

Guidance for completing a Risk Outside the Home form (multi-agency)

1. Practitioner Information
<p>Please complete your name and the date you complete the form.</p>
2. Young Person's Information
<p>This doesn't need to be completed if you are completing this form to accompany a MASH referral, as the main referral will include these details. Please complete any relevant information not included on the MASH referral form.</p>
3. Child Exploitation and Risk outside the Home
<p>Please complete this section if you have concerns about an individual young person. If the referral is solely for a peer group or a location then there is no need to complete this, please tick 'No'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tick all boxes which are relevant to your concerns (see appendix 1 for guidance) • Detail what your concerns are (see guidance in grey) • Detail the young person's vulnerabilities (see guidance in grey)
4. Peer Group
<p>Please complete this section if you are referring in concerns around a peer group. If you are completing an individual referral, please complete this section if the peer group are relevant to the individual concerns and naming them here would assist in the safeguarding of the young person or help to prevent a crime.</p> <p>If the referral is solely for a location with no known individuals, please tick 'No' Fill in as much detail as you have. It is fine to not complete all boxes if you do not know the information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete boxes around what the concerns are about this peer group
5. Location
<p>Please complete this section if you have concerns solely around a location. If you are completing an individual and/or peer group referral, please complete this section if there are location concerns – consider if the risk is associated with a place or space. If no concerns please tick 'No'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tick the relevant area of concern • Complete relevant boxes, sharing as much information as possible • Share the key concerns you have about these locations
6. Online and Social Media
<p>Please complete this section if you have concerns around social media use in relation to your referral, this could be in relation to an individual referral, peer group, or a location. If no concerns please tick 'No'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tick all boxes that apply • Give as much detail about your concerns as you can

- Add screenshots and attachments if applicable

7. Views and Analysis

- Please consider strengths and protective factors, for the individual young person but also the context – eg the peer group or place where risk is identified
- Detail young person's views
- Detail parent/carer views
- Detail your views and any analysis/ thoughts around next steps

8. Manager Review

If appropriate for agency, please complete management oversight here.

9. Emerald Review

This is completed by the ROTH panel and will detail:

- Risk rating (agreed at the ROTH panel)
- Summary of discussion
- Rationale for actions
- Actions

Feedback and outcomes

The ROTH and missing children panel takes place weekly on a Tuesday. You will be informed of any outcomes from the panel within 5 working days of the panel reviewing the ROTH form.

Appendix 1

ROTH form categories

CSE

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. When a child or young person is victim of CSE they are given items such as gifts, drugs, money, status and affection in exchange for performing sexual activities. They can sometimes believe they're in a loving and consensual relationship.

CCE

Criminal exploitation (CCE) is where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing criminality. They might be victims of violence or pressured into doing things like stealing or carrying drugs or weapons.

County Lines

County Lines is a form of CCE, it typically involves children being trafficked away from their home area and exploited into carrying and selling drugs for an organised criminal network using a dedicated mobile phone line. They are primarily trafficked out of the county, but it can happen within county borders.

Serious Youth Violence

Youth Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power to threaten or harm others by young people. Youth violence can include fighting, bullying, threats with weapons, and may involve gang-related violence. Serious youth violence is typically defined as 'Any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.'

Peer on Peer abuse

Peer on peer abuse occurs when a young person is exploited, bullied and / or harmed by their peers who are the same or similar age; 'Peer-on-peer' abuse can relate to various forms of abuse (not just sexual abuse and exploitation).

Harmful Sexual Behaviour

Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) is developmentally inappropriate sexual behaviour which is displayed by children and young people, and which may be harmful or abusive. It can be displayed towards younger children, peers, older children or adults

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (also known as domestic abuse) involves physical, sexual and emotional violence and/or abuse by an intimate partner or ex-partner.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is when someone has gained control over, or ownership of, another person and is using this power to exploit them. Although this term, alongside trafficking can encompass a wide range of abuse, in this context it is when young people are forced and/or trafficked to work (forced labour), forced marriage and domestic servitude (such as cleaning, cooking and childcare).

Online exploitation

The act of developing a relationship with a child to enable abuse online. Online platforms, such as social media, messaging and live streaming, can be used to facilitate this offending. This includes indecent images of children (IIOC) and online coercion and blackmail whereby a child is coerced through technology for the purposes of sexual gain (e.g., obtaining indecent images), financial gain or other personal gain.

Radicalisation

Radicalisation is when someone starts to believe or support extreme views, and in some cases, then participates in terrorist groups or acts. Children and young people can be drawn and/or groomed into violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups through social media and the internet, direct contact with extremist groups and organisations or through family members or peers.

Racial abuse and Discrimination

Racism takes many forms and can happen in many places. It includes prejudice, discrimination or hatred directed at someone because of their race, religion, ethnicity or national origin. There are many forms of racial abuse and harassment including racist name-calling and jokes. It could also be excluding others from groups or activities because of where they come from.

Antisocial Behaviour

Antisocial behaviour (ASB) is a range of behaviours that can cause nuisance and annoyance or harm and distress to a person. It is a wide range of unacceptable activity and includes things like vandalism, property damage and graffiti, abusive behaviour and/or intimidation directed towards certain people, antisocial drinking, shouting, swearing and fighting typically in communities.

Things to consider when completing a ROTH form

Risk outside the home, or extra-familial harm is highly contextual, and occurs in the places and spaces where young people spend their time. Therefore when considering risks think about what it is about that place or space that might be enabling the harm to occur – whether that is the physical area (unlit spaces, alleyways which can be used as exploitation routes, overgrown areas which conceal activity) or the social space (an area ‘known’ for drug use, social norms within a peer group).

When considering strengths and protective factors, think about this for individuals but also contexts – capacity for community guardianship (safe/trusted adults in that space), protective/caring features of friendships within a ‘risky’ peer group.

Extra-familial harm such as CSE and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) can be highly gendered – CSE doesn’t just happen to young females, and CCE doesn’t just happen to young males. Race and cultural background can also be a barrier to identifying exploitation, as well as adultification bias*

Multiple forms of harm can often be present so consider a holistic view of what is happening for the child – a victim of CSE could also be criminally exploited, and vice versa.

***Adultification Definition:** Davis and Marsh, 2020

“The concept of adultification is when notions of innocence and vulnerability are not afforded to certain children. This is determined by people and institutions who hold power over children and young people. When adultification occurs outside of the home it is always founded within discrimination and bias.

There are various definitions of adultification, all relate to a child’s personal characteristics, socio-economic influences and/or their lived experiences. Regardless of the context in which adultification takes place, the impact results in children’s rights being either diminished or overlooked.”

<https://listenupresearch.org/about-us/our-approach/>