

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)– Risk Analysis Toolkit



Nottingham
City Council

Introduction

This child criminal exploitation (CCE) risk analysis toolkit recognises the concern that exists with regard to young people who are used, through whatever means, to engage in criminal activity by other young people or adults who are able to coerce them to do so. The young people involved may not identify themselves as being “exploited” as such, but it is clear that young people are at significant risk when involved in this type of activity.

Definition

Criminal exploitation interlinks with a number of multiple vulnerabilities and offences including the child being exposed to and/or victim of physical and emotional violence, neglect, sexual abuse and exploitation, modern day slavery and human trafficking, domestic abuse and missing episodes. (Children's Society 2017)

Guidance on completing the child criminal exploitation (CCE) risk analysis toolkit.

1. The CCE risk analysis toolkit should be completed when:
 - A professional or group of professionals is concerned that a child is at risk of becoming, or is currently being, criminally exploited;
 - A parent/caregiver is expressing concern to professionals that their child is at risk of becoming, or is currently being, criminally exploited;
 - A child is indicating that they are at risk of becoming, or are currently being, criminally exploited.
2. Wherever possible, the CCE risk analysis toolkit should be completed in a multiagency/strategy meeting with contribution from as many professionals involved with the child and their family as possible.
3. Police should be included in the completion of the CCE risk analysis toolkit, if they cannot attend the meeting then there needs to be some form of consultation with Police prior to the meeting, even if this is a phone call or email exchange so that current intelligence/information from a Police perspective is included. The email address is:
4. Parents/Caregivers should also contribute to the completion of the CCE risk analysis toolkit and plan.

In the very least they should be informed that the CCE risk analysis toolkit is going to be completed and informed of the outcome as soon as possible unless doing so increases the risk to the child or their family.

5. The child should also contribute to the completion of the CCE risk analysis toolkit and plan. However, due to the nature of criminal exploitation they may not consider themselves as exploited, may not fully understand the risks involved, may not wish to be helped or may be fearful of intervention. In the very least the child should be informed that the CCE risk analysis toolkit is going to be completed and informed of the outcome as soon as possible unless doing so increases the risk to them or their family.
6. There are 13 areas that require scoring within the CCE risk analysis toolkit. Nine relate to risk factors associated with the child, five relate to risk factors associated with parents/caregivers and one is a professional decision.
7. For risk factors relating to the child and parents/caregivers, guidance is given within each area as to which score you should choose. You should take a 'best fit' approach to this as not all eventualities can be covered within the examples.
8. For Professional decision, you should score between 1-10. This section is included to take into account concerns that have not otherwise formed part of the assessment.
9. The final risk score should be used as a guide for the appropriate response.

Professional override can be employed, especially where scores are borderline.

The reasons for this include:

- The CCE risk analysis toolkit is based on current risk factors. Perpetrators of criminal exploitation are known to change their target once certain vulnerable groups have been identified by professionals as at risk of CCE;
- Different agencies may have different definitions for the term 'risk';
- The protective factors may negate the need for professional intervention;
- The child may only have one or two risk factors (low risk) but is suspected of being a high risk (for example, they score 0-1 in all areas other than they are not in school and are known to associate with criminal nominals. Although the risk score will indicate low, the likelihood is they are at least a medium risk of exploitation);

- There may be circumstances when it is known that there is no current criminal exploitation however static factors maintain a medium score. This can be used to evidence why the young person no longer needs to remain in the CCE process.

10. For children assessed as a medium or higher level of risk, the CCE risk analysis toolkit and plan should be reviewed at least every 3 months, until the risk has reduced to low. This should happen sooner if significant information is received that may increase or decrease the child's level of risk.

Low Risk

- a. The CCE risk analysis toolkit should be uploaded onto the child's case file/record and a copy sent to diary.manager@nottinghamcity.gov.uk;
- b. The usual response for children within this threshold should be followed - a single agency response to the identified additional needs where required or targeted early support through a Team Around the Family approach.
- c. No specific further action is required in relation to the risk of child criminal exploitation at this time.

Medium risk

- a. The CCE risk analysis toolkit should be uploaded onto the child's case file/record and a copy sent to diary.manager@nottinghamcity.gov.uk;
- b. You should make a referral to MASH for further assessment. When making this referral you should include the completed CCE risk analysis toolkit.
- c. The identified risk factors should be outlined in the CCE Risk Reduction plan and targeted as part of the lead service's existing plan (i.e. Early Help Family Plan, YOT Intervention Plan, Child in Need). The risk safety plan would be developed in the multi agency strategy meeting.
- d. The review information needs to be captured on the CCE form and new scores written alongside previous scores with new evidence. The review CCE

then needs to be saved on the child's case file record and a copy to be sent to diary.manager@nottinghamcity.gov.uk;

- e. The CCE section of the Children and Young Person's Hub Meetings will monitor the children assessed as a medium and high level of risk of exploitation.
- f. If caregivers refuse to engage with professionals, the CCE risk analysis toolkit must be updated and consideration should be given to an early review or if open to YOT, the implementation of a **Parenting Order** could be considered.

High risk/Being exploited

- a. The CCE risk analysis toolkit should be uploaded onto the child's case file/record and a copy sent to diary.manager@nottinghamcity.gov.uk;
- b. You should complete a MARF and forward this to the MASH. You should include the completed CCE risk analysis toolkit within this referral;
- c. The Social Work practitioner should convene a multi-agency strategy meeting, including the caregiver and child where appropriate, to complete/ update the CCE risk analysis toolkit including plan to reduce the risk of exploitation;
- d. The CCE section of the Children and Young Person's Hub Meeting will monitor and gather information on the children assessed as a medium or high risk of CCE.
- e. The CCE risk analysis toolkit and Plan should be reviewed in a multi-agency meeting (including caregivers and child where appropriate) at least every 3 months - sooner if significant information affecting risk level is obtained. The review information needs to be captured on the CCE risk analysis toolkit and new scores written alongside previous scores with new evidence.