

Safeguarding Week 2017

11+ Workshop



We help you develop yourself

www.westsussex.gov.uk

Housekeeping & Learning Environment

- Fire exits/procedures/register
- Timekeeping
- Toilets
- Mobiles
- One person talking at a time.
- Listen to and respect others' points of view
- Confidentiality - if people do disclose personal information please respect this and ensure it goes no further than this room.
- Safeguarding can be an emotive issue.

Workshop Outcomes

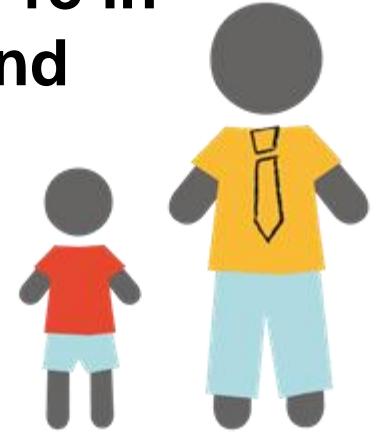
To receive an update on the safeguarding issues affecting young people. To raise awareness of signs & symptoms & referral pathways for the following areas:

- Neglect
- Domestic Abuse
- Vulnerability to Exploitation – CSE & Radicalisation
- Young People with SEND

Introduction

We don't know exactly how many children in England have experienced child abuse. Official statistics do tell us how many children have been identified as needing support or protection.

There are over 11 million children under 18 in England



Over 390,000 children received support from children's services in England in 2016 - **Source:** Department for Education (2016).

[fixers video](#)



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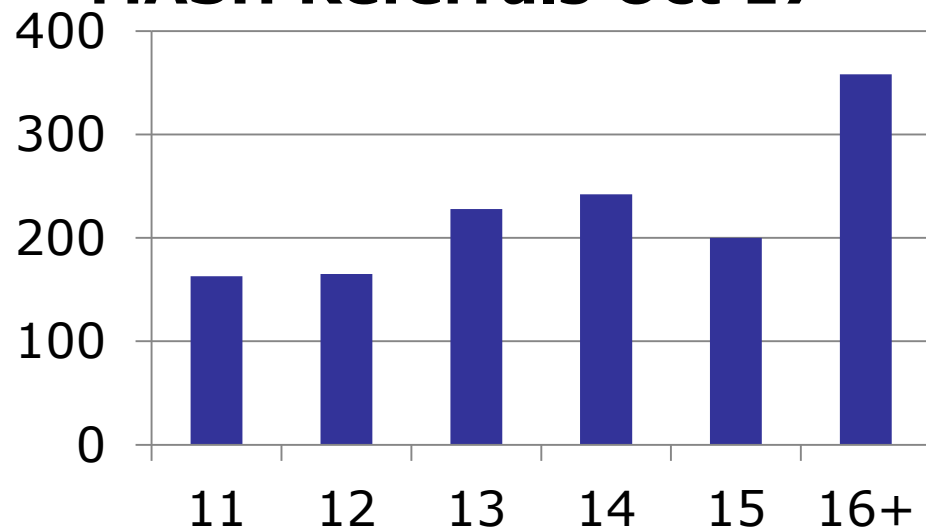
Key Facts in West Sussex

There are **431** looked after children aged 11-17 – Sept 2017.

The Leaving Care Service are working with **357** care leavers aged 18 and over.

213 11-18 year olds are on a CP Plan

MASH Referrals Oct'17



Learning from SCR

1. Practitioners having the confidence to identify child sexual abuse and exploitation.
2. Recognising & responding to *underage sexual activity.
3. Escalation
4. Professionals level of expectations and thresholds reflected the location where the abuse took place.
5. Practitioners awareness of new tools and processes for responding to CSE.

Troubled Teens Report

- Looked at 4 types of parenting input: Emotional, Supervisory, Educational & Physical Care.
- Found support reduced across the ages.
- Lower levels of input linked to poorer wellbeing, more harmful/risky behaviour.
- 15% of 14–15 year olds lived with caregivers who neglected them in one or more ways.
- Many adults, including professionals who work with adolescents think they have a natural resilience to poor parenting experiences.

The Four Types of Neglect

Emotional Neglect

- This ranges from the child being ignored to being completely rejected
- There is persistent ill treatment of the child
- The child feels worthless and inadequate
- Families may keep the child silent, scapegoat the child or, withhold affection or emotion and may not do things for the child

Depressed/Passive Neglect

- Parents or carers are unmotivated or do not understand the child's needs
- Parents or carers do not believe that anything can change and feel passive and helpless
- Frequently there is a failure to meet the child's emotional and physical needs
- This may sometimes be due to parental mental health issues

Disorganised Neglect

- This ranges from inconsistent parenting to chaotic parenting
- Families are frequently coming into contact with services and are often characterised as "problem families" or "crisis ridden" families
- There is often little hostility towards professionals and a willingness to engage
- Frequent change in family life
- Parents' feelings dominate behaviour
- Children display demanding or attention seeking behaviour

Severe Deprivation Neglect

- This can range from a child being left to cry to a child being left to die
- The children and their home can be dirty and smelly
- Children can be completely deprived of love, stimulation, emotional warmth, or completely ignored
- Children can be left unattended or let out inappropriately by themselves
- In the most extreme cases prognosis is usually poor.

Domestic Abuse

Abuse in Young Peoples Relationships

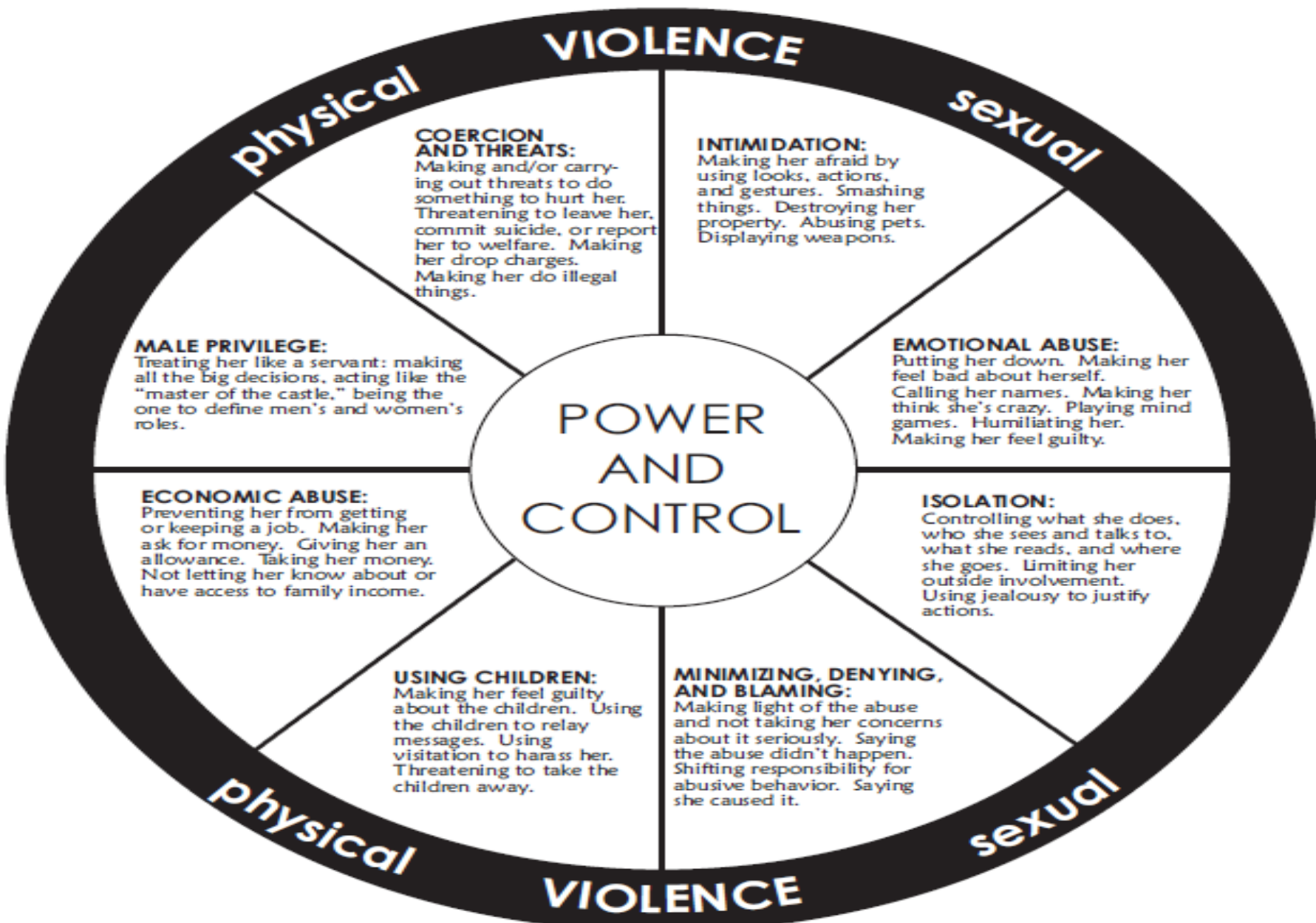
1 in 5 teenagers have been **physically abused** by their boyfriends or girlfriends - NSPCC



Domestic abuse is a factor in **over half** of serious case reviews



What does a abusive teenage relationship look like?



Push and Pull Factors

There are often factors that can make individuals susceptible or vulnerable to carrying out or supporting extremist, criminal or terrorist acts?

These often include:

- Push Factors – Factors in their life that might be pushing them into a vulnerable position
- Pull Factors – The pull of ideologies/groups/activities?



[Daniel](#)

Factors that can make someone vulnerable to radicalisation...

Feelings of:

- Identity Confusion
- Isolation
- Victimisation
- Injustice and frustration
- Discrimination
- Low Self-esteem

Experiences of:

- Traumatic events
- Personal loss
- Bullying
- Extremist ideology

There are many pull factors that can draw vulnerable people into extremism, including...

- A sense of family
- Support and friendship
- Security and protection
- Identity and membership
- Adventure and excitement
- Credibility
- Social network
- Revenge
- A way to make a difference

Vulnerability to CSE

The Story of Jay



Possible Behaviours

- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Obsessed by the internet/social networking sites– and secretive about what they are doing
- Uncooperative/disengaged
- Abusive/aggressive/extremist views/comments/threats/language
- Fascination/fixation with weapons (e.g drawing guns)/chemicals/explosives/extremist activity/events
- Changes in relationships
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- Change in behaviour or appearance due to new influences
- Seeking to recruit/'groom' others to an extremist ideology
- Possession of violent extremist literature
- Expressing themselves in a derogative 'them and us' manner

Quick Quiz – True or False?

1. Disabled children are twice as likely to be abused than non-disabled children?
2. Disabled girls are at greater risk of abuse than disabled boys compared to non-disabled children?
3. Disabled children at greatest risk of abuse are those with behaviour/conduct disorders?
4. The majority of disabled children are abused by someone who is known to them?
5. Disabled children are more likely to be subjected to multiple types of abuse and to endure multiple episodes of abuse?

[Charlotte's Story](#)

SEND Young People

Vulnerability Factors for disabled young People

- being seen as an easy target
- not realising it's OK to say "no",
- taking threats more seriously,
- being unable to give a clear & detailed account of what has happened
- changes in behaviour not being recognised as possibly the result of abuse
- increased opportunities for abuse due to reliance on carers for personal care
- increased number of adults outside the family in their lives compared to most YP.

Case Study

Think about:

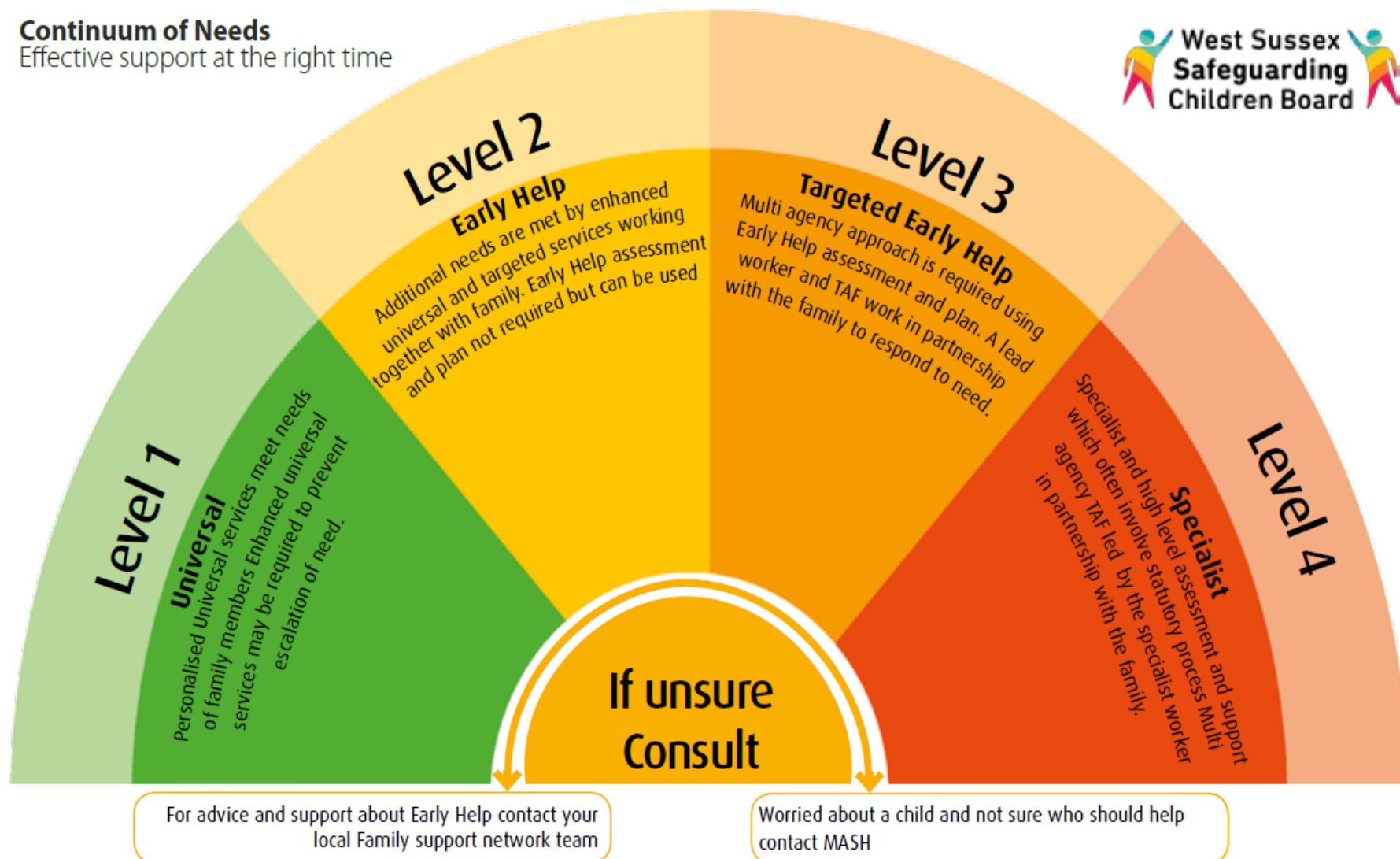
1. What are you concerned about?
What's working well?
2. How would you scale this? 0 = sorted 10 = Need to take action.
3. What needs to happen?

Feedback and Discussion

- What are the impacts on the young person? - In the short and longer term?
- Can you identify any Push & Pull factors?

Continuum of Needs

Effective support at the right time



Children, young people and their families can require support from services that respond to different levels of need across the continuum from Universal to Specialist support. The challenges of family life can mean that some children and families will move between different levels of support. Local Safeguarding Children Board are committed to ensuring that this journey is supported by effective partnership working informed by good assessments and managed with care providing simple communication and clear accountability.

Next steps

- What have you learnt as a result of this workshop?
- How will you apply what you have learned today?
- What one thing will you do as a result of this afternoon?

Useful Links to resources

[Neglect Pathway in West Sussex](#)

[Mental Health](#)

[Worthing Services](#)

[LSCB Website](#)

[Domestic Abuse](#)

[Family Booklet](#)

[Resilience](#)

[Find it out](#)

[Change Grow live](#)

[Sexual Health Services](#)

SEND Links

- <https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/education-children-and-families/special-educational-needs-and-disability-send/send-hub-networks/>
- [Compass Card 0-17](#)

Public Health Contacts

- Weight Management, Sexual Health, Smoking Cessation, Alcohol

IPEH Hub Contacts

Process Team Managers:

Arun	Chichester	Adur and Worthing
Alison Goodrham	Shelly Righgate	Paul Coventry
Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex
Katie Bennett	Corina Gibson	Julia Kirwan

Adolescent Resources and Links

- [Youth Emotional Support Service](#)
- [YES Referral Guidance](#)
- [CHAT Text Service – HCP school Nurse](#)
- [Fraser Competencies](#)
- https://www.ted.com/talks/sarah_jayne_blakemore_the_mysterious_workings_of_the_adolescent_brain
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLULtUPyhog> – Dan Siegel – ESSENCE
- [Brain Development Link](#)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G0T_2NNoC68 – Dan Siegel – Flipping your Lid