

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Human Trafficking

Paul Archer

**Designated Nurse for Safeguarding Children and Looked
After Children**

**Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge Clinical
Commissioning Groups**

Definition (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity.

- (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or;
- (a) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.

The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Definition (Human Trafficking)

Human Trafficking is organised criminal activity in which human beings are treated as possessions to be controlled and exploited.

Types:

- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Domestic servitude
- Organ harvesting
- Child exploitation (including CSE, criminal exploitation, county lines)

The Jay Report

Independent inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham: 1997-2013 by Alexis Jay OBE

Between 1997-2013 there were at least 1,400 victims of CSE, and these are conservative estimates

https://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1407/independent_inquiry_cse_in_rotherham

How did the NHS fail to recognise CSE

- Saw perpetrators as boyfriends/girlfriends
- Did not think the unthinkable
- Never saw the victims as victims
- Saw the sexual activity as consensual
- Concerns were not referred into social care/police
- No risk assessments in place
- Sexual health not always linked into safeguarding within NHS Trusts
- Young people had “chosen” this kind of lifestyle
- They were “attention seekers”

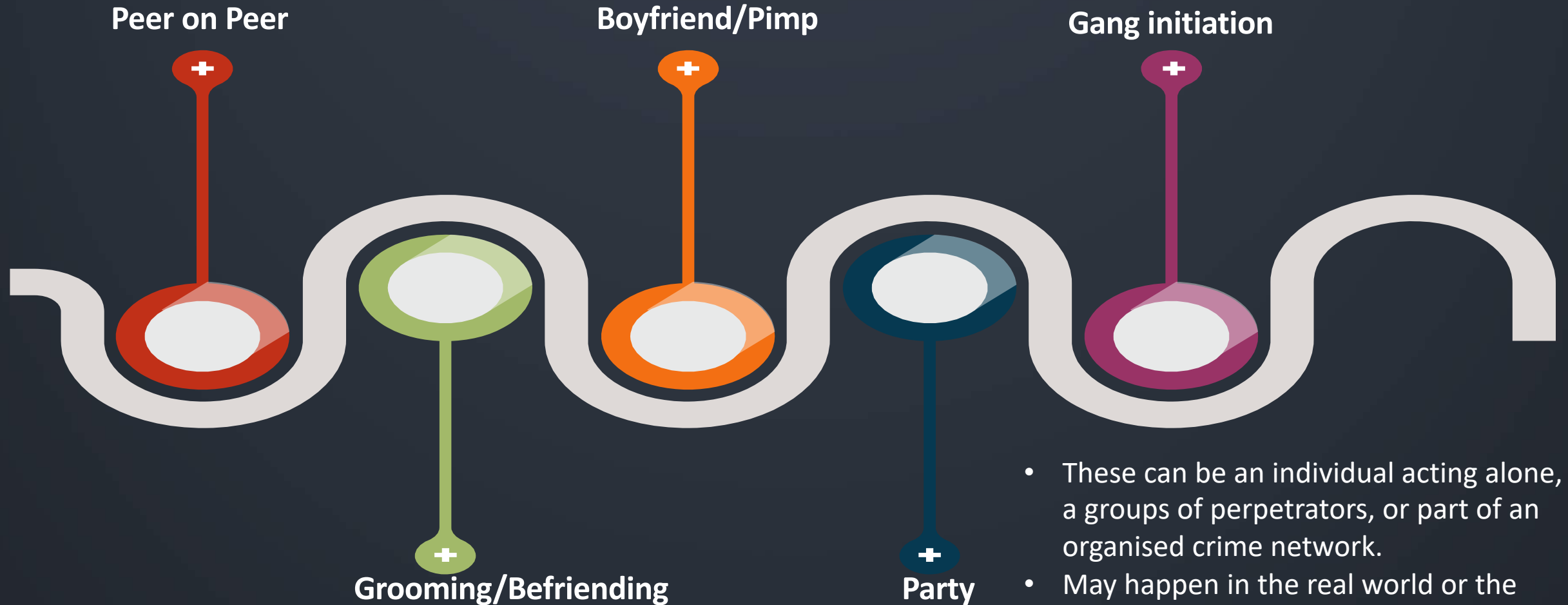
How did the NHS fail to recognise CSE

Sally is 14 years old and has been living at Care View for 3 months. She is a streetwise young woman who from day one has been a persistent absconder. She chooses to associate with older friends in the town centre where she drinks alcohol and uses drugs. She refuses to engage with staff and take guidance believing, as always, that she knows best. Sally is known to be sexually active and is promiscuous. She says she has had sex with 7 different partners in the past month. She has already been treated for Chlamydia but she doesn't seem to care about the impact on her health. We think she is prostituting herself to get money for drugs and new clothes and she is certainly materialistic. Sally is a negative influence on the other young people and often involves younger residents in her inappropriate activities.

How did the NHS fail to recognise CSE

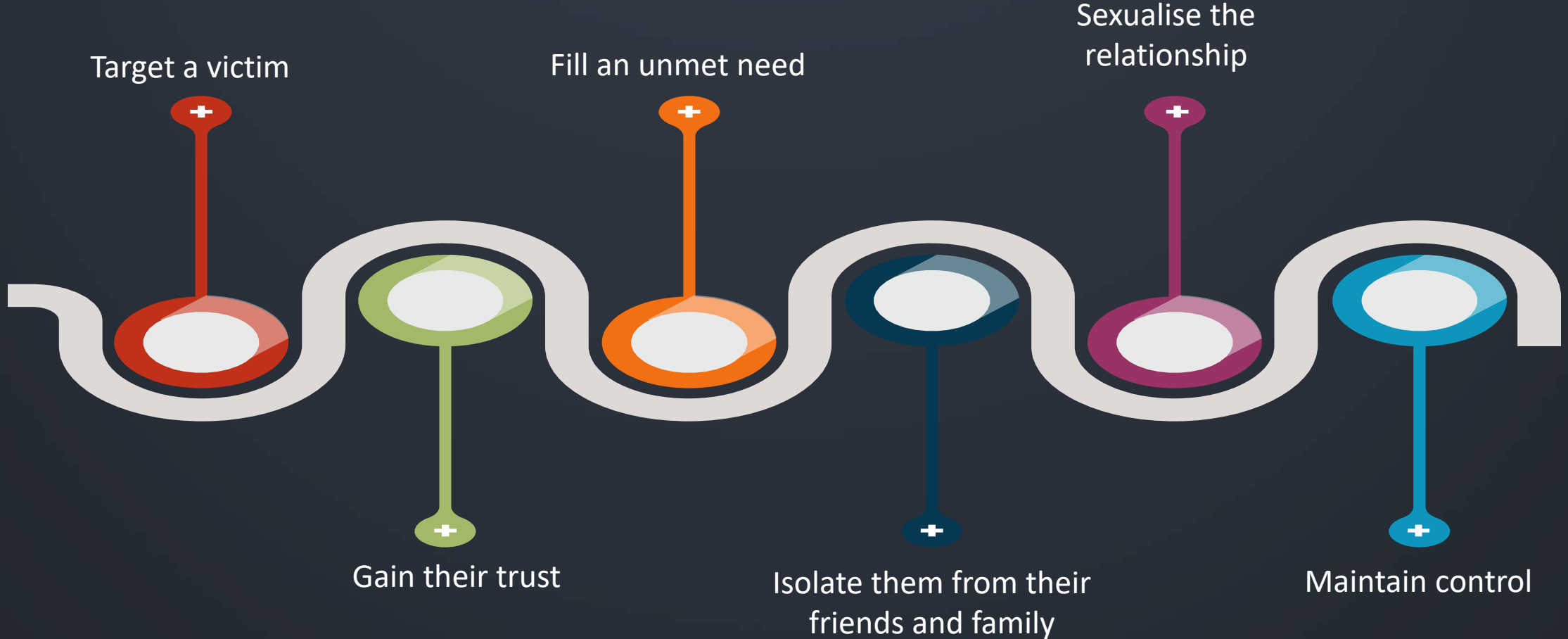
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Models of CSE

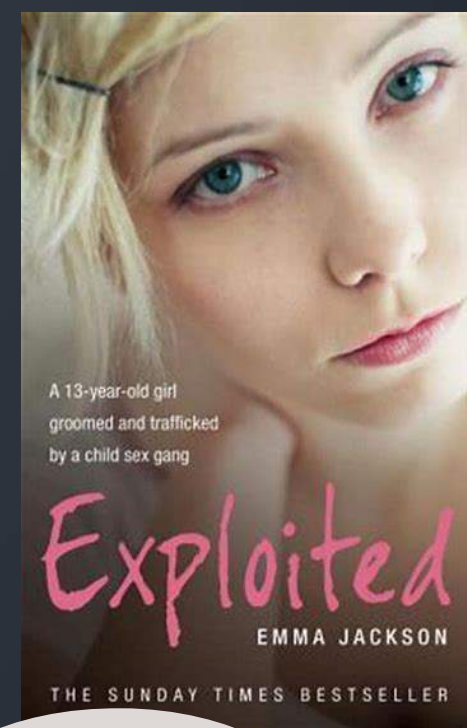
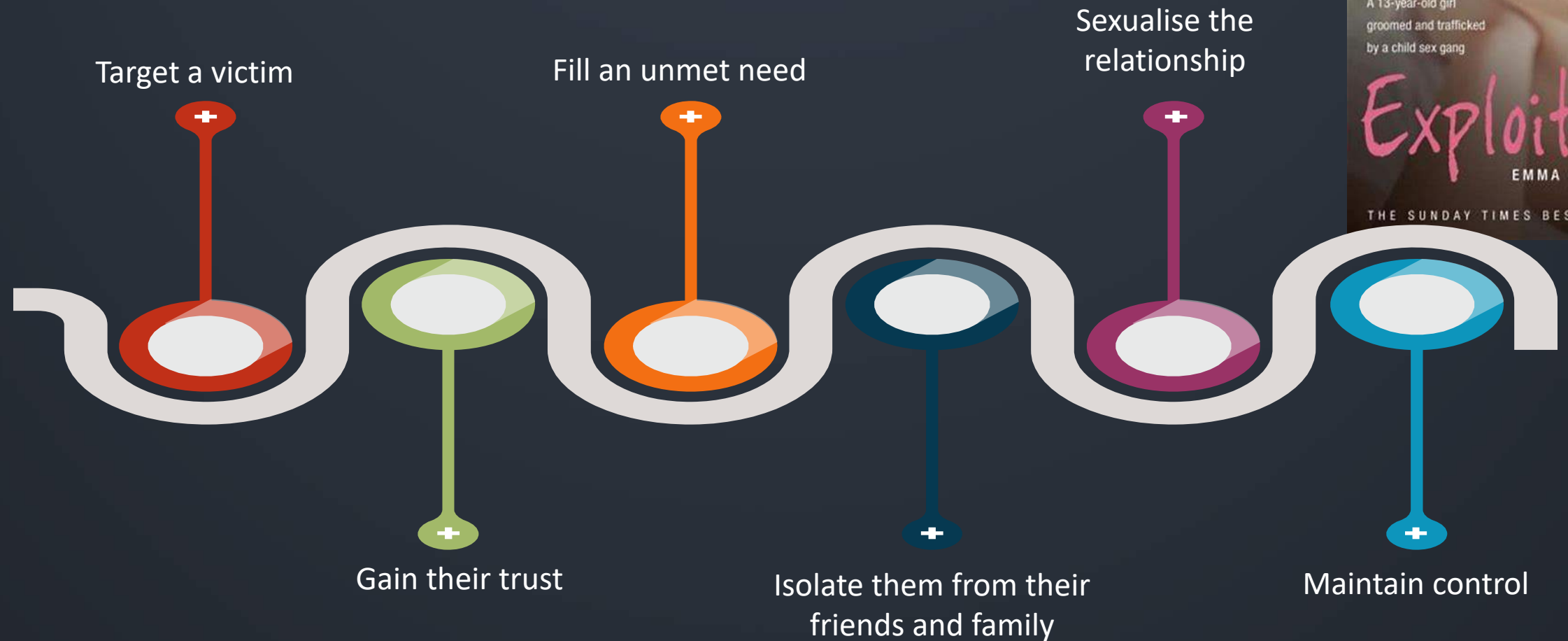


- These can be an individual acting alone, a groups of perpetrators, or part of an organised crime network.
- May happen in the real world or the virtual world.
- Any of these models can result in human trafficking.

The grooming process



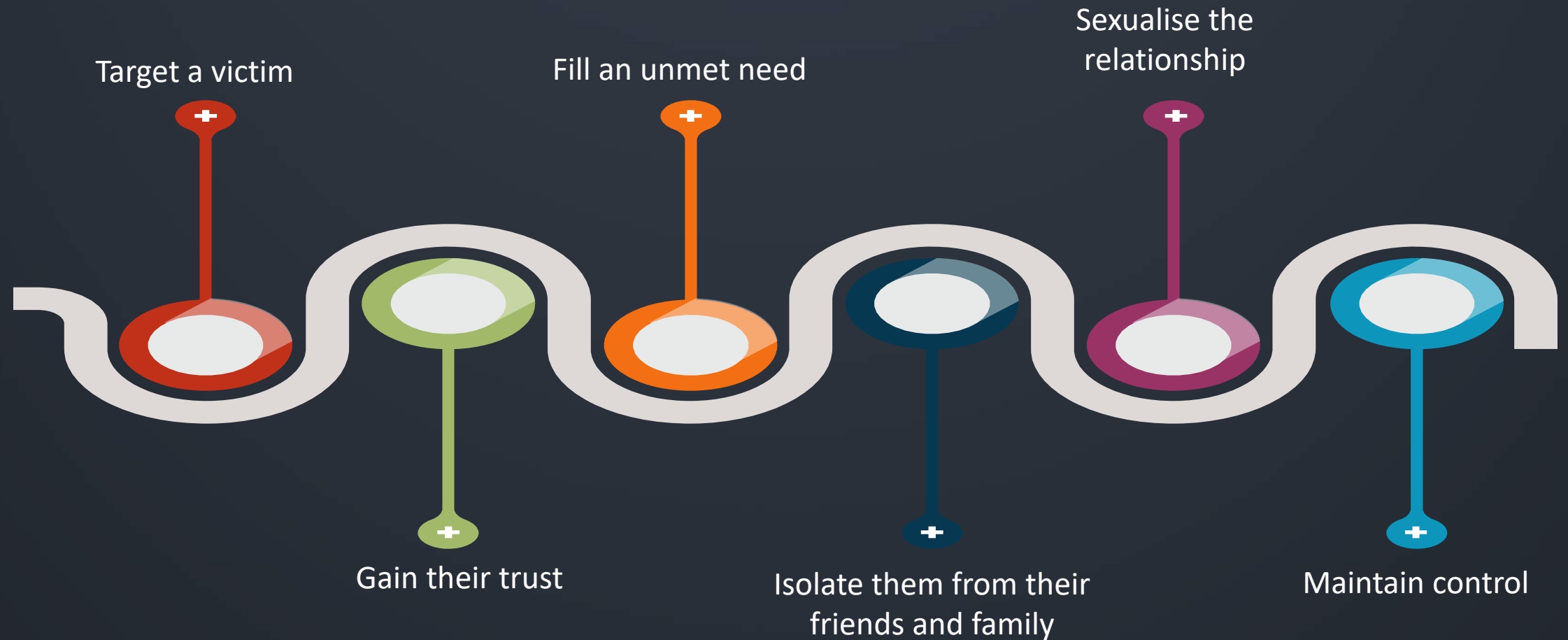
Case Study: Emma Jackson



Common Questions

- Why do young people engage in risk taking behaviour?
- Why don't they disclose what is going on?
- Why don't they fight back when they are sexually assaulted/raped?
- The 5 F's
 - Fright
 - Fight
 - Flight
 - Freeze
 - Forget

Case Study: Joshua



CSE in Boys

- CSE in boys is often overlooked by practitioners
- Boys are more likely to be criminalised by their behaviour and/or viewed as perpetrators:
 - Alcohol/drug misuse
 - Self-harming behaviour
 - Going missing
 - Petty crime
- Boys are less likely to disclose abuse and are less likely to be believed

Spotting the signs

S

Sexual Health and Behaviour

A

Absent from school or running away

F

Familiar abuse or problems at home

E

Emotional or physical condition

G

Gangs, older age groups, crime

U

Use of technology or sexual bullying

A

Alcohol or drug misuse

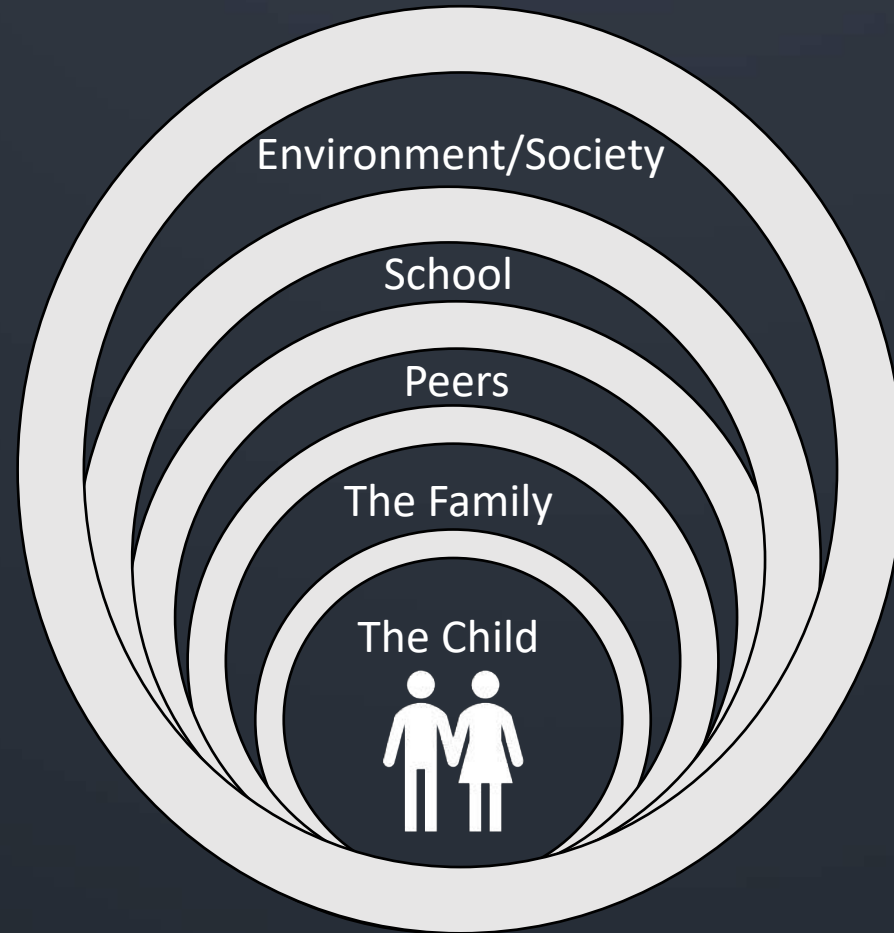
R

Receipt of unexplained gifts or money

D

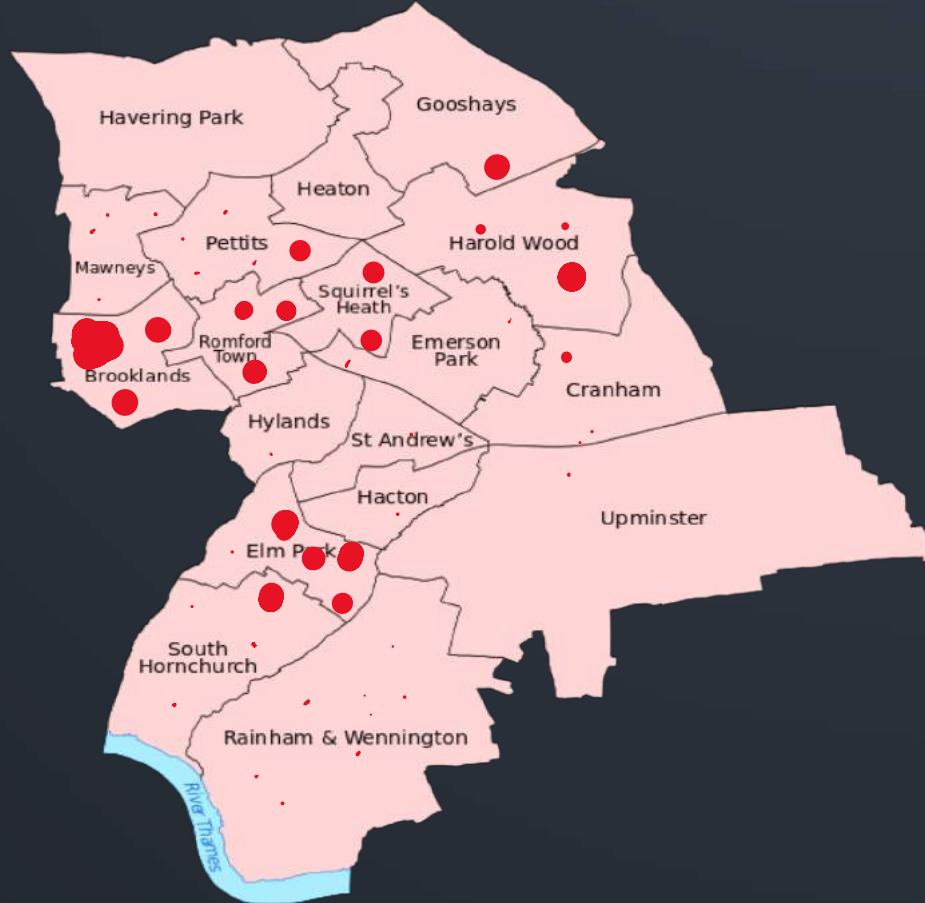
Distrust of authority figures

Contextual Safeguarding



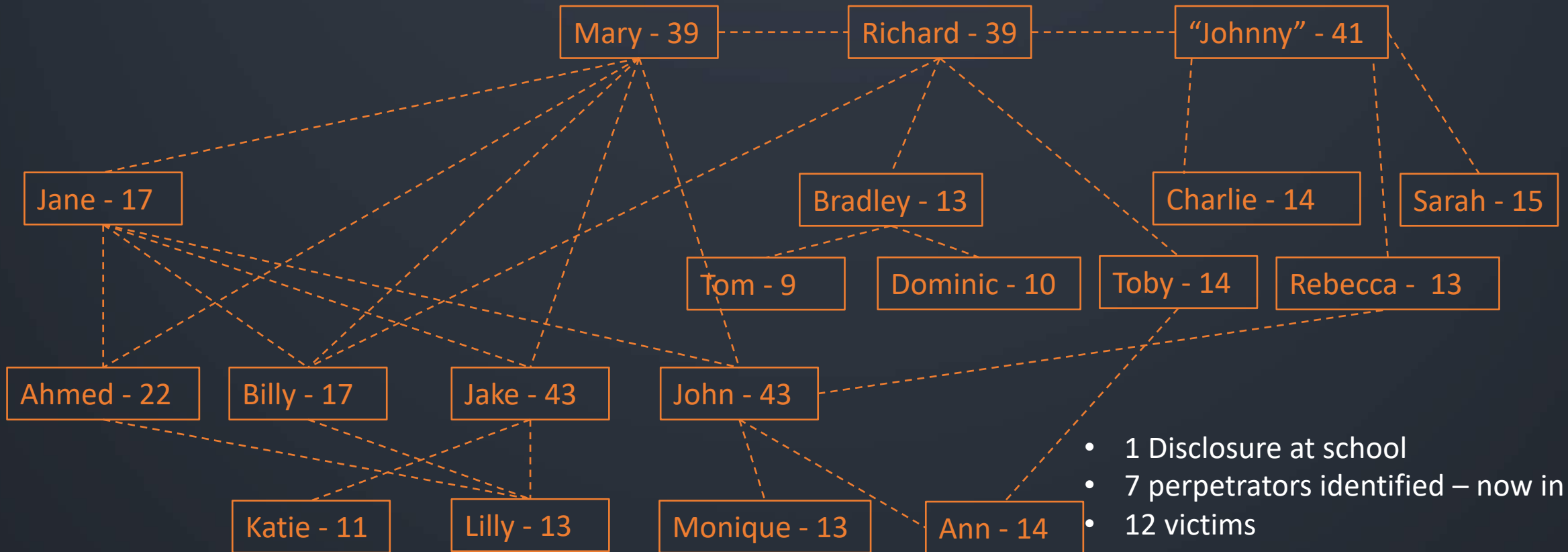
Mapping the problem

**London Borough of Havering
Ward Map, 2002-present**



- Victims
- Perpetrators
- Networks
- Locations
- Gangs

The Network



- 1 Disclosure at school
- 7 perpetrators identified – now in prison
- 12 victims

What if the young person won't/can't make a disclosure to the police?

MASE Panels – police, probation, health, social care, community safety:

- Missing – return home interviews (social worker, police or third sector worker)
- Police issue a CAWN
- Disruption strategies against locations
- Licencing withdrawal
- Working with the council re: lighting etc
- Turn off Wifi
- Looked After child?
- Section 25 secure orders?
- Child protection plan?
- Use of ASBOs
- Operation 'Make Safe'

Conclusion

- Unique advantage as a static caseload with the potential to work with the same young people over many years. Children/young people are more likely to disclose to someone they trust
- Think the unthinkable
- Be consistent – even when they are not. Don't give up on them
- Not sure what to do – ask
- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility