
There are specialist CSE recovery services that children and young people can access		Low
For the services above, children and young people can access these when they need them		Medium
Mechanisms to Identify and Manage Perpetrators of CSE		
There are robust multi-agency information sharing systems and processes among Public Protection partners to support the identification and management of perpetrators	Medium	High
The CPC plays an active role in the gathering of information on perpetrators	N/A	Low
Child Sexual Exploitation Workplan		
The CPC has a CSE Workplan that is regularly monitored and updated	High	High
The CPC's CSE Workplan incorporates cultural and diversity issues, e.g. lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex, learning disability, and black and ethnic minority.	Low	Low

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	Confidence Levels	
	2016	2019
CSE Practice Guidance, Tools and Observation		
The CPC has developed CSE practice guidance and/or tools to support and inform practitioners	High	High / Medium
Staff are observed and monitored for their competence and confidence in identifying and responding to CSE concerns	N/A	Low
Awareness of CSE among Leadership		
Chief Officers and Elected Members receive regular updates (at least every six months) about CSE services, interventions and risks	Medium	Medium
CSE awareness raising and training has been delivered to Chief Officers and Elected Members	Medium / Low	Low
Connections to Other Public Protection Themes		
CPC and Chief Officers Group makes connections between CSE and other Public Protection areas of concern	N/A	High

About CELCIS

CELCIS is a leading improvement and innovation centre in Scotland. We improve children's lives by supporting people and organisations to drive long-lasting change in the services they need, and the practices used by people responsible for their care.

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