



*Norfolk Safeguarding
Children Board*

Child Sexual Abuse Profile and NSCB Strategy

18 September 2017

Overview

- Headlines from Norfolk Constabulary CSA Analysis.
- NSCB Strategy Refresh.
- Next Steps.

Outcomes for today

- Ratify Strategy Refresh.
- Launch Strategy.
- Start to create (single and joint agency) action plans.

Analysis

We only know what we know

Strategic Assessment

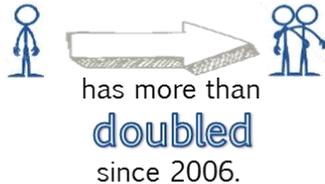
- Developed a picture of what we know about reported cases in Norfolk & Suffolk.
- Developed in context of national picture and academic research.
- Utilising national, partner and Constabulary data sets.
- Considers what we understand about victim profile and perpetrator profile in order to assist with development of both strategic and service delivery plans.
- Can assist NSCB partners consider their own delivery plans in tackling CSA as it relates to their core business and partnership working.
- Infographic presentation style.

How Prevalent is CSA – From National to Norfolk

- 425,000 victims of CSA between April 2012 and March 2014 (OCC 2015)
- 11% of 18-24 year olds were victims of contact sexual abuse during childhood (NSPCC 2011)
- 90% abused by someone they knew (NSPCC 2011).
- Only 1 in 8 come to the attention of statutory authorities (OCC 2014)
- 1019 CSA crimes reported in Norfolk 2016-17 (monthly average = 85)

HEADLINES - Demand, Past, present, Future

Reported CSA in Norfolk & Suffolk...



Both recent and non-recent offence reporting has increased. In both Norfolk and Suffolk non-recent reporting has seen the greatest cumulative increase over the ten years. However this has reversed since 2014/15.

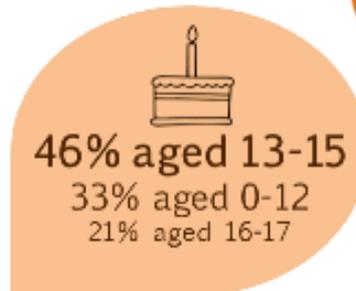
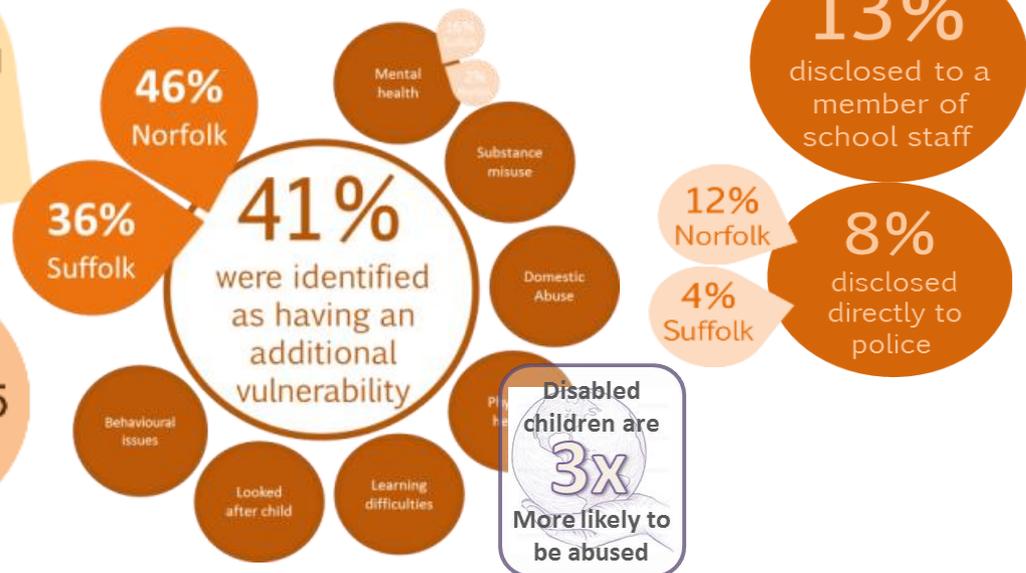
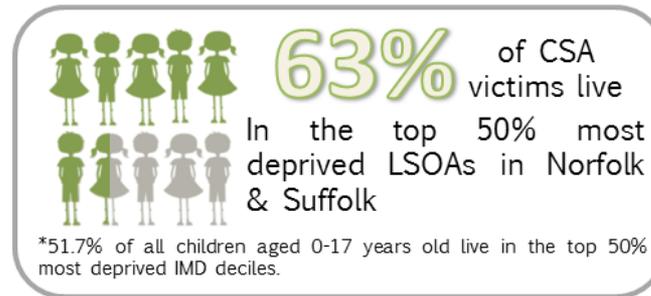
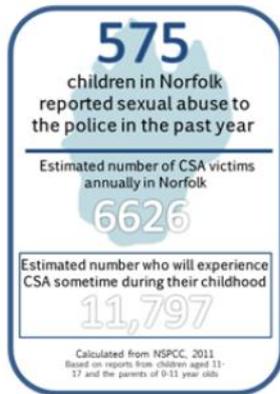


Despite the increased reporting there is still believed to be a considerable volume of unreported CSA: “hidden harm”. 2011 NSPCC survey data states that 9.4% of 11-17 year olds and 0.6% of 0-11 year olds experienced any form of CSA in the last year(2). **In Norfolk and Suffolk this would mean that an estimated 3140 CSA offences occurred in each quarter last year.**

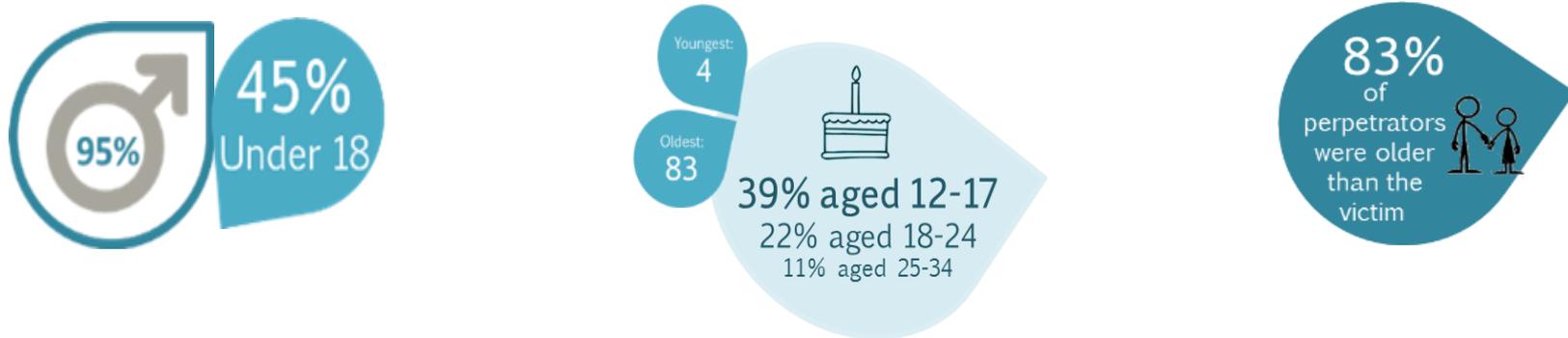


Depends on a number of variables. Non recent reports lower trajectory but recent CSA reports shows a steepening trajectory.

HEADLINES – Norfolk & Suffolk Victim Profile



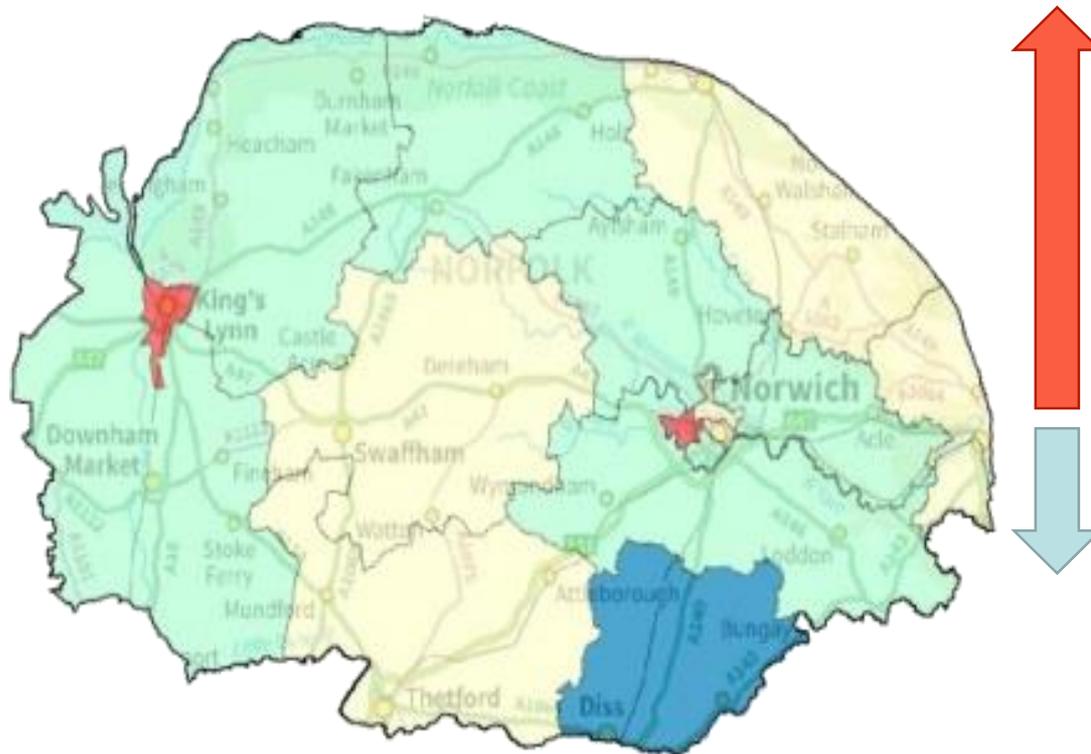
HEADLINES – Norfolk & Suffolk Perpetrator Profile

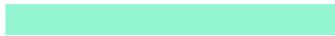


- 95% of perpetrators were male
- 45% aged under 18 (highlighting the extent of peer abuse)
- 33% are repeat perpetrators of sexual offences.
- 27% linked to being victims (any crime) themselves.
- 20% linked to Domestic abuse (victim, offender, witness)
- Stranger offences were in the minority
- 74% of offending was extra-familial (EFCSA)
- Of the intra-familial abuse (IFCSA), 1/3 of perpetrators were the sibling of the victim
- 4 in 5 cases of CSA were contact abuse (examples of non-contact: grooming and exposure)

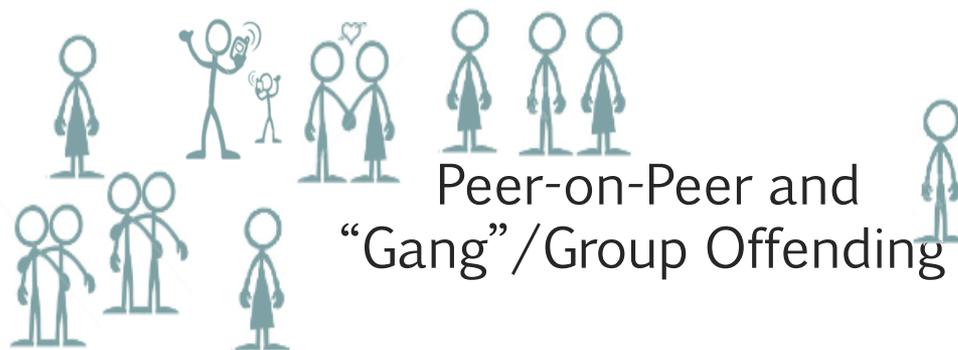
HEADLINES – WHERE In Norfolk?

Victim Home Address



Significantly High		Below Average	
Above Average		Significantly Low	

HEADLINES – Emerging



$\frac{1}{4}$
of abuse nationally
is perpetrated by
Peers (1)

NSCB CSA Review Recommendations

Recognise HSB in its own right as key element of CSA problem in Norfolk.

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Recognise issue of peer on peer / gang related.

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Incorporate NSPCC Harmful Sexual Behaviour framework.

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Retain Lucy Faithfull Foundation assessment framework.

-

Retain Objective strands – Awareness, Training, Practice.

-

Clarify Strategic Aims and Objectives for the strategy.

Fundamentally it remains relevant and valid

Recommendation is to accept review findings and incorporate into existing strategy

Strategic Aim and Objectives



Minimise the risk of children experiencing CSA in the county of Norfolk and to support those that are or have experienced it.

- Tackling the prevalence of CSA in Norfolk.
- Preventing new victims of CSA in Norfolk.
- Ensuring support for existing child victims of CSA.
- Equipping front line professionals with skills and knowledge regarding CSA.
- Ensuring practice within organisations and across partnerships is the best it can be.
- Developing our understanding of Norfolk's CSA in order to develop services and activity.

Next steps



- Circulation of CSA working group support material.
- Agencies to identify own implementation owner.
- Agencies to develop implementation plans as the strategy relates to their core business area.
- Public launch of strategy – CSA Conference.



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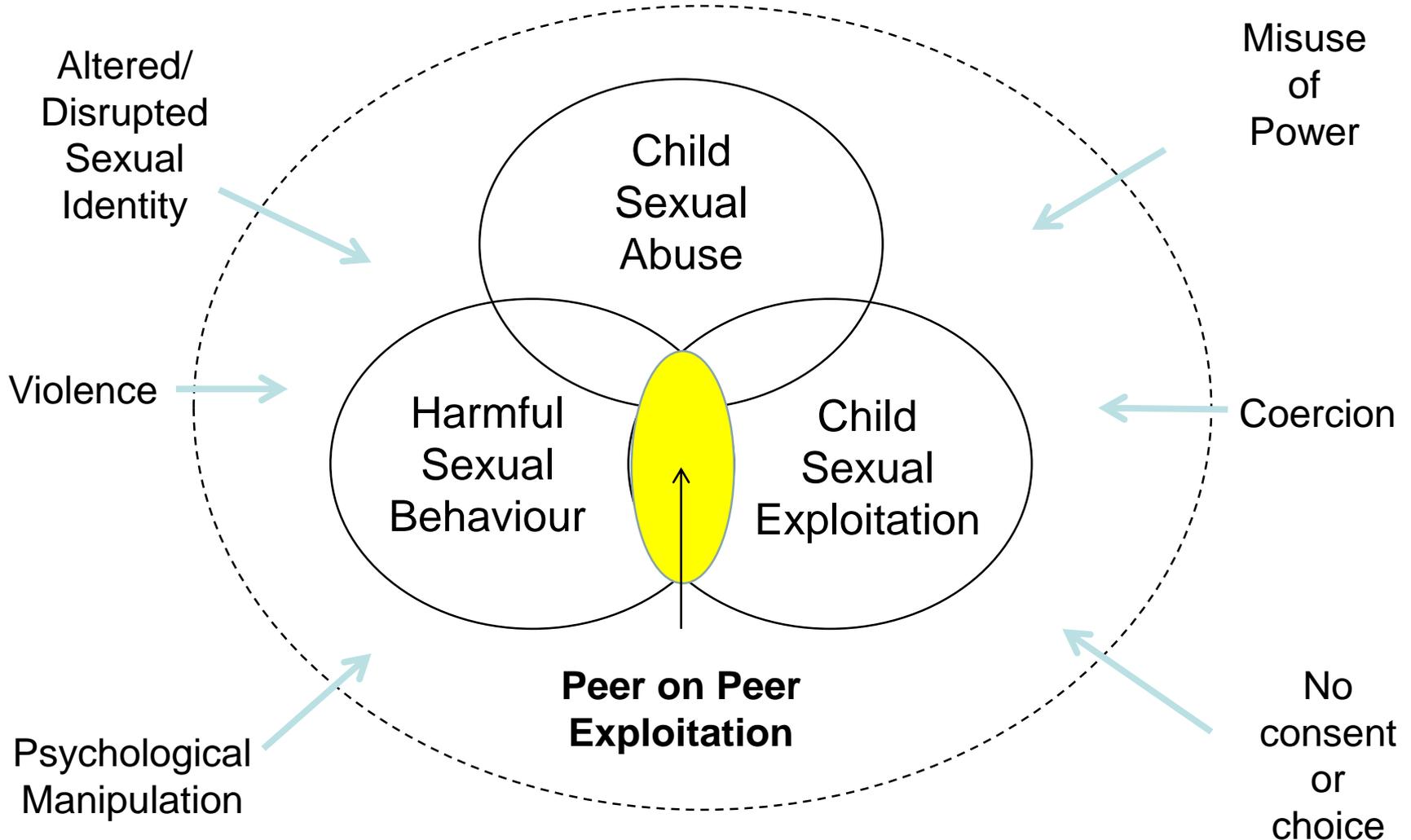
Thank You

Any Questions?

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NSCB Child Sexual Abuse Strategy



Strategic Objectives: What will the partnership achieve?

Awareness Raising

PREVENTION: We will develop a package of preventative awareness raising materials which will include information about services, resources and most importantly; listening to the voice of the child, for use by all agencies, parents and the general public.

REFERRAL PATHWAYS: We will publish referral pathways to support parents and professionals in knowing how to get support for children identified as being at risk of CSA, who have been sexually abused, or display sexually harmful behaviour.

EARLY HELP/ WIDE ENGAGEMENT: We will engage with a wide range of agencies to promote awareness throughout the implementation of the strategy, including Schools, Children's Centres, Voluntary & Community Groups

SAFEGUARDING IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY: Agencies will be responsible for actively promoting awareness raising materials and resources with their staff and service users.

AWARENESS RAISING EVENT: A multi-agency conference on CSA will be delivered, to share some successes on tackling CSA and further promote awareness raising across the County

Training & Development

MULTI-AGENCY: We will review and develop the NSCB multi-agency training on CSA and sexually harmful behaviour to ensure it is fit for purpose for each agency.

SINGLE AGENCY: All agencies will review their own respective workforce's skill and knowledge in relation to CSA and provide single agency training where necessary to ensure the right level of skill and knowledge are achieved and that specialist practice is of a high standard.

EVIDENCE: We will review and develop the 'Achieving Best Evidence' training to ensure best practice working with children and young people when they are interviewed by police and social workers following abuse.

CARING FOR CHILDREN: We will ensure that there are specific resources and training for residential workers, foster carers and adopters who find they are caring for/parenting a child who displays sexually harmful behaviour.

INCREASED VULNERABILITY: We will ensure that all aspects of training and awareness raising make explicit reference to early years, children with disabilities and children from minority ethnic backgrounds because evidence suggests there is increased vulnerability combined with a higher risk of non-identification of CSA.

Practice

MAPPING: We will map the availability of services in Norfolk against the Lucy Faithfull Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse (ECSA) framework.

RESOURCING GAPS: The NSCB will support commissioners/joint commissioning bodies in addressing any resourcing gaps particularly support for children who display sexually harmful behaviour but are not within the criminal justice system.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES: We will ensure that pathways to resources that support children and families who have been affected by CSA, are clearly documented, communicated and accessible

MULTI-AGENCY WORKING: We will improve our information sharing across the partnership to promote the safety and welfare of children and prevent abuse wherever this is possible. This will include establishing communications with the local MAPPA Chair.

PRACTICE STANDARDS: We will expect high quality of practice in relation to CSA to include greater transparency with families and within multi-agency meetings when we are worried about signs that a child is at risk of being sexually abused, has been sexually abused or displays sexually harmful behaviour.

Monitoring Impact: How will we measure the difference we make?

Awareness Raising	Training & Development	Practice
<p>Agencies will report back on numbers of staff who have received awareness raising materials/training and the resulting impact on services provided</p> <p>We will seek staff feedback to establish if their confidence and knowledge has improved following the awareness raising training and the implementation of the strategy</p> <p>Agencies will be asked to seek feedback from parents and children/young people when they have shared resources with them, regarding whether their awareness of risks of child sexual abuse and exploitation have improved and whether they feel more empowered to prevent child sexual abuse at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.</p> <p>Feedback from the CSA conference will evidence increased awareness of and confidence in recognising CSA.</p>	<p>We will monitor the impact of multi-agency training on frontline practice and ensure any deficits are addressed in future workforce development agreements.</p> <p>Agencies will report back on any single agency training being delivered and the impact it has had on the quality of practice.</p> <p>Children/young people and families will have an opportunity to provide feedback following criminal investigations to allow us to learn from their experiences and improve practice.</p> <p>We will seek feedback on the impact of training for residential workers, foster carers and adopters in terms of their ability to care for and meet the needs of the children they look after.</p> <p>We will seek feedback from practitioners on improved practice in tackling CSA in cases relating to early years, children with disabilities and children from minority ethnic backgrounds.</p>	<p>We will monitor the impact of commissioning to ensure that the identified resourcing gaps have been addressed.</p> <p>We will monitor the effectiveness of pathways to help and support by asking children, young people and families about their experiences.</p> <p>Child Protection conference processes will be audited with the specific focus on CSA, categorisation and challenge</p> <p>Multi-agency audits will evidence that the voice of the child is integral to practice standards where child sexual abuse is suspected or raised as a concern.</p> <p>We will monitor frontline practice to ensure that professionals are working well together to prevent CSA and/or tackle it effectively. We will ensure that services are in place and that the safeguarding arrangements are co-ordinated and joined up.</p>