
THE HAMPSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

**Thursday, 20th November, 2014
2.30 pm
Ashburton Hall, Elizabeth II Court
Hampshire County Council**

Contact: members.services@hants.gov.uk

A G E N D A

1	Welcome and Announcements - Councillor Roy Perry, Leader of Hampshire County Council
2	Presentation: Safeguarding Children in Hampshire - Maggie Blyth, Chair of Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board (Pages 3 - 40)
3	Any other business
4	Closing remarks - Councillor Roy Perry
5	Future meetings of The Hampshire Partnership

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Safeguarding Summit

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Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board

Responsible for scrutiny and challenge of multi agency child protection arrangements including early help

Agenda Item 2

What the regulator says

- * It is evident that the harm that children can suffer from living in families with complex problems cannot be prevented by the social care system alone. There must also be a coordinated response from a range of services, including health, police, schools, national policy makers and communities themselves. Together, they must create an environment that supports and nurtures families and challenges and intervenes to prevent unacceptable behaviour.*

OFSTED ANNUAL SOCIAL CARE REPORT October 2013

What is the HSCB?

The key statutory mechanism for agreeing how the relevant organisations in Hampshire will co-operate and work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and for ensuring that this work is effective.

Maintains key relationships with Health and Wellbeing Board, Children's Trust, Police and Crime Commissioner and Health Economy

Budget of approx. £234,200

Serious Case Reviews

During 2013/14

- 15 cases were brought to the attention of the HSCB

Of these:

- 3 serious case reviews were commissioned
- 2 smaller scales case reviews were commissioned
- 10 led to no further action by the board

- 1 SCR (Child R&S) commissioned in 2012 was published.

During 2014/15

- 2 serious case reviews commissioned
- 2 multi agency case reviews commissioned

- 1 SCR commissioned in 2013 was published

What the government thinks

Child protection is barely out of the news at the moment. It seems hardly a week passes without children's services splashed all over the papers and TV bulletins.

Now it might feel like media attention makes discussion of child protection impossible: that calm debate suffers under the intense glare of a media frenzy.

... Surely, more interest in the child protection system means that it's more important than ever to discuss, openly and publicly, how that system operates - where it's working well, where it's not - and be honest about how we make it better.

(Edward Timpson, Association of Independent LSCB Chairs, 11 November 2013)

Which children and what age?

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In England and Wales, neglect is the main initial reason for being the subject of a child protection plan, accounting for 41% in the year ending 31 March 2013 (Department for Education, 2013), with almost a quarter of all children between the ages of 10 and 15 years. In extreme cases, life is placed at risk, with approximately a quarter of all serious case reviews (SCRs) focusing on teenagers as victims, of whom 10% are aged 16 or over (Blyth, 2014).

CHILD PROTECTION

CARE PROCEEDINGS

From 2008-09, the year of the Peter Connelly (known as “Baby P”) case in Haringey, to 2012-13,

**care applications in England
have risen by 70%.**

(CAFCASS 2013)

CHILD PROTECTION

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SUMMARY OF THE RECENT TRENDS OVER FIVE YEARS

2008 to 2013

47% INCREASE IN CP PLANS – and numbers still rising

2008/2009 to 2012/2013

70% INCREASE IN CARE APPLICATIONS

Media/public perceptions

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Post Rotherham

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“The last point was about mandatory reporting. I recognise that this is an issue that has been raised, and we are looking at it, but it is important in going so that we properly look at the evidence of whether it is effective in protecting children. In some other countries, with mandatory reporting the number of reports goes up significantly, but many of those reports are not justified, and that diminishes the ability to deal with the serious reports and protect children. So it is a very complex issue. It is a serious question, and we need to look carefully at countries such as Australia and the United States, where there is mixed evidence of its effectiveness in improving the ability to deal with these issues”.

Home Secretary, September 2014

Safeguarding in Hampshire

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In the year to March 2014, 72 children in care in Hampshire were reported missing. How many never returned?

1. 0
2. 2
3. 5
4. 9

Safeguarding in Hampshire

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What proportion of Hampshire children live in households where domestic abuse is prevalent?

- * Number of reports to the Police of Domestic Violence 2013/14 - **10959**
- * Over **60%** of these incidents had a child in the household.

Safeguarding in Hampshire

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What percentage of children under supervision to the Youth Justice System are known to Children's Services?

1. 7%
2. 13%
3. 46%
4. 77%

Hospital emergency admissions

- * In 2012/13 there were **343** admissions to hospital as a result of self harm (0-18)
- * In 2013/24 this increased to **898** for young people age 10-24

Safeguarding in Hampshire

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How many children were identified as being at risk of exploitation, as defined by the locally developed screening tool in Hampshire?

“I wanted an exciting life: after 5-6 months I was involved – it was too late”

“They threatened to blow up my house with my mum in it.”

“I believed they were my friends, nothing was more important.”

“I went missing every week I thought it was normal”.

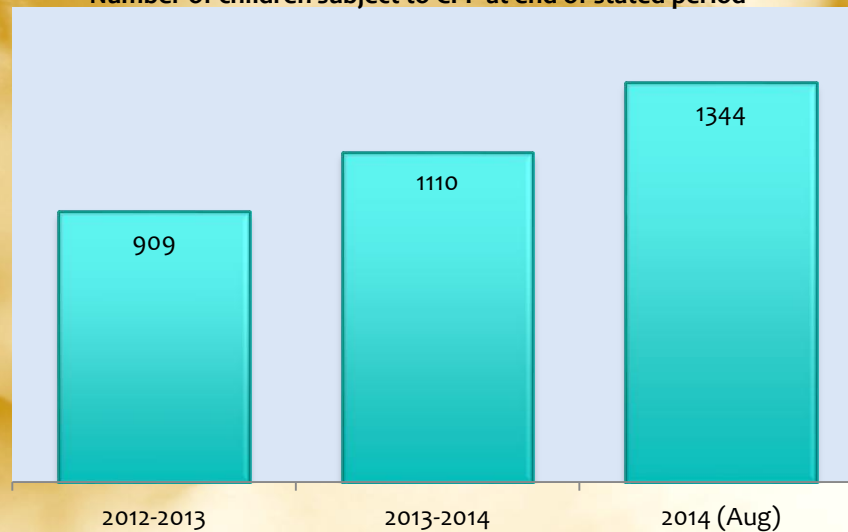
Our Children

- * Whole population 338,000
- * 282,000 Children and young people
- * 7.7% from minority ethnic groups
- * 12.1% living in poverty
- * 10.5% entitled to free school meals
- * 7.6% of reception pupils obese
- * 60% 5+ GCSEs at a*-c
- * 6160 fixed term exclusions
- * 1300 children in care (Oct 14)
- * 1374 subject to a Child Protection Plan (Oct 14)
- * 50% of children subject to a Child Protection Plan are at risk of neglect

Children subject to a Child Protection Plan

Children subject to a Child Protection Plan

Number of children subject to CPP at end of stated period



Early Intervention and Prevention

In 2013/14:

- * 699 CAFs opened
- * 595 TACs opened
- * 56,345 under 5's registered with a Children's Centre
- * 32,151 under 5's reached -41% of the under 5 population
- * Supporting Troubled Families initiative has identified 712 families all of which have a named worker



Referrals and re-referrals to Children's Social Care



In 2013/14:

- * **111,310** contacts /enquiries received by children's social care
- * **16,217** referrals to children's social care an **increase of 57%** from 2012/13
- * **4,187** re-referrals – 26% an increase from 22% in 2012/13

Referrals to Children's Social Care

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- * Of these **16,217** referrals, on average 22% were from the Police, 18% from schools and 18% from health

October 2013 / October 2014 children's social care undertook :

- * **11,705** assessments of children
- * **4007** child protection investigations

A&E

* Page 23
In 2013/14 there were **2,236**
Hospital Admissions **caused**
by injuries in children (0-14
years) and 2174 in YP (15-24
years)

* In 2013/14 there were **3361**
Hospital Admissions **caused**
by injuries in children and
young people (0-18 years).

Youth Justice



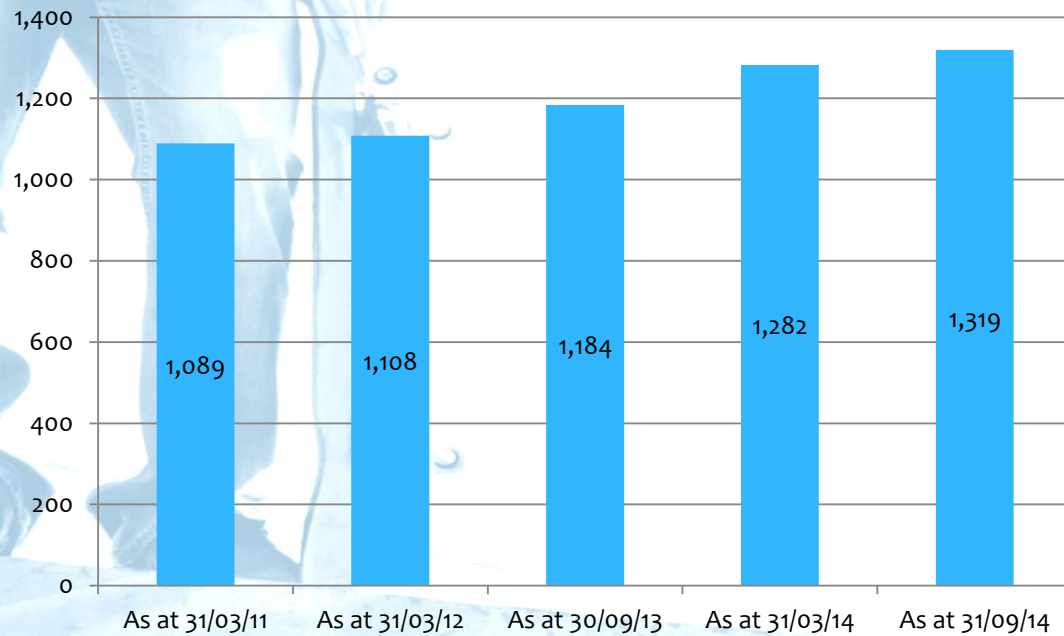
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In 2013/14

- * 841 young people received a substantive outcome
- * 2.7% of all cautions and convictions resulted in a custodial sentence
- * Latest reoffending data shows 36.5% of young people reoffending, an increase of 6.1% on the same period in the previous year.

Children Looked After

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Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Children

In 2013/14:

- * **1791** missing notifications were recorded involving **254** individual young people
- * Of that , **1692** notifications were for **CLA children** .
- * 16 notifications for children on CP plan .
- * 57 young people were missing 10+ times

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Here & Now

Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Children

- * These **57** young people account for **1276** of the missing notifications (71% of total notifications)
- * **94%** of notifications were for looked after children
- * **10** children known to have been trafficked into Hampshire – 70% are Vietnamese
- * **74** known unaccompanied asylum seeking children
- * On average **15** children known to be at high risk of child sexual exploitation at any one time.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Hampshire

- * “The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.
- * CSE is present in every city in the UK, yet there have been limited convictions and there is a limited intelligence picture. This is mainly due to the victim reluctance to engage.

Child Sexual Exploitation – national issue

- * **Rochdale 2012** – 9 men imprisoned for sexually abusing young girls
- * **Operation Bullfinch, Oxfordshire, 2013** -Seven members of a sex grooming ring convicted of sexually abusing children from Oxford
- * **Rotherham 2014** - inquiry found 1,400 children sexually abused between 1997 and 2013.
- * **Hampshire PCC** has commissioned historic review of child protection cases. **HSCB** will oversee wider review alongside Hampshire Children Services.
- * To date **no evidence of any organised abuse of children or systemic failure of organisational responses in Hampshire**

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation in Hampshire

- * 4 LSCB Missing, Exploited Trafficked group,(MET) – strategic pan-Hampshire group, chaired by the police.
- * Hampshire MET – has an operational focus and co-ordination of the work to reduce the exploitation of children in Hampshire. Reports to the HSCB.
- * Work includes developing, sharing and promoting best practice across Hampshire for those working /contact with children who may be at risk of exploitation.
- * Rolled out the Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework form (SERAF) as assessment tool of choice.

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation in Hampshire

- * Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) - strengthens our front door and offers the right service to the right child at the right time.
- * Children's Reception Team (CRT) screen all incoming children's social care referrals aged 10+ for CSE
- * SERAF for all Looked After Children in out of county provision and in-house residential
- * SERAF for all children placed outside of Hampshire irrespective of the placement.
- * Supporting police operations, pan-Hampshire.

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation in Hampshire

- * At any one time around 15 children are at high risk of sexual exploitation in Hampshire.

What can your organisation do?

- * Don't assume and always challenge the 'she /he is a difficult teenager' myth.
- * Child sexual exploitation is prevalent everywhere and therefore **it is happening in Hampshire**
- * Think the unthinkable.
- * Raise CSE awareness with your staff / managers.

CSE Thematic Ofsted Report

1. As Professor Jay made clear, faced with this type of offending pattern, senior leaders must show political and moral courage. They must never allow misguided fears about offending cultural sensitivities to get in the way of confronting child sexual exploitation wherever it occurs. However, child sexual exploitation takes on many forms. It is not just confined to particular ethnic groups or parts of the country. It is inherently dangerous for any child protection agency to assume that they need not worry about this type of child abuse because the stereotypical offender or victim profile does not match their own local demographics. As others have pointed out, the sexual exploitation of children can take place anywhere

CSE Thematic Ofsted Report

Partnership action is often disjointed, which means that opportunities are being lost for a more cohesive approach to child sexual exploitation. In too many areas, progress has been hampered because partnerships have failed to define what management information is required from each agency and how this will be effectively shared to build a picture of child sexual exploitation in the locality. The way in which data is collected by many police forces does not allow for the effective collation of reported crime and prosecutions that are specifically linked to child sexual exploitation. This means that the information that the police share with their partners is of limited value.

OFSTED, The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn't happen here could it? OFSTED Nov 19 2014

CSE Thematic Ofsted Report

2. Children and young people are more effectively protected from child sexual exploitation when LSCBs have an effective strategy and action plan that supports professionals to work together and share information well. This activity, when combined with a whole system approach of awareness raising, the early identification of both victims and perpetrators and disruption and prosecution, is the only route to the effective protection of children and young people from child sexual exploitation in our towns and cities.

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OFSTED The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn't happen here could it? OFSTED Nov 19 2014

CSE Thematic Ofsted Report

Key Recommendations

1. All LA's should ensure that managers oversee all individual CSE cases; managers should sign off all assessments, plans and case review arrangements to assess the level of risk and ensure that plans are progressing appropriately
2. LA's and partners should ensure that sufficient appropriate therapeutic support is available to meet the needs of local young people at risk of or who have suffered from CSE, including care leavers
3. LA's and partners should make sure that local strategies and plans are informed by the opinions and experiences of those who have been at risk of or have suffered from CSE
4. LSCBs should ensure that the local authority and its partners have a comprehensive action plan in place to tackle CSE

CSE Thematic Ofsted Report

Key Recommendations

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5. LSCBs should hold partners to account for the urgency and priority they give to their collective and individual contribution to the CSE action plan
 6. LSCBs should critically evaluate how effective the activity and progress of each of the LSCB members is against the action plan and publish these findings in the LSCB annual report
 7. LSCBs should evaluate the impact of training with a focus on how it makes a positive difference to keeping children and young people safer
 8. LSCBs should include information relating to CSE activity in their performance framework - this should enable a clear understanding of how prevalent CSE is in their area and how effectively agencies are responding.
- * Ofsted also recommend the Government: review and update the 2009 CSE guidance; develop a national dataset on prevention, protection and prosecution activity; and require every police force to collate information specifically on CSE.

HSCB Key Priorities 2013/14



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- Evaluating the effectiveness of early help.
- Tackling child sexual exploitation
- Safeguarding disabled children
- Maintaining a quality assurance framework

HSCB Key Priorities 2014/15

Following Ofsted's inspection February/March 2014 the **HSCB was judged 'GOOD'**

But is required to:

1. Evaluate the learning and impact of training delivered across the partnership to ensure that all staff have access to good quality training, and that this leads to sustained improvements across all safeguarding and early help services Multi agency training
2. Ensure that data collection from all key partners is incorporated into the balanced scorecard and used by the LSCB to monitor practice and service delivery of multi-agency safeguarding arrangements across the partnership

HOW do we balance partnership priorities moving forward?



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