

Missing from Home & Care & Child Sexual Exploitation Analysis

An analysis of the Missing Children & CSE service in Pan Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire

Quarter 1

April – June 2018

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Missing from Home & Care & Child Sexual Exploitation Supporting Report Quarter 4 January – March 2018

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For over 200 years we have designed and delivered services that build resilience and aspiration in people and communities.

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Missing from Home and Care Service Overview:

The Stoke and Staffordshire CSE Missing from Home and Care Service Protocol reflects the updated National Guidance on Missing Incidents. Catch22 Missing from Home Case Workers receive notifications for all missing incidents for children and young people under the age of 18 years from Staffordshire Police.

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview and comparison of the Pan Stoke and Staffordshire Missing from Home & Care and service, provided by Catch22.

The Staffordshire area has been divided into two reporting areas of North Staffordshire and Staffordshire South/East consisting of 8 districts in total which are split as follows:- North Staffordshire districts are Staffordshire Moorlands, Newcastle Under Lyme and Stafford and the Staffordshire South/East districts are as follows:- South Staffordshire, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Cannock Chase and Tamworth.

The service has been operational since the 31st August 2017, this report will review the service performance during Q1 2018/2019 and make clear comparisons to the previous full quarter.

2.0 Performance Highlights

**CSE and Missing Service
Quarter 1 - April – June 2018 Performance Highlights**

Missing Service

OVERVIEW	Q4	Q1	Total for Q1
Missing Notifications	713	852	852
Individual Children	358	376	376
Return interviews offered	701 (98%)	837 (98%)	837
Total return interviews Completed	510 (73%)	642 (77%)	642
Number of children who received interview.	271 (76%)	287 (76%)	287

Q4 Overview	Q1 Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% reduction in notifications received • 1% increase in individuals • Most significant reduction Tamworth 49% Reduction in notifications. One child in Q3 responsible for repeat missing incidents as unhappy with care setting, this seems to have been addressed in Q4. • Increase missing notifications: Stafford 5%, Cannock 11%. • Lowest number notifications received from Lichfield • South Staffordshire delivery area highest number of notifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service received an increase of missing incidents across all areas during the quarter. • 16% increase in the total notifications received. • 21% increase in completed return home interviews • 76% of return home interviews were completed within 72 hours. • Completed interviews by area; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North 211 2. South 218 3. Stoke on Trent 213 • 5% increase in individuals whole service • Highest number of incidents reported in South/East Staffordshire • South/East Staffordshire reported an 8% increase in the number of completed return home interviews during Q1 compared to Q4 • Lowest number of incidents reported Stoke on Trent. • Increase in notifications from East Staffordshire: 47%, Cannock Chase 42%, Tamworth 60%, the increases were due to the number of repeat incidents. • Lowest notifications remains Lichfield

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Highlights Q1	Key Issues Q1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total the teams completed 132 more return home interviews when compared to Q4. Children/young people who reside at home have shown to be very receptive to the interview process and Catch22 are able to provide interventions that prevent them from going missing again. Of the 376 individual children and young people referred into the service during quarter 1 a total 287 (76%) of individual children and young people, where missing notifications were received were seen. An increase of 16 (6%) individuals were seen in Q1. Staffordshire North 91 (32%) Staffordshire South/East 101 (35%) Stoke on Trent 95 (33%) <p>The teams worked across all areas to support the increased notifications received and responded to demands on the service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of repeat missing incidents during the quarter, an increase of 24% when compared to Q4. Children/young people in care of Local Authority or CICOLA being responsible for high volume of repeat missing episodes. Repeat missing incidents account for a total of 72% of all incidents in the three service areas. The service identified the high level of declines in Staffordshire South/East, 94 (46%) and the number of declines being returned to the social care teams to complete. Catch22 are unable to confirm when the interviews are then completed and sent back onto the Police compact system. Catch22 would recommend that a pathway be implemented so that this data can be captured which could assist in further interviews being successfully completed.

Repeat incidents - Service Overview

	Q4	Q1
Repeat incidents	468	617 (24% increase from Q4)
Number of children	113 (13% reduction from Q3)	145 (22% increase from Q4)
	Breakdown of 113 children	Breakdown of 145 children
South/East Staffordshire	35% (40 children)	36% (52 children)
North Staffordshire	35% (39 children)	36% (52 children)
Stoke on Trent	30% (34 children)	28% (41 children)
CICOLA	35% (39 children responsible for 151 incidents)	38% (55 children) responsible for 257 incidents)
LAC	39% (27 children responsible for 183 incidents)	42 % (257 incidents)

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Delivery areas breakdown of Repeats

	Q4	Q1
South/East Staffordshire	34% (40 individuals responsible for 161 notifications)	37% - (52 individuals responsible for 228 notifications)
North Staffordshire	33% (19 individuals responsible for 153 notifications)	34% (52 individuals for 207 notifications)
Stoke on Trent	33% (34 individuals responsible for 154 notifications)	29% (41 individuals for 182 notifications)

Children who received interviews Service Overview:

	Q4	Q1	Q1
Lived at Home	56%	56%	Stoke on Trent highest proportion children missing from home
Children in Care	18%	18%	Staffordshire South/East highest proportion children missing from home and care
Pan Placed	6%	7%	Staffordshire North – highest proportion of children missing related to CICOLA and pan placed
CICOLA	20%	19%	

Total interview completion rates

	Q4	Q1	Contributory factors
Overall service	73%	77%	Increased completion rate during Q1 of 132 (4%) interviews.
South/East Staffordshire	64%	72%	Increased completion rates due to no team absence, team support across all areas. Improved weather conditions during quarter.
North Staffordshire	75%	76%	
Stoke on Trent	80%	84%	Highest completion rate of all service area

Offers and completions within timeframes – service overview

	Q4	Q1	
Offers of interview within 24 hours	58%	69%	Notifications over weekend. Increase due to improving contact details for repeats.
Interview taking place within 72 hours	75%	76%	Consistent performance from Q4 to Q1

Reasons going missing – service overview

Q4	Q1
41% primary reason young person associating with friends/peers	44% young person associating with friends /peers
Second primary reason identified - children identifying issues with emotional wellbeing	Second primary reason identified - children identifying issues with emotional wellbeing

Age Range – service overview

Q4	Q1
61% children referred aged between 10-15 years	67% children referred aged between 10-15 years

Declines

	Q4	Q1	Q1 Declines detail
	701 interviews offered	837 interviews offered	
Overall	24% (191 incidences)	24% (203 incidences) 4% parent/carer declines 9% Other reasons	46% children declining 17% parent/carer declines 37 % Other reasons
South/East Staffordshire	44% (85 incidences)	46% (94 incidences)	53% children declined 2% parent/carer declines
North Staffordshire	30% (57 incidences)	34% (68 incidences)	31% children declined 68% parent/carer declines
Stoke on Trent	26% (49 incidences)	20% (41 incidences)	16% children declined 26% parent/carer declines

Whole Service recommendations - Missing

- Include within Joint Missing and CSE Protocol Policy instructions to inform Commissioned service of any impending missing strategy meetings
- Local Authority to adopt the Police Missing incident number, used by Catch22, when recording data to ensure consistency.
- Develop a process to promote uniform data reporting to include the sharing of data between Local Authority and Catch22 prior to reporting deadlines. Discussion to be held with all parties regarding consistency in data collection, presentation and appropriate language used.

CSE SERVICE

Referrals

	Q4	Q1	Total
Total Referrals	109	105	105
South/East Staffordshire	20	14	14
North Staffordshire	35	43	43
Stoke on Trent	54	48	48

Staffordshire South/East referrals rates low not a true representation of children at risk in these areas. Other partner agencies are delivering CSE support in these areas.

Q4 Service Overview	Q1 Service Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average age 14 years • 93% females, 7% males • Online/Social Media risk common across all areas of referrals. • Inappropriate relationships and Gangs highest risk in Stoke on Trent • Peer to Peer highest risk in North Staffordshire • Online/social media, opportunistic highest risk in South Staffs 	<p>4% decrease in number of referrals received during the quarter</p> <p>Average age 14.4 years</p> <p>82% female, 18% male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Social Media risk common across all areas of referrals. • Peer to Peer common across all areas

Highlights Q1	Key Issues Q1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful networking resulted in 787 professionals being provided with advice, information and guidance by the Catch22 service. • A total of 118 children and young people have received targeted CSE intervention. • Partnership working with interpreter's enabled targeted support to be provided and challenges • Of the professionals who provided feedback, 100% stated that the CSE knowledge and information provided was "excellent" • North - 81% of children and young people who completed all relevant CSE sessions and were exited (13), demonstrated a reduction in risk level. • South - 89% of children and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionals are still unfamiliar with the Catch22 Service, delivery model and referral pathways. • Poor quality RFMs have resulted in time delays and difficulties when trying to correctly process and identify support needs. • Catch22 were not informed regarding the new Staffordshire Safeguarding/Early Help Process. • Electronic survey monkey used to collate all feedback has not been functioning correctly. • Low number of referrals Staffordshire South/East • 50% of referrals for the quarter were received in May, this coincides with deadline for submissions to be heard at Bi-monthly CSE Panels across the districts. • Stoke on Trent CSE Operational Panel held monthly does not provide sufficient time lapse for Catch22 and other Professionals to review and highlight change in risk or provide relevant and meaningful updates if only recently

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<p>who completed all relevant CSE sessions and were exited (9), demonstrated a reduction in risk level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stoke - Targeted support and group work at Thistley Hough Academy resulted in reduction of referrals.5 received in Q4,1 one low risk received Q1 We also now have Online Safety resources in 44 different languages, in many cases with resources for both parents and children. 	<p>referred/allocated to a case worker.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the implementation of GDPR, Catch22 have not recorded details of RFM, deemed to be at low risk, where the consent of the Young Person has not been obtained. The RFMs are returned to the referrer requesting that consent is obtained ASAP. Catch22 will record the number of such referrals received but will not retain any information of the young person. Catch22 staff have experienced an increase in difficulties in contacting Social Workers regarding all matters such as RFMs, request for updates or to clarify information.
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Main Referral Source

	Q4		Q1	
South/East Staffordshire	Social Care	LA Other (LST) Education	Social Care	Education 3 rd Sector
North Staffordshire	Social Care	LA Other (LST)	Social Care	3 rd Sector
Stoke on Trent	Education	Social Care	Education	Social Care

RFM - Level of Risk

	Q4	Q1
Low	37%	37%
Medium	49%	45%
High	14%	18%

Caseload Numbers

	Q4		Q1	
	Bespoke/Direct Work	Consultations/advice	Bespoke/Direct Work	Consultations/advice
South/East Staffs	16	4	9	5
North Staffs	21	14	25	18
Stoke on Trent	18	36	26	22

	Q4			Q1		
	Direct	Bespoke	Consultations	Direct	Bespoke	Consultations
South/East Staffs	70%	10%	20%	64%	0	36%
North Staffs	49%	11%	40%	42%	16%	42%
Stoke on Trent	28%	5%	67%	44%	10%	46%

Service Overview

Q4	Q1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Work – 42% Bespoke Work – 8% Consultations - 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Work – 46% Bespoke Work – 11% Consultations – 43%

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Whole service recommendations CSE

- Catch22 to receive training regarding the new Staffordshire Early Help Process.
- Consultations with partners to develop a revised version of the RFM.
- Promotional/networking opportunities are to continue during the next quarter and throughout the financial year. Strong, emphasis also on partners engaged in providing CSE support but not following LSCB process regarding the use of the Risk factor Matrix.
- Local Authority communications are to be recirculated regarding the Catch22 service.
- Additional RFM workshops are to be organised.
- Agenda and minutes relating to statutory meetings are sent via secure email to Catch22 rather than in letter format.
- The Stoke on Trent CSE service would recommend the CSE Operational Panel is held bi-monthly rather than monthly. This will enable professionals to review the RFM within the suggested 6 week time frame and provide meaningful updates.
- Stoke-on-Trent Local Authority review answering message service and publicise preferred method of contacting employees
- Agenda and minutes relating to statutory meetings are sent via secure email to Catch22 rather than in letter format.

3.0 Missing Monthly Data set

The service submits data to commissioners on a monthly basis for the local authority performance teams. The monthly data is an overview of the total number of children and young people missing each month within the quarter. This data records all the missing notifications reported from Staffordshire Police and the total number of offers made, interviews conducted and the total of individuals seen each month.

4.0 Overview table of the quarter 1 data for the PAN Staffordshire Missing from Home

	Total Notifications	RHI Offered	Total Individuals	Individuals Received RHI	% Ind seen	Total Return Home Interviews	% Return Home Interviews
Staffordshire North	286	279	126	91	72%	211	76%
Staffordshire South/East	312	304	137	101	74%	218	72%
Stoke on Trent	254	254	113	95	84%	213	84%
Totals	852	837	376	287	76%	642	77%

The table above provides a breakdown of the performance by area for the Staffordshire North, Staffordshire South/East and Stoke in Trent Missing from Home & Care service during quarter 1 2018. A detailed breakdown of the data is reported within this report.

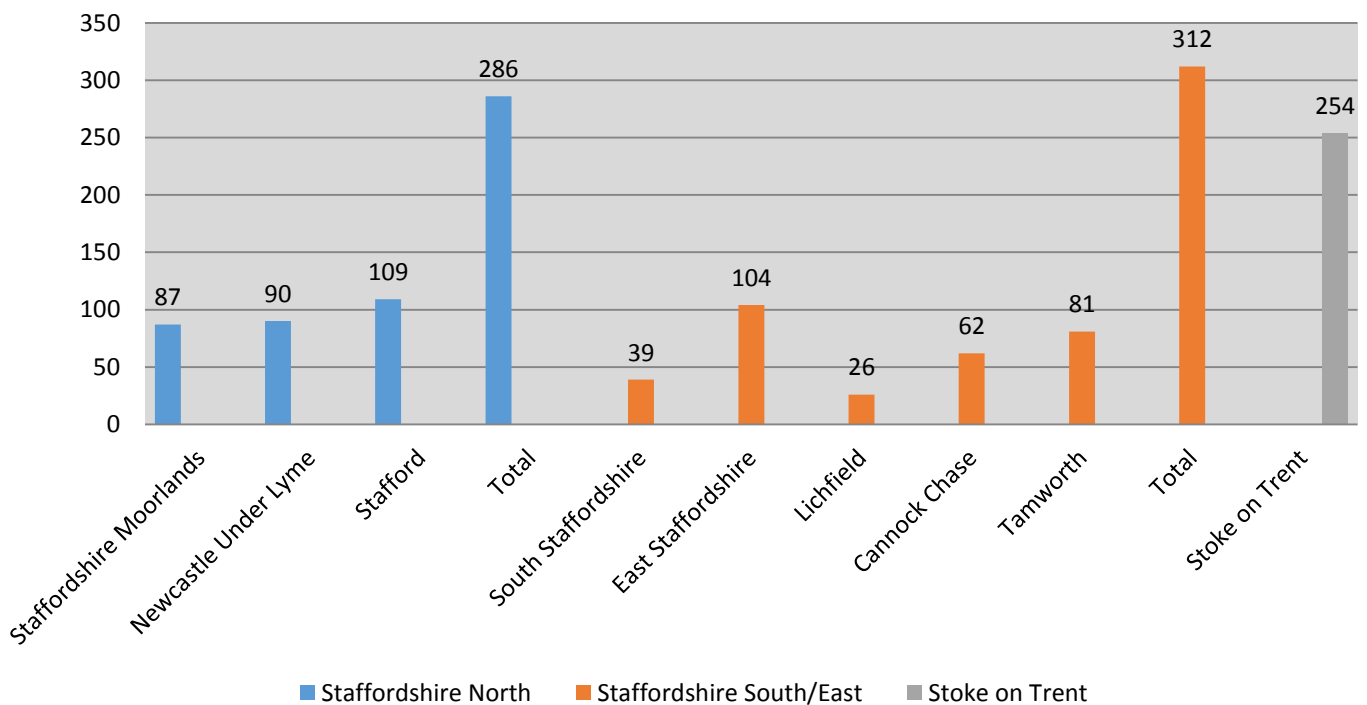
During quarter 1 there was a total of 642 return home interviews completed, an increase of 21% (132) when compared to the previous quarter where a total of 510 were completed. This increase reflects the improved weather conditions during the period enabling the teams to access areas that were more difficult during the quarter 4 period.

All areas had increased numbers of missing notifications during the quarter with Staffordshire South/East having the highest proportion of notifications for the quarter with 312. An increase of 23% compared to the previous quarter, in addition the team completed a total of 218 return home interviews and repeat missing interviews (RIF). The Stoke and Staffordshire team work across all areas of the contract to support the demand in those areas.

Both Staffordshire North and Stoke on Trent also had increased notifications during the quarter, this will be detailed throughout the report.

5.0 Breakdown of Missing from Home Incidents received

Incidents reported by area Q1. 2018



5.1 Quarter 1 Update and comparison to Q4

During quarter 1, the service offered a total of 852 return home interviews from the total missing notifications received from Staffordshire Police, 69% of those return home interviews were offered in 24 hours and a total of 642 (75%) return home interviews were completed. The notifications received were in relation to a total of 376 individual children and young people of which 287 (76%) received a return home interview.

In addition the service received an increase in the total number of individual children and young people referred from 358 during Q4 to 376 this quarter, an increase of 5%.

Staffordshire North received a total of 286 notifications during the quarter, this resulted in an increased number of notifications from all districts with Staffordshire Moorlands reporting 87 (30%), Newcastle under Lyme reporting 90 (32%) and 109 (38%) from Stafford. When compared to the previous quarter where 227 notifications were received there is an increase of 59 (21%).

Staffordshire South/East received the largest increase in the total number of notifications received during the quarter with 312 compared to 241 during quarter 4, an increase of 71 (23%). Analysis of the district breakdown resulted in a decrease in the number of notifications received from both South Staffordshire and Lichfield with an increase from East Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Tamworth when compared to the previous quarter. One of the main reasons for the increase in the number of notifications for East Staffordshire is the number of repeat missing individuals who were responsible for a high number of missing episodes. A total of 6 children/young people who were CICOLA were responsible for 40 incidents and this contributed to the notable increase.

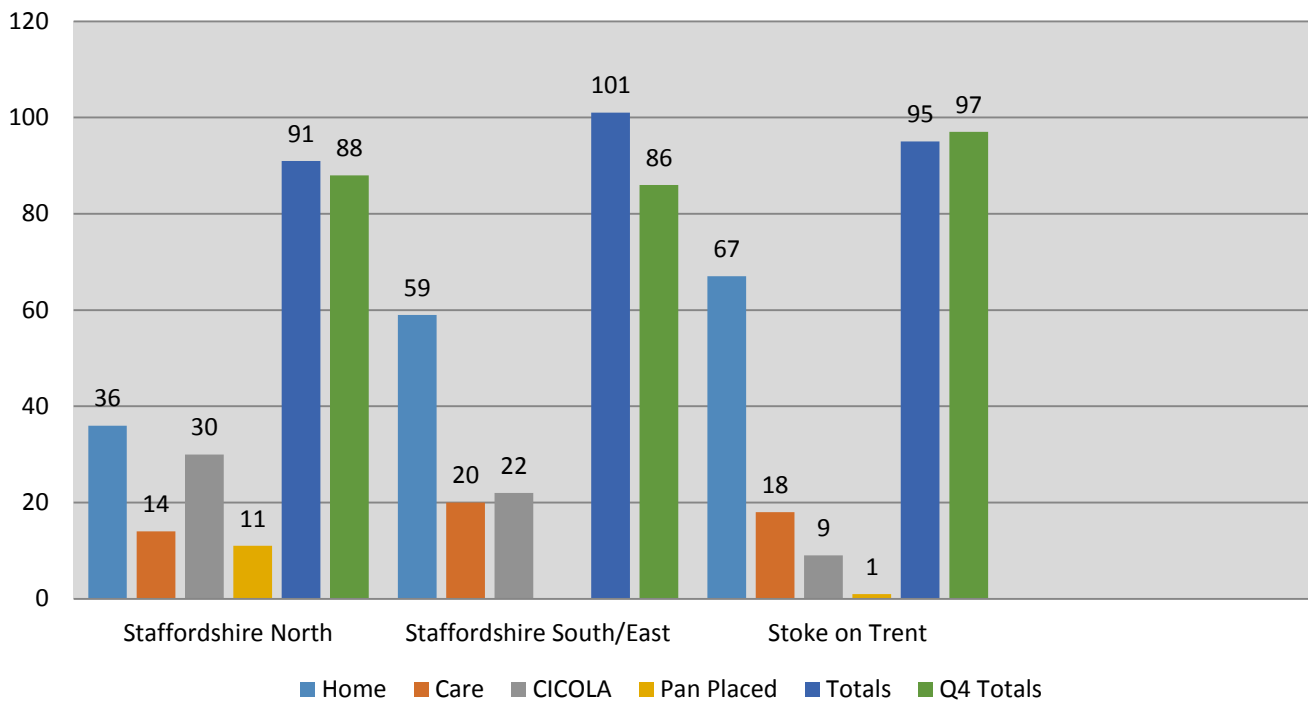
Stoke on Trent received a total of 254 notifications during quarter 1. This is only a slight increase of 4% when compared to quarter 4, adding to the overall increase in notifications for the service during quarter 1.

Catch22 believe that the good weather experienced recently, in particular during June, has been a contributory factor for the increase in notifications together with children/young people in care of local authority and CICOLA being responsible for a high number of repeat missing incidents.

6.0 Individuals with Return Home Interviews Completed

Total number of individuals who engaged with a return interview Q.1 & Q.4

Comparison



A total of 642 return home interviews were completed during quarter 1, this in comparison to the 510 completed during quarter 4 is an increase of 21%.

Of the 287 individuals who received a return home interview during Q1, 162 (56%) lived at home, 52 (18%) lived in Care, 53 (19%) were CICOLA and 20 (7%) Pan Placed.

- Staffordshire North had the highest proportion of children and young people engaging in return home interviews who are identified as CICOLA and Pan Placed, this is the same as the previous quarter.
- Staffordshire South/East had the highest proportion of return home interviews for children and young people receiving a return home interview living in Care. This is the same as the previous quarter.
- Stoke on Trent had the highest proportion of children and young people engaging in return home interviews from home, this is consistent with the previous quarter.

7.0 Offers made within 24 hours / Interviews completed within 72 hours

Of the 852 return home interviews offered during the quarter, a total of 579 (69%) were made within 24 hours. Of those not offered within the 24 hour guideline, which equates to 273 (32%) of the total received, the following reasons were identified;

- 252 (92%) were received over the weekend
- 7 (3%) had unsuccessful contacts
- 14 (5%) other reasons which include issues / discrepancies with information on notifications and where return home interview visits were already arranged for previous missing incidents.

The total offered within 24 hours has increased during quarter 1 when compared to the quarter 4 when 58% of return home interviews were offered within the same time frame.

This can possibly be attributed to the increase in repeat individuals where case workers have previously undertaken work to establish correct contact details etc. which then assists in arranging new interviews for the same repeat children/young people and thus making the offer in a timely manner.

A total of 76 % of interviews completed were completed within the 72 hours guideline, this is consistent with the 75% achieved within Q1.

Of those interviews not completed within the guideline, 24% the following reasons were identified;

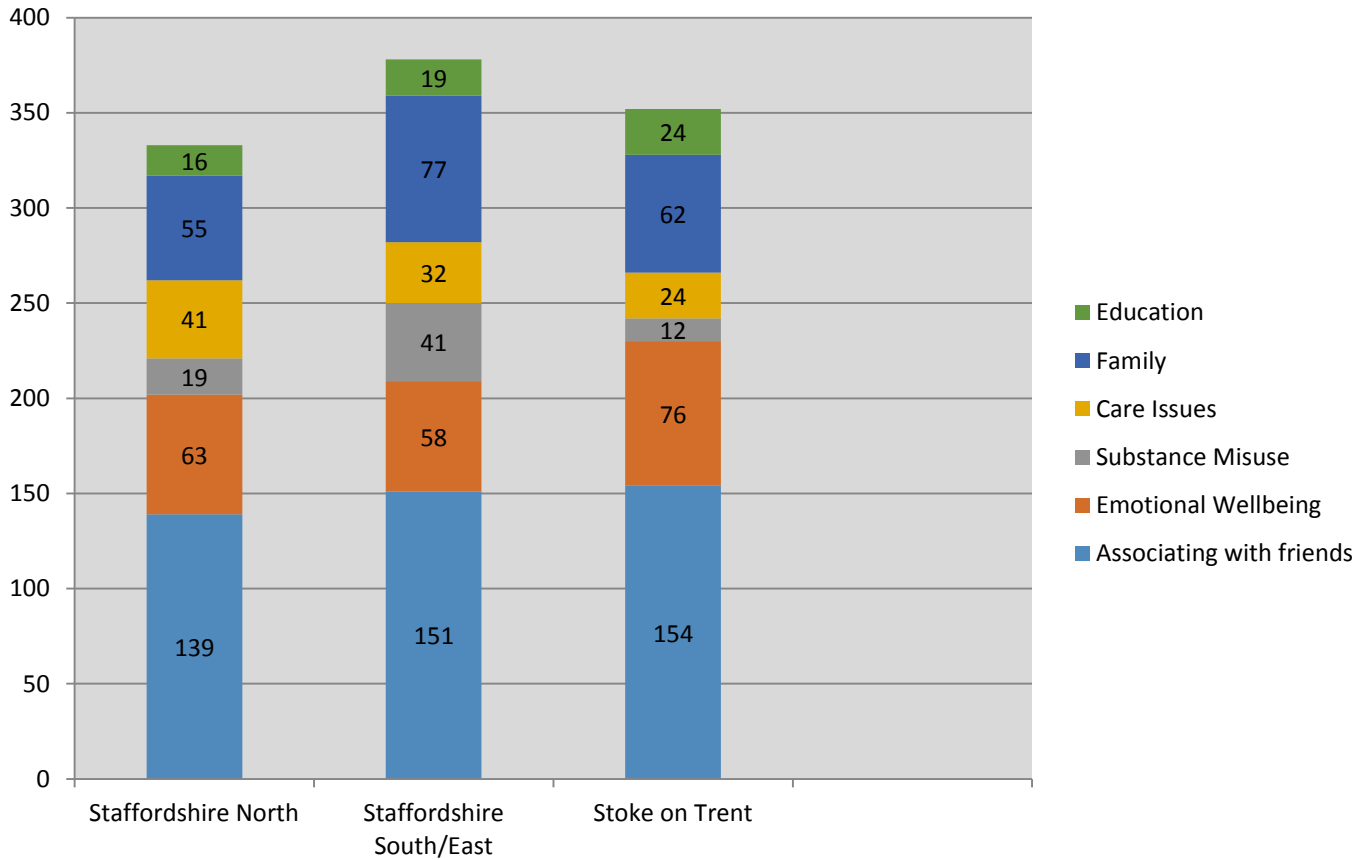
1. Capacity of case workers
2. Further missing episodes

The service will, wherever possible, strive to complete an interview and will on a regular basis complete more than the required minimum three contacts (two telephone calls and one spot check) to ensure that an interview can be conducted, rather than returning failed return interviews to align with the 72 hour guideline.

8.0 Primary reason for missing incidents Graph complete Q1

Primary Reasons for missing incidents

Q1. 2018



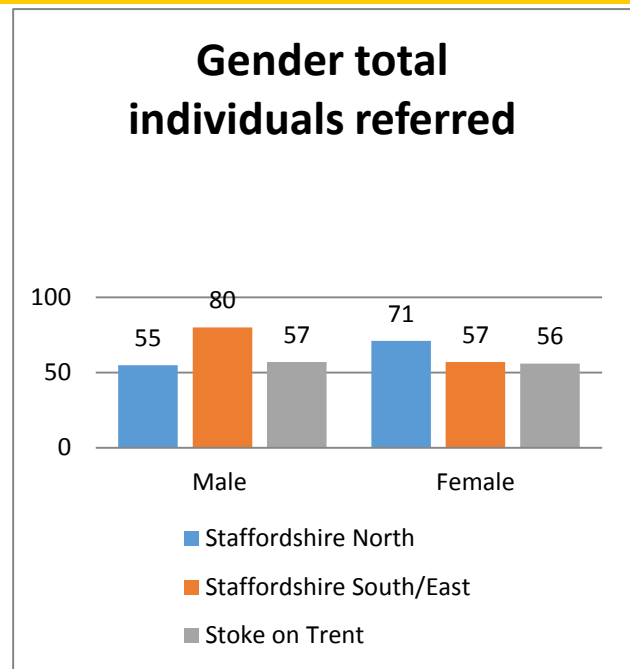
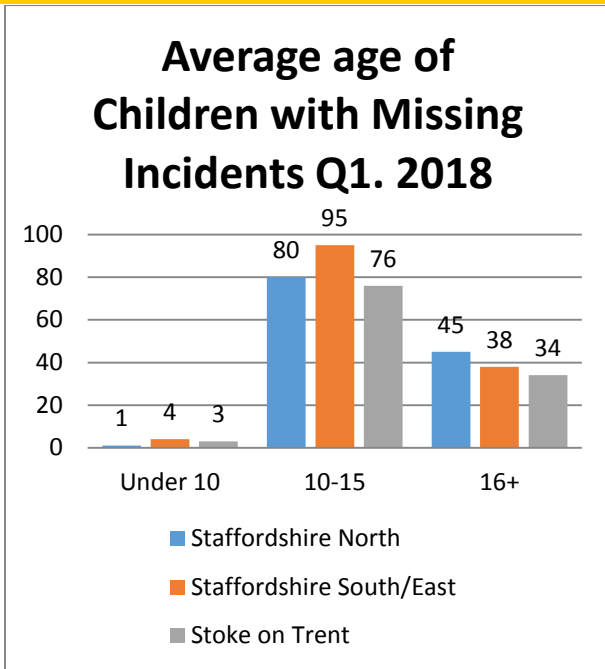
A total of 44% of children and young people identified the primary reason for the missing incidents as associating with friends/peers, this remains the same as the previous quarter although with the increase in notifications there has been an increase.

Within the Stoke on Trent area 15 children/young people either disclosed during the interview process or further information was received linking them with local gangs. This can be recorded as peer to peer with children/young people being strongly influenced by others involved in gang activity.

Catch22 attend the North and South localities Youth Violence and Vulnerability meetings and CSE panel where the information regarding these 15 children/young people would be shared.

Emotional wellbeing remains the second highest primary reason for missing incidents and family identified as the third, this also remains the same as the previous quarter.

8.1 Average age of children and gender split per area



A total of 376 children and young people were referred in to the service during quarter 1, an increase of 18 (5%) individuals when compared to Q4.

The average age across all areas was 14.3 years, this is slightly lower than the previous quarter where the average age across all areas was 14.6 years.

Of the total referrals received during the quarter 8 (2%) were under 10, 251 (67%) were aged 10 – 15 and the remaining 117 (31%) were aged 16-18.

Staffordshire North received 1 notification for a child aged 9, a total of 80 notifications for children/young people aged 10-16 and a further 45 notifications for young people aged 16-18.

Staffordshire South/East received 4 notifications for children under 10, a total of 95 notifications for children/young people aged 10-15 and 38 notifications for young people aged 16-18.

Stoke on Trent received 1 notification for a child aged 8, however the police informed the service the child did not require a return home interview as the child was with a parent and not missing. The service also received 2 further notifications for children under 10, a total of 76 for children/young people aged 10-15 and a further 34 for young people aged 16-18.

The gender split across all areas during the quarter was 192 (51%) males and 184 (49%) females, this is similar to the previous quarter where the highest number of individuals reported missing was males with 52%.

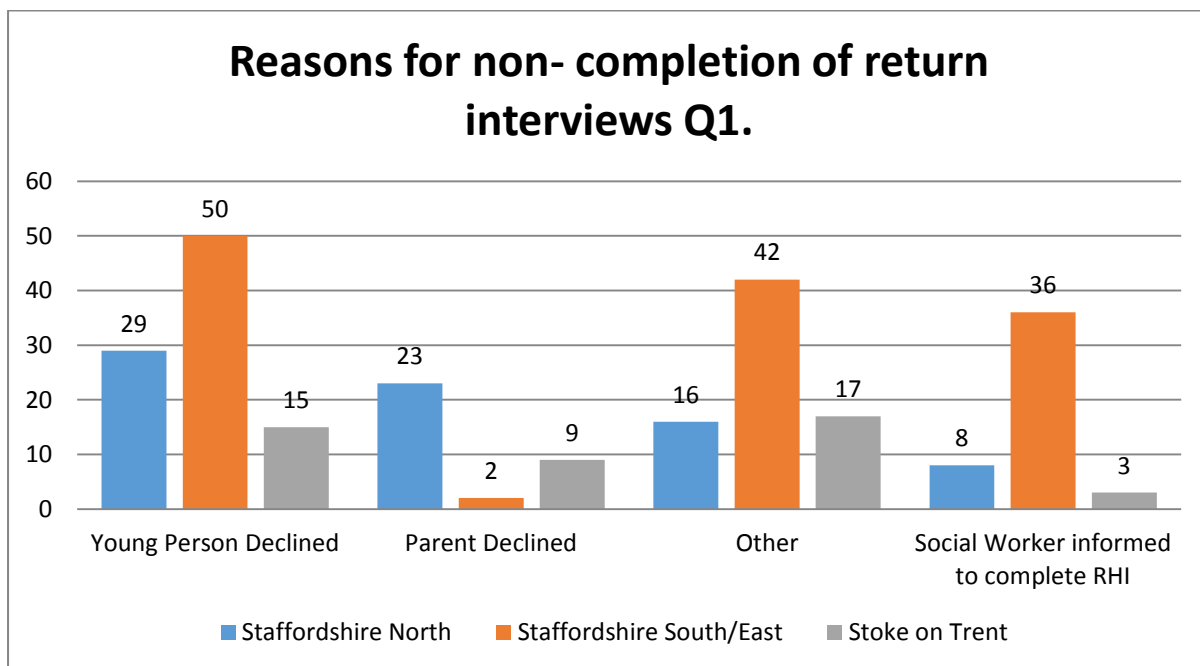
Staffordshire North received the highest number of notifications for females and remains consistent when compared to Q4.

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Staffordshire South/East received the highest number of missing notifications for males, this remains consistent when compared to Q4.

The gender split for Stoke on Trent remains consistent when compared to the previous quarter.

8.2 Overview of Incidents where return home interview not completed



Of the total 837 incidents where an offer was made for a return home interview, 203 (24%) incidents were declined. A total of 47 declines were referred to the social workers to complete the return home interviews. The service identified the high level of declines in Staffordshire South/East, 94 (46%) and the number of declines being returned to the social care teams to complete. Catch22 are unable to confirm when the interviews are then completed and sent back onto the Police compact system.

Catch22 would recommend that a pathway be implemented so that this data can be captured which could assist in further interviews being successfully completed.

Of those incidents where the return interview was declined, 94 (46%) were declined by the young people, 34 (17%) were declined by parents and 75 (37%) were declined for other reasons.

89 individual children/young people declined an interview during the quarter

Quarter 4 – Total service declines 191

Quarter 1 – Total service declines 203

1. Staffordshire North – 57 (30%) Incidents
2. Staffordshire South/East – 85 (44%) incidents
3. Stoke on Trent – 49 (26%) incidents

1. Staffordshire North – 68 (34%) incidents
2. Staffordshire South/East – 94 (46%) incidents
3. Stoke on Trent – 41 (20%) incidents

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The service declines are consistent with those from the previous quarter and are proportionate in relation to the Staffordshire South /East area which saw the largest increase in the total number of missing incidents per area.

Staffordshire North declines were slightly higher than the previous quarter with 68 in Q1 compared to 57 during Q4, an increase of 16%.

Staffordshire South/East had the highest volume of YP decline and other reasons for service declines with a total of 94 this quarter compared to 85 in Q4, a rise of 10%.

Stoke on Trent had the lowest amount of service declines during the quarter with a total of 41 declines compared to 49 in Q4.

A total of 94 declines were directly from young people, this in direct comparison to Q4 was a 9% increase when 86 young people declined a return home interview.

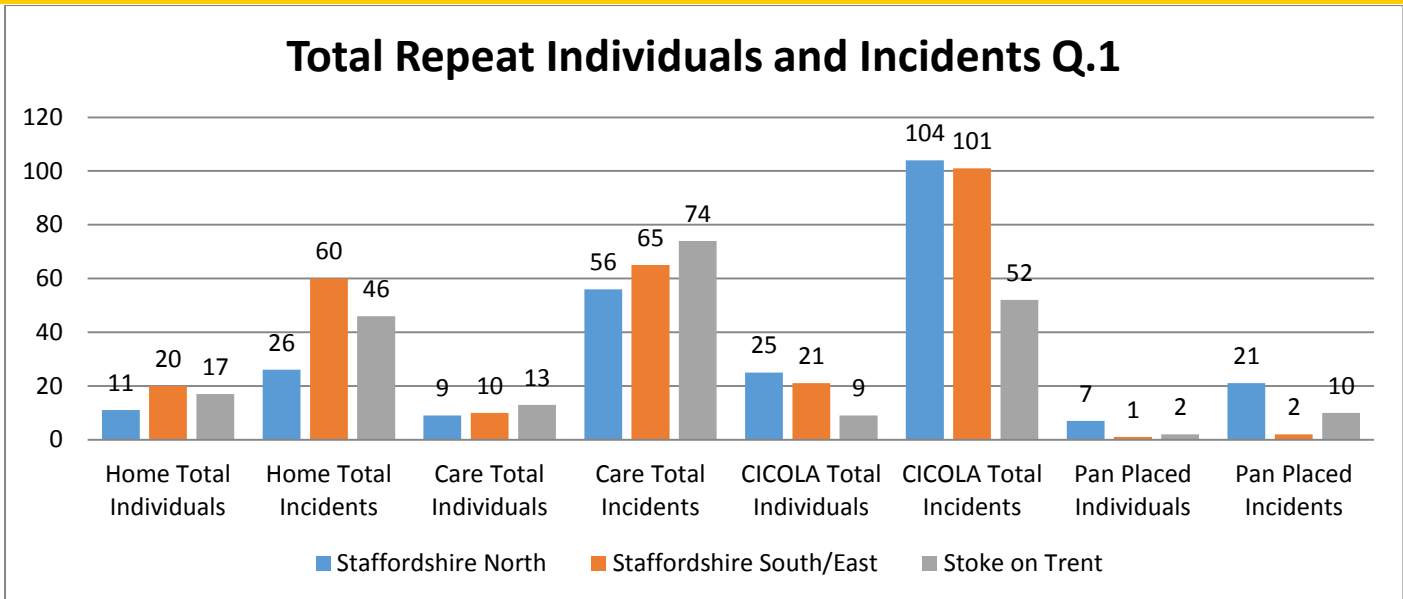
A total of 34 parent declines were received during the quarter, this is a reduction when compared to Q4 where the service received a total of 41 parent declines.

In contrast to Q4, Staffordshire South/East had the fewest parent declines with only 2 during the quarter, Staffordshire North recorded the highest proportion of parent declines with 23, a 30% increase when compared to Q4. Stoke on Trent also had an increase with 9 parent declines during the quarter compared to 6 in Q4, a 23% increase.

Reasons for parent / carer declines;

- A total of 100 (49%) of the 203 young people declines relate to children/young people in care of Staffordshire and other Local Authorities where once again the reasons remain consistent with quarter 4. It can be reported that this cohort of children and young people often present challenges to engagement.
- Where a Parent/Carer declines it is often reported that they do not feel that an interview would be beneficial due to the issue that caused the child to run away had been resolved or the missing episode was described as trivial and the duration of the episode was very low. Catch22 monitor all declines and consider Safeguarding as a priority where children suffer repeat missing episodes and the interviews are consistently declined by parents/carers.
- Parents/carers also stated that they believed that the young person would not engage enough to work with the service; some parents felt that their children had overriding mental health issues which might be exacerbated by a return home interview and also another common reason was the feeling that the children/young people had too many professionals involved already.

8.3 Total Repeat Individuals and Incidents



Of the total 852 return home interviews offered during the quarter, 617 (72%) repeat incidents were received for a total of 145 individual children and young people.

In direct comparison to Q4 where 468 repeat incidents were received for a total of 113 individuals this quarter has seen an increase of 32 (22%) individuals for a total of 149 (24%) more incidents.

Staffordshire North reported a total of 52 individuals responsible for a total of 207 repeat incidents.

- Staffordshire South/East reported a total of 52 individuals responsible for a total of 228 repeat incidents.
- Stoke on Trent reported a total of 41 individuals responsible for a total of 182 repeat incidents.

Analysis of the repeat data demonstrates the following;

Total individuals missing from home 48 - Total Incidents missing from Home 132

Total individuals missing from Care - 32 – Total incidents missing from Care 195

Total individuals missing CICOLA 55 – Total incidents missing CICOLA 257

Total individuals missing Pan Placed 10 – Total incidents missing Pan Placed 33

- Staffordshire North had the highest proportion of repeat missing notifications for CICOLA, 25 (17%) individuals responsible for 104 (17%) incidents.
- Staffordshire South/East had the highest proportion of repeat missing individuals with 20 (14%) and missing incidents with 60 (10%) for children/young people from home.
- Stoke on Trent had the highest proportion of repeat missing individuals and incidents missing from Care with 13 (10%) individuals and 74 (12%) incidents.

Of the total 852 return home interviews offered during quarter 1, the following data related to the proportion of repeat missing incidents across each area;

Staffordshire North received a total of 286 notifications of which 207 (72%) were repeats. Comparing the data to the number of repeat notifications received during Q4 where the service received 153 repeat notifications, the service had an increase of 26%.

Staffordshire South/East received a total of 312 missing notifications of which 228 (73%) were repeats. Comparing the data to the number of repeat notifications received during Q4 where 161 repeat notifications were received, the service had an increase of 29%

Stoke on Trent received a total of 254 missing notifications of which 182 (72%) were repeats. Comparing the data to those repeats received in Q4 where 154 repeat notifications were received the service had a 15% increase in the number of repeat notifications.

The data demonstrates the high volume, which is consistent across all areas, of the number of repeat notifications being received. Overall during quarter 1 the number of repeat notifications 617, increased from 468 an increase of 24%.

Staffordshire South/East saw 51 individual children/young people being responsible for a total of 228 incidents. This equates to an average of 4.5 incidents per individual child. However with regards to those children who are in the care of the local authority this average rises to over 6 incidents per child.

This is consistent with Staffordshire North where 9 children in Care were responsible for 56 incidents, an average again of 6.2 incidents per child whilst in Stoke on-Trent, 13 children in care were responsible for 74 incidents a slightly lower average of 5.6 incidents per child

A total of 21 CICOLA in Staffordshire South/East were responsible for 101 incidents, an average of 4.8 incidents per CICOLA. In Staffordshire North, 25 CICOLA were responsible for 104 incidents and average of 4.16 per CICOLA. Stoke on Trent only had 2 CICOLA with repeat incidents but they were responsible for 10 incidents, an average of 5 per child.

9.0 Themes & Trends

Staffordshire North

During quarter 1, the service identified an increase in missing notifications for two young people residing at a CSE Specialist Provision in the Newcastle area. These young people were CICOLA and responsible for 11 missing notifications. Significant issues were identified in relation to these young people facilitating and coercing other vulnerable children into missing episodes and sexual exploitation. In addition there were concerns due to them encouraging another resident of the care home (aged 10) to go missing with them. Consultations occurred with care home staff regarding service awareness, local missing and CSE protocol and expectations in line with safeguarding processes. One of the young people was eventually moved out of area resulting in a reduction in risk and a decrease in missing incidents for the other children involved.

In addition there has been a higher than usual volume of missing incidents for children and young people also known to Catch22 for CSE intervention. On investigation there is no clear rationale in relation to this, however it was identified that contributory factors could include;

- One young person (responsible for 8 notifications) recently turned 18 and therefore wanted more independence.
- One young person (responsible for 6 notifications) initially did not engage with services. However since they have established a relationship with their CSE case worker there has been a reduction in missing episodes.
- Several young people have been exited from the service following completion of short interventions and therefore support networks have been reduced.

Staffordshire South/East

A theme has been identified again this quarter in relation to a high volume of missing incidents at a South Staffordshire care home (The Alders). It is noted that all young people at this placement have had repeat missing incidents and the question has been raised as to whether appropriate actions have been taken to prevent/reduce missing incidents. Catch22 are invited to missing meetings regarding this cohort of children where applicable and if unable to attend, will ensure additional information is shared in preparation.

Stoke on Trent

This quarter, within Stoke on Trent, it has been identified that all children and young people who are CICOLA had more than one missing incident. In addition it was also identified through case workers completing return home interviews that 16 children/young people were camping near to the A50 Meir area. Intelligence was shared with Police and Social Care. It was also noted that of the 16 only 3 were reported missing, of which 2 were in care of the local authority. Police acted upon this information and prevented the children/young people camping in this area.

It has also been identified that there has been an increase in repeat missing episodes by children/young people residing within the same care homes. The majority of these children/young people are identified as CICOLA.

It has been identified that in two postcode areas of Stoke on Trent, ST3 and ST6, children/young people reported missing have disclosed during return interviews or through intelligence shared from other partner agencies that they have links with known gangs.

9.1 Theme across multiple areas

- Consistency in the number of repeat missing episodes across all areas
- Increased number of repeat missing episodes across all areas during the quarter

10.0 Service development

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- Catch22 have responded to the request from Staffordshire Local Authority to provide a statistical breakdown of data relative to each of the 8 individual districts within this quarterly report.
- Request from Catch22 that within the Joint Missing and CSE Protocol Policy instructions are included to inform Commissioned service (Catch22) of any impending missing strategy meetings.
- Both Local Authorities to adopt the Police Missing Incident number, used by Catch22, when recording data to ensure consistency.
- Catch22 will assist in the development of a process to promote uniform data reporting. This will include the sharing of data between Local Authority and Catch22 prior to reporting deadlines.
- Agenda and minutes relating to statutory meetings are sent via secure email to Catch22 rather than in letter format
- Catch22 caseworkers will receive training regarding the new Staffordshire Early Help Process. This has been arranged to take place during quarter 2 and all caseworkers will attend due to the requirement to work both within Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent.
- The decision taken by commissioners in quarter 4 to extend the deadline for the reporting data to be submitted has been a very positive action and it is anticipated will assist in the accuracy of data submitted and then compared with data collated by both local authorities.
- Catch22 will continue to review demand in each of the areas of service provision ensuring the staff ratio is effective and supportive across the contract areas.

11.0 Management Overview- Missing

The Stoke- on-Trent and Staffordshire CSE and Missing from Home service is divided into three areas, Staffordshire North, Staffordshire South/East and Stoke on Trent. Each area is supported by four caseworkers and a service co-ordinator.

Since the service has been in operation the number of missing incidents remained consistent in each of the three areas. However, in quarter 4 there was a significant increase and difference to the missing incidents recorded in Stoke-on-Trent to those occurring in the Staffordshire districts? Quarter 1 has seen a reversal of this, where an increase in incidents has been experienced within Staffordshire in comparison to Stoke-on-Trent. This highlighted the fluid and unpredictable nature of the missing incidents and once again the need for the service to adapt and be flexible in our approach.

The incidents are managed on a daily basis and resources are deployed to meet the demand. This means that case workers who have responsibility for certain geographical areas, being asked to conduct interviews in all of the service areas. Due to the low number of CSE cases received this quarter in Staffordshire South/East, the nominated case workers for that area have been able to assist in conducting return home interview enquiries, whilst also receiving support from Stoke based case workers.

A review of the staffing structure and service delivery model will take place during Q2 when sufficient data has been collated to inform any decision making process. Particular focus will be placed upon;

- Identifying best practice

- The dual role undertaken by each case worker to also provide CSE intervention as well as conducting return home interviews;
- Reasons why interviews are being declined and how to increase completion of interview rates.

A particular issue remains in Staffordshire South/East, where it is recognised by Catch22 that due to the large geographical areas within Staffordshire, the time taken to complete return home interviews is increased due to time spent travelling between appointments. This will also be considered in the review of the service where travel costs and staff levels will be a focus of scrutiny.

Repeat missing incidents account for a total of 72% of all incidents in the three service areas. The data shows that Children in Care of the Local Authority are responsible for an average of 6 episodes each whilst CICOLA experience an average of 4 incidents per individual child/young person. This cohort of children have an impact on the performance of the service in particular with regards to the number of declines, increase in missing incidents and the amount of work involved to attempt to complete an interview. Catch22 look to influence care support plans in an attempt to prevent or reduce entirely the number of missing incidents in respect of this cohort of children but recognise that this can be a lengthy and difficult process.

The Catch22 administrator has continued with the pilot scheme to attend Police stations three times each week for a duration of 90 minutes each visit, in order to upload the information from RHIs directly to a child's electronic case file on the Police compact system. This process was reviewed with Police during this quarter, who agreed to explore other options whilst the pilot period continued. Due to the increase in missing incidents and the administrator taking a period of annual leave the service encountered a back log of interviews which were not being uploaded within the agreed time scales. In order to address the back log, additional time needs to be set aside to complete the task following an increase of incidents or indeed when the Catch22 administrator returns from a period of annual leave. A suggested time for this work to be completed is 10 hours per week.

During previous reporting it was highlighted that the children/young people were reluctant to engage in providing service feedback during the interview process. An electronic survey monkey was introduced but due to technical issues this has found not to be recording the feedback. These issue have now been resolved and Catch22 will endeavour to capture feedback in order to maintain and improve our service.

During May 2018 Catch22 submitted a report to Commissioners regarding the impact of CICOLA (Children in Care of Other Local Authority) and provided all relevant data in relation to this cohort of young people. Following this a request was received for Catch22 to provide an analysis of potential costs which the Local Authority could consider to charge other placing local authorities for the completion of a return home interview.

12.0 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Overview

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview and comparison of the Pan Stoke and Staffordshire CSE service, provided by Catch22.

The report will analyse performance in the districts within the Staffordshire North and Staffordshire South/East areas and include the performance of the previous quarter.

The report will focus on the highlights of the quarter, and will make recommendations for service improvements based on any issues identified during the quarter.

Quarter 1, April – June 2018 is the first report of the new reporting year, as the service commencement date was September 2017, there is no previous quarter 1 information to make comparisons to. This report will highlight the development of the service, the report will review the CSE service delivery in Stoke on Trent and analyse performance in the districts within the Staffordshire North and Staffordshire South/East areas.

Referrals into the Catch22 CSE service are made via the Risk Factor Matrix (RFM), which potential referrers utilise by accessing the Local Safeguarding Board website. Following the receipt of a RFM Catch22 offer:

Consultation (one off contact) Advice, Information and guidance provided to the referrer not resulting in an open case. (Inappropriate if child or young person is from an out of area placing authority)

Bespoke delivery: A professional or suitable person will be identified as being best placed to provide support after consultation with all parties including the young person themselves. Catch22 will work with that professional and co-deliver part of the planned piece of work for particular cases or directly support the professional to deliver the work themselves.

Direct work: flexible, evidence-based, longer term interventions adapted to the needs of each child to reduce risk and help them cope and recover from the impact of CSE. This work would in the majority of cases be provided for those children deemed to be at a medium or high risk of CSE as indicated on the RFM.

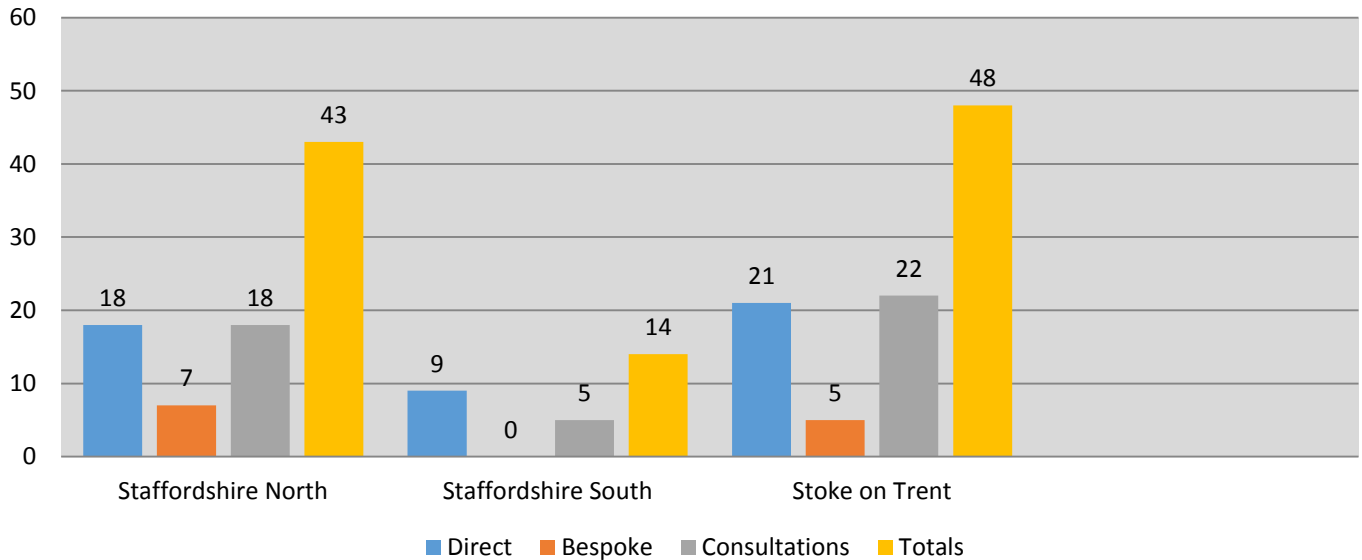
Resource sharing: Catch22 has a range of resources that can be utilised by other professionals. We will share these, more specifically on low risk cases and ensure that the professional is confident in their use.

Group work: Through mapping themes and trends, Catch22 may determine that group work within certain settings may be required. This would usually be co-delivered with partners.

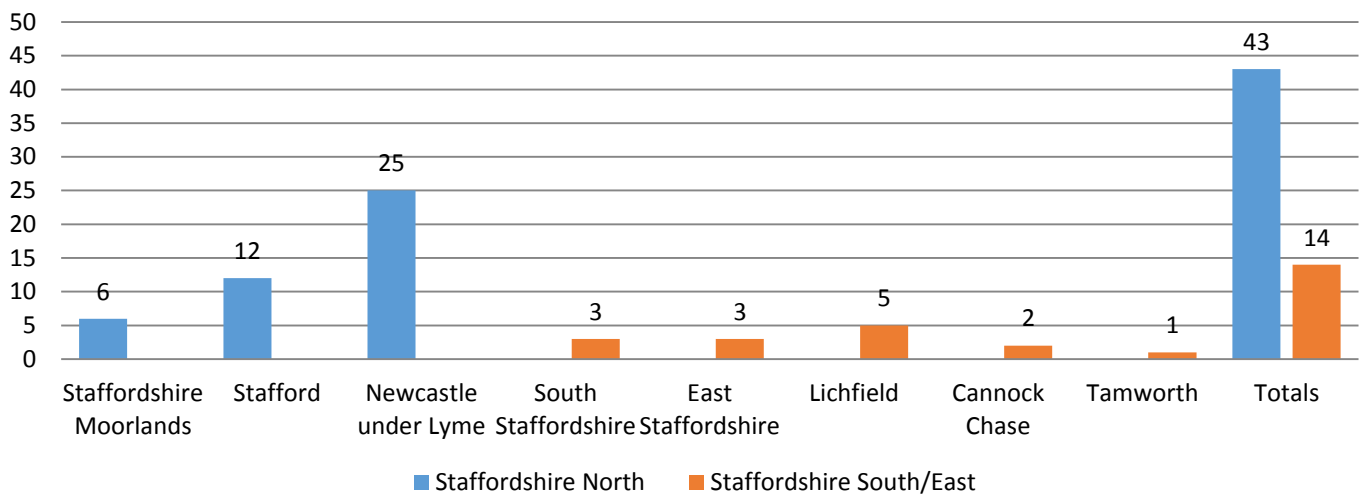
13.0 CSE Referrals

13.1 Referrals and district breakdown

Pan Stoke & Staffordshire Referrals for service Qtr 1. 2018



Staffordshire North -South & East Referrals by district Qtr. 1 2018



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13.2 CSE Referrals

The service received a total of 105 CSE referrals during 1, the figure is slightly lower than the previous quarter 4, where 109 were received, this equates to a 4% decrease.

The service received a total of 105 referrals during the quarter, however Staffordshire North received 1 referral for the same young person reducing the total number of referrals to 104.

Of the 105 referrals received, 3 were deemed as No Risk of CSE, 48 (46%) were referred for direct work, 12 (11%) referred for bespoke work and 45 (43%) referred for consultations.

Stoke on Trent received the highest number of CSE referrals during the quarter with 48 (46%) of the total received. This is a decrease from Q4, where the service received 54 referrals, a reduction of 6 (11%).

Of the total CSE referrals received during the quarter, Staffordshire North received a total of 43 (41%), an increase of 8 (19%) when compared to the previous quarter (Q4) where 35 referrals were received, however 2 referrals were for the same young person reducing the total number of referrals to 42.

Staffordshire South received a total of 14 (13%) CSE referrals during the quarter, a decrease of (30%) from Q4 where 20 referrals were received.

Direct Work - The area breakdown for the referrals for direct work is Staffordshire North, 18 (37%), Staffordshire South/East 9 (19%) and Stoke on Trent received 21 (44%).

Bespoke Work - Staffordshire North received a total of 7 (58%) referrals which resulted in bespoke support; Stoke on Trent received 5 (42%), whilst Staffordshire South/East did not allocate any of the referrals for bespoke work during the quarter.

Consultations – Of the 45 referrals for consultation 18 (40%) were received for Staffordshire North, 5 (11%) for Staffordshire South/East and 22 (49%) for Stoke on Trent.

Analysis of the Staffordshire North CSE service by district resulted in a reduction in the number of referrals received from Staffordshire Moorlands having received 6 during Q1 and 11 during Q4, a reduction of 5 (45%). However both Stafford and Newcastle under Lyme had increases in the number of referrals received during quarter 1. Stafford received 12 during quarter 1 compared to 8 during Q4, an increase of 4 (33%). Newcastle under Lyme received 25 referrals during quarter 1, compared to 15 during Q4, an increase of 10 (40%).

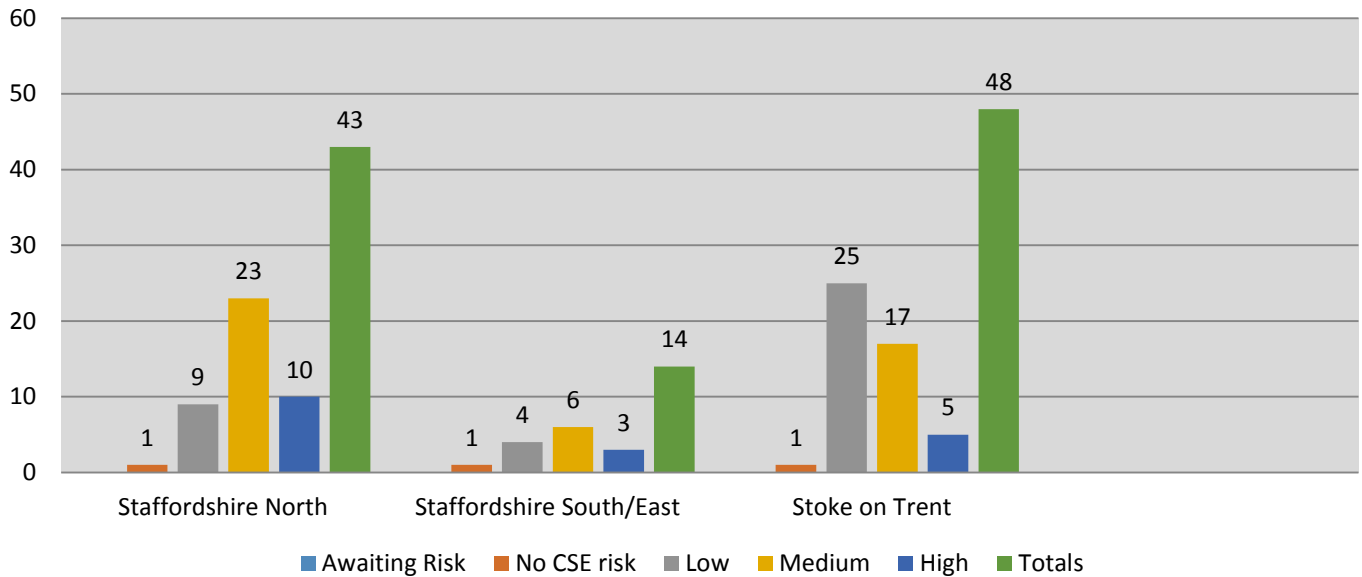
Staffordshire North received referrals from all 3 districts which is broken down into Staffordshire Moorlands receiving 6 (14%) Stafford receiving 12 (28%) and Newcastle under Lyme receiving 25 (58%).

Staffordshire South/East received a total of 14 referrals during the quarter, referrals were received across all 5 districts. South Staffordshire received 3 (21.5%), East Staffordshire 3 (21.5%), Lichfield 5 (36%), Cannock Chase 2 (14%) and Tamworth 1 (7%).

There was however a reduction in the number of referrals received from East Staffordshire, Lichfield and Cannock Chase, whilst South Staffordshire and Tamworth remained the same as the previous quarter.

14.0 Risk levels of referrals

**Level of risk by area
Q1.**



The total number of low risk referrals for the quarter was 38 (37%)

Medium risk referrals received was 46 (45%)

High risk referrals received during the quarter was 18 (18%)

There were also 3 children / young people where no risk of CSE was identified from the RFM, 1 from each service area.

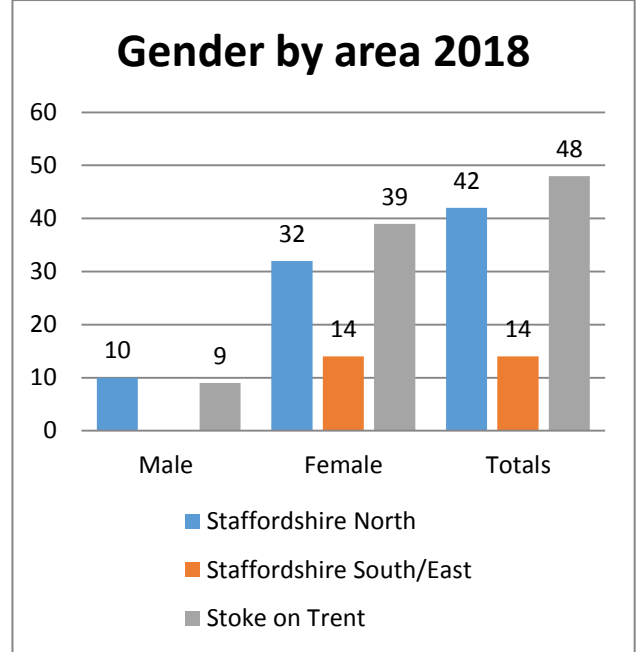
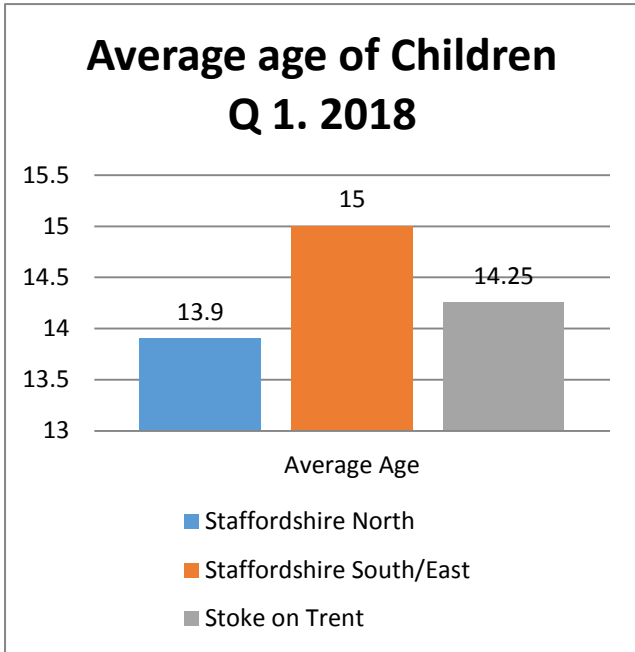
Staffordshire North received the highest number of referrals deemed as medium risk during the quarter with 23 (50%) of the total referrals received. In addition the area also received the highest proportion of referrals deemed as high risk with 10 (23%)

Staffordshire South/East received 14 referrals during the quarter of which 1 (7%) was deemed no risk, 4 (29%) low risk, 6 (43%) medium risk and 3 (21%) high risk.

Stoke on Trent received the highest proportion of referrals for low risk children and young people during the quarter with 25 (52%)

15.0 Gender & average age breakdown by area Q1

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The average age of the children and young people referred into the service during the quarter is 14.3, this is consistent with Q4 where the average age was 14.4.

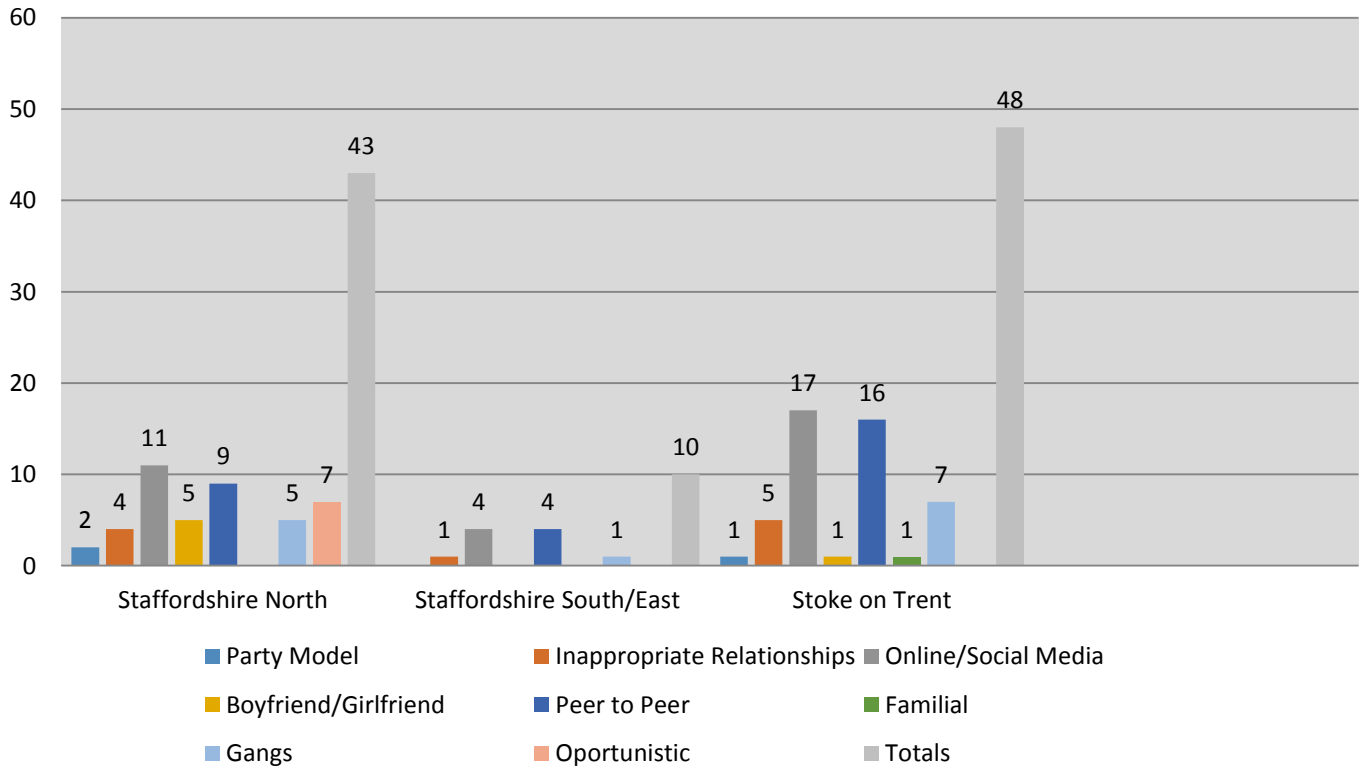
The average age by area is Staffordshire North 13.9, a decrease from the previous quarter, Staffordshire South/East 15 a slight increase compared to Q4 and the average age in Stoke on Trent is 14.25, this is consistent with the previous quarter.

Of the referrals received during quarter 1, 19 (18%) were male and 85 (82%) female. There has been an increase in the number of male referrals in Staffordshire North with 10 (50%) compared to the previous quarter where 5 were received. Staffordshire South/East did not receive any male referrals during the quarter, Stoke on Trent received 9 male referrals an increase of (78%) when compared to the 2 referrals received in Q4.

Awareness raising of the service continues and contributes to the increase of male referrals during the quarter.

16.0 Models of CSE Graph

Models of CSE Qtr 4. 2018



Staffordshire North reported the highest number of boyfriend/girlfriend and party model, and the only area to report opportunistic during the quarter. In addition online social media remains high in Staffordshire North and is consistent with the previous quarter.

Staffordshire South/East reported inappropriate relationships, online social media and peer to peer models as the highest need in the area. Of the total referrals received during the quarter 3 children/young people did not have a CSE model attributed, this was due to 1 referral not identifying risk of CSE and the other 2 still in the consultation phase.

Stoke on Trent reported the highest number of CSE models for on line social media and peer to peer during the quarter.

17.0 Overview CSE Table Quarter 4

Area	Total Referrals	Direct work	%	Bespoke work	%	Consultations	%
Staffordshire North	43	18	42%	7	16%	18	42%
Staffordshire South/East	14	9	64%	0	%	5	36%
Stoke on Trent	48	21	44%	5	10%	22	46%
Totals	105	48	44%	9	6%	54	50%

The service received a total of 105 referrals during the quarter, a decrease from the previous quarter where a total of 109 referrals were received. Staffordshire North received 1 referral for the same young person reducing the total number of referrals to 104.

18.0 Service development

This quarter Catch22 has identified a trend of increased demands from Education providers in relation to delivery of CSE awareness sessions to pupils in support of their PSHE programme. Catch22 have responded by providing advice and guidance together with up to date resources to enable education staff to deliver these sessions. Catch22 also identified concerns that certain schools were previously unaware of the activities and debrief packages available which support the showing of educational DVDs and assist with dealing with disclosures or provide emotional support.

Resources in other languages

Catch22 case worker as provided support for a Slovakian children / young people whose first language was not English. Interpreters were used to ensure that the young person fully understood the intervention and support and likewise the case workers were able to understand what the children / young people themselves were saying. It was evident that there were cultural differences as well as linguistic ones. As a result, we have consulted with the NWG, who have helped us track down some resources in

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Slovak/Polish/Romanian/Roma produced by young people from the Roma Community. The resources include sessions for the family to help us address some of the assumptions and norms that people may bring with them from their home context when they come to this country- something which case workers have identified as an issue. (See case study).

We also now have Online Safety resources in 44 different languages, in many cases with resources for both parents and children.

19.0 Volunteer Service

To date, we have received 64 expressions of interest from potential volunteers. Given the high threshold for acceptance onto the scheme, including attendance of a three-day training course, a significant proportion of these do not follow through on their initial enquiry. However, thirteen are fully trained and a further volunteer has completed the first part of the training. Volunteer mentors guarantee a minimum of six sessions of support for a child, although the nature of the support is very flexible depending on the needs of the individual and their concerns and wishes. Initial feedback from children and parents has been very positive, as the following comment demonstrates: 'Annie* is having a break from her counsellor because of exams. However, she would like to continue seeing Lydia (Catch22 volunteer peer mentor) as she prefers [to have support from] a younger person.'

The volunteer mentors will continue to obtain independent feedback from our service users in order to assist with our service development.

20.0 Team Update

All Catch22 case workers and coordinators have completed training on LGB and Trans Awareness delivered by Integrated Sexual Health Services in response to the increasing number of young people referred into the service who are questioning their gender identity

21.00 English Coalition for Runaway Children

The volunteer coordinator represents Catch22 at the ECRC (English Coalition of Runaway Children) meetings which is the national body for Missing Services. Having been invited to stand, she was elected co-chair for the next two years along with the Policy and Campaigns Manager for Missing People. This will raise the profile of our services and provide a platform to share best practice and influence policies.

22.0 Management Overview

Since the service commenced on August 31st 2017 Catch22 suspected that there was a under reporting of children and young people at risk of CSE being referred to the service in particular within Staffordshire South/East. Working closely with commissioners, partner agencies were identified as providing CSE support, whilst not conforming to LSCB protocols of using the Risk factor Matrix therefore the numbers of children/young people either at risk of CSE or being provided with CSE support was not being captured. Previously one particular partner agency was receiving referrals for CSE support from the Bi-monthly CSE

panels but having raised this in previous reporting, this appears to have ceased with instructions for referrers to conform to the RFM process.

Due to the promotion of the Catch22 service delivery model, the actions by commissioners and members involved in the CSE panel, Catch22 expected to report an increase in referrals received from the South/East area of the service this quarter. However this has not materialised and a decrease of referrals has occurred.

Catch22 met with partners delivering CSE support in quarter 4 and received a very positive response to work together in the future. Catch22 emphasised the need for partners to complete the RFM in line with Safeguarding Board policy and further explained that it was an essential part of the delivery model that partners engage in the support once the most appropriate person or service is agreed. This was not previously apparent to the partners and it was hoped that this would have had a positive effect on the number of referrals received in quarter 1.

Catch22 recommend that the Local Authority now review the processes in place and reiterate the LSCB procedures. Catch22 and commissioners are meeting with a partner agency in quarter 2 to reiterate the correct processes. This particular partner agency has previously declared to have supported 400 children and young people deemed to be at risk of CSE.

Catch22 will actively seek to resolve this under reporting issue due to the possible implications that children at risk of CSE are not receiving correct levels of support and that the numbers currently reported do not suggest a need for a commissioned service in the South/ East area of the service. This is quite obviously not the case.

The current low caseloads of the South/East case workers, in comparison to those case workers in Stoke-on-Trent and North Staffordshire, have meant that they have been able to provide direct support work to each individual child/young person and not seek support from referrers regarding bespoke work.

The service recognises this is not part of the model of delivery however the service worked with providers to encourage future partnership relationships, this will not become standard practice in future service delivery.

Should referrals increase into the service then an increase in both bespoke and consultations would be expected.

Following attendance at a number of events and professional meetings in the North Staffordshire area an increase of 19% in referrals was received. This emphasises the need for continued promotion of the service in particular within education and social care where Catch22 have acknowledged a high turnover of staff resulting in a lack of knowledge from potential new referrers. Catch22 are mindful that whilst direct delivery of training is not part of our commissioned service, the requirement to continue to raise awareness of our service delivery model is essential in ensuring service users are able to access support.

Catch22 attended the launch of the NSPCC HSB audit in Stoke on Trent and have since completed and submitted the audit of our services as requested.

The resources developed in a number of languages reflect the current CSE work provided and also the anticipated increase to provide support for children/young people from a wide range of communities and cultures. This is an ongoing commitment to develop and improve our service delivery model and to always adopt best practice.

Catch 22 continue to conduct research into our young people’s views regarding the use of videos in CSE support. Currently, opinions to date seem to support their use although caution needs to be exercised when showing a video which closely aligns with a young person’s experience. Case workers are now being asked to give explicit trigger warnings and to cease showing the video if requested to do so by the child.

The Service Coordinator for the North Staffordshire Team supported Staffordshire officials during the recent Ofsted inspection by providing information on our service delivery model, our processes, partnership working and giving examples of support we have provided in advance of a meeting with Ofsted inspectors. Following this the Staffordshire Commissioner for Safety, Children and Family, was very complimentary about the support he had received from Catch22

23.0 Complaints – No complaints received during this quarter, all compliments are included in the service report cards.

24.0 Feedback

During Quarter 1, it has been established that the survey monkey used by the service has not been functioning correctly and work is ongoing to resolve the issues so that feedback submitted can be retrieved going forward. As a result for this quarter extensive feedback has not been collated but feedback obtained by Volunteer mentors and case workers as been obtained within case notes. Examples of feedback:

‘My support was really helpful. I learnt lots of things which were very important..... I had great support. Jade helped me with loads of different things.....She always asked me what I wanted to do so I got all the support I needed.....I could talk to Jade about anything, even stuff I couldn’t talk to my family about.’

During Quarter 1 Catch22 participated in the Staffordshire Independent Care Providers’ Forum held at Yarnfield. We have now been sent a copy of the feedback from the above event, where Catch22 made a presentation and facilitated workshops on Missing and on CSE. Below are some of the comments regarding our input?

‘All content was delivered by very competent and knowledgeable people.’

‘Amazing venue and brilliant speakers.’

‘Which areas were most useful to your everyday work?’

- *Catch 22, CSE knowing process to pass on to other staff members*
- *The workshops were beneficial , due to having missing children within agency*

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- *CSE/Positive relations, both useful towards working safely with vulnerable children*
- *CSE/Prevent/Missing were very relevant to young people in my care. Missing & CSE due to the importance of safeguarding*
- *Catch 22 and how they can help/support young people and professionals*
- *CSE/Missing safeguarding is one of our highest practices enjoyed prevent talk*
- *Missing/The importance of procedures relating to missing and whose responsibilities they are, for example return interviews.'*

In all, 11 providers mentioned Catch22 as being the highlight, in addition to many general comments about 'everything' being excellent.

25.0 Case Studies

Please see attached Appendix 1, which provide examples of case work completed and outcomes achieved

26.0 Service Promotion

Service Promotion and Publicity

The Catch22 Stoke and Staffordshire team have written the text for a leaflet designed specifically for children and young people to promote our service. We are currently consulting on format, layout and colour scheme with some of our service users before the Catch22 Central Communications team produce the final version, which we hope to have ready for the beginning of the academic year

In last quarter's report, Catch22 identified a need to promote our service to schools and education providers, in particular in Staffordshire, in order to address the perceived low number of referrals. Catch22 have been invited to attend a number of District Inclusion Panels (DIPs) and to date have delivered presentations at schools in Staffordshire Moorlands, Tamworth, East Staffordshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Catch22 will also be co-delivering training to all Staffordshire School Designated Safeguarding Leads with the Families First CSE Coordinator in July.

Catch22 attended a Staffordshire Moorlands Earliest Help Showcase event which was organised by SCVYS. And partners were provided with details of our service delivery model.

In addition service delivery presentations have been conducted at the following:

- Safeguarding training at Bentilee Neighbourhood Centre
- CSE Awareness level 3 Course, Stafford
- Staffordshire School DIPs (District Inclusion Panels) in Staffordshire Moorlands, Tamworth, East Staffordshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme.
- Thistley Hough Academy (both staff and students Year 10)
- Youth Violence and Vulnerability Meetings (North and South)
- Arch Team Meeting

- Watermill Special School
- Drug Services Police Missing/CSE Operational Groups
- Targeted Education Placements
- NHS Services
- Targeted Care Home Placements
- Child and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCAS)
- Gangs and Youth Violence Meeting
- Abby Hill Specialist Academy Trust
- YMCA North Staffordshire Supported Lodgings Hosts Evening
- EH, CP, Core, CIN and Missing Meetings
- Joint Care Home Providers Forum
- Attendance at Social Care and LST Team meetings
- Police Missing/CSE Operational Groups
- Targeted Education Placements
- Staffordshire Moorlands Earliest Help Event (SCVYS)

International Missing Children’s Day, May 25th 2018.

Catch22 provided material to the CSE Comms Committee for International Missing Children’s Day 2018, and our own local social media campaign (including tweets, a poster and a gif) gained more than 6000 Twitter impressions over 24 hours.

27.0 Finance Overview

	Quarter 4	Quarter 1
Staff costs	£120,798	£119,239
Programme costs	£108	£594
Travel costs	£6,663	£8,068
Office costs	£10,014	£8,141
Other costs (incl mgmt. costs)	£24,279	£24,007
Total expenditure	£161,862	£160,049
Income / budget	£171,187	£171,187
Underspend	£9,325	£11,138

Catch22 have conducted a review of salaries and completed a benchmarking exercise this quarter. As a result of this work, staff who were subject to TUPE in August 2017, from the previous commissioned service will receive a pay increase which will also be backdated from 1st June 2018. All case workers will now be in receipt of the same salary. The salary increase takes into consideration the projected underspend and is budgeted for the duration of the contract. The changes will also mean that all staff will now be working within Catch22 terms and conditions which will align annual leave and other benefits of the new contracts.

28.0 Strategic overview

Catch 22 will continue to maximise resources both geographically and thematically sharing our knowledge and best practice between all of our CSE and Missing services. Monthly management meetings take place with our Stoke and Staffordshire service and those operating within the Pan Merseyside area where service development is a key factor. Pan Merseyside in addition to CSE, provide support for children at risk of criminal exploitation and this is an area of support that will be further explored with Stoke and Staffordshire.

Following our submission to the Home Office Vulnerability Projects Team Consultation on Missing, CSE and CCE amongst LAC, Catch22 were invited to round table talks with the Home Office and the DfES. A member of the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire service and a member of the Catch22 Communications team attended with sixteen other individuals including seven civil servants from the Home Office and DfE, the HMI responsible for Missing Children and CSE, the Communities lead from the NWG, a representative from the NCA UK Missing Persons Unit and representatives from four London-based third sector services. Catch22 will continue to monitor and contribute to these discussions and report on recommendations to influence service delivery throughout our contracts

Catch22 Stoke & Staffordshire CSE and Missing Services have been monitoring the impact of social media and internet use on the mental health of the children and young people we support. We are conscious that unsupervised internet use without appropriate safety settings can make a child extremely vulnerable to exploitation, and this is well-documented. However, we are increasingly aware from our work of the negative impact on the young person's mental health and well-being. We have produced some case studies to illustrate this (below) which were used for Catch22's evidence to the Science and Technology Select Committee.

The main themes to emerge are as follows:

- The almost universal use of smartphones/ tablets among the children and young people we deal with means that they are **constantly accessible**, even in the apparent safety of their own home or the apparent privacy of their bedroom. (Case study 2). Constant and relentless contact can begin to impact negatively on a young person's well-being.
- Many parents remain ignorant of the risks of social media use. The majority of children we see have social media accounts despite being **under-age** and without understanding the terms and

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conditions. This can lead to a sense of guilt and shame when things go wrong, as people often blame themselves and feel they should have acted differently.

- Photo sites such as Snapchat and Instagram underline the importance of physical appearance, making young people feel increasingly **under pressure to look beautiful** all the time. This leads to the impression that self-worth is intrinsically bound up with how attractive peers find a young person, how many 'likes' a photo gets etc. In our experience, children and young people who are feeling insecure will seek affirmation through social media, and the need to gain 'likes' can lead them to ignore or remove safety settings in order to reach a wider potential audience. (Case study 1)
- Sharing of intimate photos is becoming increasingly common amongst young people, such that the behaviour is now becoming normalised and even expected. Young people who have shared photos are extremely vulnerable to coercion and exploitation, as we know, but it is also clear that even the fear or threat of this has an incredibly negative impact on a young person's mental health. This is compounded by the **sense of shame and humiliation** experienced by a young person when pictures are actually shared, and the further consequences they may suffer from third parties such as friends and family (case study 3).
- As case study 4 demonstrates, even if attempts are made to buffer a young person from the consequences of their online activity, **other family members can suffer** vicariously the negative effects on their mental health. Once the vulnerability has been exposed, parents can become extremely anxious and sometimes become overly severe in their imposition of boundaries and restrictions (case study 3).
- The judgemental and hypercritical environment of many social media sites can lead to **victim-blaming** which compounds the distress suffered by a young person (case study 3). The fact that photos can exist and re-emerge after long periods of time can also lead to **re-traumatisation** and a sense of hopelessness among young people that they will ever be able to move on with their lives.

Appendix

Case Study 1

A young female aged 15 already had very low self-esteem. As a consequence, she began seeking the attentions of older males online. She regularly communicated with a number of males, many of whom

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reported themselves to be in their early 20s. Her parents realised this was happening and deleted the contacts. However, a friend of hers added an American male on Snapchat who began to pressurise the friend to send nude images. As a consequence, this friend blocked him as a contact, having first shared information about him to warn others. The young female added him as a friend on Snapchat and suffered similar coercion and abuse. By the time she was referred into Catch22, her mental health had deteriorated significantly and she had begun to self-harm. We made an immediate referral to the CAMHS team and our case worker provided support for her during the waiting period. The case worker identified a vicious cycle whereby the young person was reaching out to people beyond her immediate context due to her poor peer relationships, isolation and low mood. However, these relationships generally ended in manipulation, demands and threats. Acceding to the demands further damaged her standing amongst her peers and her own self-esteem, leaving her more isolated and even more vulnerable to the attentions of other males. We worked with the parents to ensure her access to the internet was limited to safer sites and are working on solution-focused strategies to build positive relationships among her peers and boost her self-esteem.

Case Study 2

In an extreme case, a young female aged 16 was systematically groomed via Snapchat. She subsequently met the male and was subjected to regular sexual and physical assault, trafficking and emotional abuse. She did not dare to ignore his calls or refuse his demands. Catch22 made a referral for CAMHS support, but our case worker quickly established the severity of the impact of this exploitation on her mental health and the fact that the internet gave the perpetrator constant access to her at any time. Due to the complete hold he had on her, she was eventually moved to a secure therapeutic placement out of the area for her own safety and wellbeing.

Case Study 3

A 15 year-old female was referred into Catch22 for support, having shared images of herself dressed only in her underwear. She was from the Pakistani community and had had a very strict and protective upbringing. She was rarely allowed out of the house to socialise, so the internet had become her way of connecting with others. The pictures she shared, whilst not technically indecent in the eyes of the law, were considered by members of her community to be immodest and shameful. The images gained her a significant amount of attention online, including from males in other countries. She had several different social media accounts where she communicated with a number of unknown males. One American man attempted to blackmail her which eventually led to a Police investigation. The consequences for the young person's emotional wellbeing have been severe and far-reaching. She has now lost all access to mobile phones and the internet, leaving her more isolated than ever. She suffers from severe vitiligo, particularly around her face and neck area. As a consequence of the image-sharing, her parents have removed all her make-up, meaning that she feels exposed and ridiculed at school due to her condition. This has led to anger management difficulties whereby she has lashed out at school when teased about the vitiligo. The impact on her home, community and school life has been dramatic. Whilst she awaits support from CAMHS, the Catch22 case worker has been addressing issues of internet safety alongside trying to rebuild her self-esteem and provide her with strategies to manage her anger.

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Case Study 4

A 14 year-old male who was exploring his sexuality began to communicate with older males via WhatsApp. In response to requests received, he began to send videos of himself performing sexual acts. He was then coerced and blackmailed into sending further and more extreme videos with the threat that failure to comply would result in these videos being shared with friends and family. Ultimately, when he refused, one video was sent to a cousin and another to an uncle as well as shared on a pornography website. Police were informed, but the young person -for the sake of his mental health- was protected from the knowledge that the videos had been shared. Catch22 worked with the police and the young person's family to address his online behaviours. The matter was dealt with extremely sensitively without blaming or criminalising the young person. However, this was far from victim-less as the images have probably travelled far and wide, and the entire episode has had an enormous emotional and psychological impact on members of the family, most especially the young person's mother.

Catch22 Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire have so far responded to the above concerns with the following measures:

- Increased the range of material available to support parents in their understanding of different social media platforms.
- Sourced some simplified versions of social media terms and conditions to share with young people.
- Expanded the self-esteem resource bank available to case workers.
- Used volunteer mentors to enable us to expand and extend the support we can offer young people, sometimes allocating a mentor to work alongside a case worker in more extreme cases.