Child Sexual Exploitation
Victim, Offender & Location Analysis
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1. Introduction

**AIM & PURPOSE**

This document provides an analysis of the risk posed to 207 children and young people identified by local authorities in the West Midlands as being victims of CSE. This is achieved by establishing the associations between the identified CSE victims, offenders and locations. It will allow for informed decision making in relation to enforcement, prevention and safeguarding of children and young people at risk of CSE.

This profile is divided into eight sections;

**Section One** will provide an introduction.

**Section Two** will provide an executive summary of the key findings.

Sections three and four provide a strategic overview of CSE. **Section Three** will seek to define the scale of CSE as defined by Local Authorities and WMP systems whilst **Section Four** analyses Victims, Offenders and Locations across the West Midlands.

**Section Five** analyses CSE victims, offenders and locations across each Local Authority within the West Midlands from a tactical perspective. This section will explore information provided by Local Authorities and obtained from West Midlands Police systems including the Police National Database (PND) and the Intelligence Management System (IMS) in relation to each victim identified by Local Authorities. In addition, each child will be crossed referenced with vulnerable and frequented locations provided by LPUs and where possible analysis will be provided in relation to offending associations.

**Section Six** will provide final thoughts and a concluding summary.

**Section Seven** will provide suggestions and recommendations in relation to the way forward.

**Section Eight** will provide a WMP intelligence response to CSE and will provide details of progression for WMP and Local Authorities since the 2014 Profile.

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1 Analysis commissioned after the CSE Problem Profile completed by WMP in 2014 was presented to the Chief Executives of the Local Authorities in the West Midlands.
2. Executive Summary

The below key findings and recommendations were provided to Local Authority Chief Executives on 27/02/2015.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Executive Summary

In November 2014 West Midlands Police (WMP) presented research to the Chief Executives of Local Authorities in relation to the extent of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within the West Midlands. As a result, further research was commissioned to examine 207 children and young people who had been identified by Local Authorities as at risk of CSE in order to establish the associations between them, other victims, offenders and locations.

The scale of CSE in the West Midlands is greater than initially identified by Local Authorities.

From the 207 children identified by Local Authorities only 63 were identified on WMP systems between the same date periods with a CSE marker. Barnardo’s were also aware of 74 of the original 207 children identified by Local Authorities, see Figure A. However, analysis of WMP data indicates that there are a number of children at risk that had not been identified by Local Authorities.

Networks of offenders, victims and locations are complex and can only be identified by combining data held by different organisations.

Analysis of Intelligence obtained from WMP highlights complex networks of CSE victims within the West Midlands area. It is clear there are CSE victims known to Local Authorities and other organisations such as Barnardo’s that do not appear on WMP systems. Combining information held on the Police National Database (PND), WMP’s Intelligence Management System (IMS), and information obtained from Local Authorities will provide a unique insight into these CSE networks.

CSE is a national issue, and victims from the West Midlands are at risk outside the West Midlands.

Children identified by Local Authorities can be associated using PND to victims and offenders from 15 Forces nationwide. Victims have been associated to locations such as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The Force areas with the greatest associations are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].
There is a lack of communication and synergy between Local Authorities across the West Midlands and WMP in order to identify and safeguard victims of Sexual Exploitation.

Disconnects in the data held by WMP and Local Authorities suggests that there is a lack of effective communication and synergy between Local Authorities and WMP. Since no combined dataset is held by WMP or Local Authorities it is not possible to effectively identify and safeguard all victims as identified in the Rotherham Public Health Needs Analysis, Figure B.

Offenders use victim’s social networks in order to obtain further victims.

Victims within the West Midlands are known to be associated with a number of other victims living within the West Midlands and Nationwide. Analysis of intelligence relating to victims identified by Birmingham, Coventry and Solihull Local Authorities reveal there is a network of offenders known to target multiple victims. It is inferred that offenders use the social networks of CSE victims to target other victims.

Re-locating victims outside of the West Midlands does not safeguard the victims and displaces offending to other force areas.

When victims are moved to other Force areas by Local Authorities they will form new networks with new offenders and newly associated CSE victims. Therefore, instead of safeguarding particular victims and preventing CSE from continuing, this practice will often displace offending.

The most vulnerable and frequented CSE locations within the West Midlands are Residential Dwellings, Children’s Homes, Hotels and Parks.

The most common location types associated to CSE are residential dwellings. Common links between locations and CSE activity include: dwellings and parks where offenders and victims might meet (e.g. where drugs and alcohol are consumed); addresses used or lived in by CSE facilitators (including those with current harbouring notices); or home addresses of victims and offenders.

Children’s Homes and hotels have been identified as locations where CSE activity takes place but in some cases they have been identified by intelligence as being vulnerable to CSE but without any recorded CSE activity.
Victims of CSE are not resident in areas of high crime, deprivation and unemployment.

The majority of CSE victims reside outside of WMP ‘priority areas’ with the exception of a group of associated victims living within [redacted] and [redacted] ‘Priority areas’ are areas identified by WMP as suffering from higher than average levels of crime and anti-social behaviour and higher than average levels of deprivation, unemployment, education and health provisional needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

• Ensure Police intelligence checks including PND and IMS are routinely conducted in relation to all identified victims, particularly prior to re-housing.

• CMOGs to act as a vehicle for sharing information to identify and prioritise victims of CSE.

• Local Authorities to review and prioritise all identified CSE victims.

• Local Authorities to explore opportunities to share information across departments within their own organisations.

• Develop a multi-agency data collation process whereby all agencies have consistent data based on joint definitions.

• WMP to include CSE within the tasking structure whereby issues can be raised at local, force, regional, and national levels both in terms of CSE offending and vulnerability.

• Establish a process whereby vulnerability of CSE victims and current safeguarding measures can be shared locally and nationally to ensure consistent safeguarding when children are re-homed nationally.
3. The Scale of Child Sexual Exploitation

Strategic Overview

Key Findings:

The scale of CSE in the West Midlands is significantly greater than initially identified by Local Authorities.

There is a lack of communication and synergy between Local Authorities across the West Midlands and WMP in relation to identifying and safeguarding victims of CSE. In the first six months of 2014, 488 children and young people at risk of CSE can be identified from either West Midlands Local Authorities or WMP data.

70 per cent of the 207 children (144) identified by Local Authorities had not been recorded as victims of CSE on WMP systems during the same specified date periods.

88 per cent of victims (281) recorded by WMP during this time period were not identified by Local Authorities.

31 per cent (64) of the 207 children identified by Local Authorities have never been recorded on WMP systems for CSE.

Checks of WMP Intelligence Management System (IMS) identifies an additional 92 children and 253 offenders who can be associated to the 207 CSE victims identified by Local Authorities.

There are a number of victims of CSE in the West Midlands who cannot be identified due to inconsistent use of CSE Special Interest Markers by WMP meaning that it is not possible to identify all incidents across the West Midlands where CSE has taken place.

CSE PROBLEM PROFILE 2014

In October 2014, WMP published a CSE problem profile in which the seven West Midlands Local Authorities identified 207 children and young people who were at risk of CSE between 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014\(^2\) (Figure 1). At the time it was not possible to establish whether these 207 children and young people were already recorded on WMP systems as victims of CSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority Area</th>
<th>CSE Victims Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solihull</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwell</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>207</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: CSE victims identified by each Local Authority in the West Midlands

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\(^2\) Local Authorities initially identified 210 victims; however, following further analysis, three of the records were found to be duplicates, and were removed, leaving a total of 207 records.
WMP recorded children that have been sexually exploited across multiple systems including Crimes, COMAPCT and IMS. There were potentially multiple records across each system per individual child. However, the levels of duplication across WMP systems could not be established or correlated with children identified by Local Authorities in order make a more accurate assessment of CSE across the West Midlands, as shown in Figure 2.

Furthermore, in November 2014, a review was completed on all crimes and incidents where a CSE Special Interest Marker had been used and included all Rapes and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO), Blackmail, Kidnapping and ‘online’ CSE offences (e.g. make, possess or distribute indecent images) in order to correctly identify all offences and incidents fitting the CSE definition. This review removed the CSE Special Interest Markers that had been incorrectly applied and generated 63 crimes and 123 incidents where the CSE Special Interest Marker has now been correctly applied during the first six months of 2014.

Figure 2; Complexity of CSE recorded on WMP multiple systems
ESTABLISHING THE SCALE OF CSE IN THE WEST MIDLANDS

In the first six months of 2014, 488 children and young people (207 identified by Local Authorities and 281 identified by WMP) at risk of CSE can be identified from either West Midlands Local Authorities or WMP data.

Local Authorities had identified 207 children, of which 70 per cent (144) had not been not recorded as victims of CSE on WMP systems during the same specified date periods. WMP held data on 344 children, recorded across a number of systems, of which 87.5 per cent (281) had not been identified by Local Authorities.

No single dataset held by WMP or Local Authorities is effective in establishing the scale of CSE in the West Midlands. This suggests there is a lack of effective communication and synergy between Local Authorities and WMP in relation to sharing details of victims of CSE.

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Figure 3: 488 Children and Young People known to WMP or Local Authorities for CSE between 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014

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3 IMS with a CSE Sub-heading, Compact with CSE recorded in the 'Warning Markers' field and Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker

4 For PPU to provide a breakdown of 281 children not identified by Local Authorities
44 (21 per cent) children identified by Local Authorities have records on WMP systems which fall outside of the date parameters examined, whereby they had previously been a victim of CSE-related offences. These 44 children have been the victims of 343 crimes or non-crime incidents, averaging eight crimes or non-crime incidents of which two typically have a CSE Special Interest Marker. Four (2.7 per cent) were not known to WMP at all.

100 (48 per cent) children have not been victims of crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker; however, 36 of these individuals are subject to CSE related intelligence. This means that 64 of the 207 children (31 per cent) have never been subject of CSE-related intelligence or crime recording. These 100 children and young people known to WMP have been the victims of 405 crimes or non-crime incidents averaging four crime or non-crime incidents per child, although CSE was never identified.

Furthermore, the majority of children identified by Local Authorities are repeatedly brought to WMP’s attention (an average of four occasions for each child) in relation to child abuse non-crime incidents but they are not recorded by WMP with a CSE marker.

These disconnects between the data held by WMP and Local Authorities suggests there is not only a lack of communication between agencies, but also different approaches to definitions of CSE. Since there is no combined, consistent dataset held between agencies, it is not possible to identify and safeguard all victims of CSE.

It is not only data held by Local Authorities or police forces that will need to be shared consistently in order to identify and support victims of CSE. As shown in Figure 3, Barnardo’s could represent a valuable partner in data sharing. Of the 207 children and young people identified by Local Authorities, Barnardo’s confirm that they hold records on 74. Barnardo’s are likely to hold data about other victims not known to WMP or Local Authorities.

Analysis by Rotherham Public Health highlighted that in order to fully understand the scale of CSE, the needs of the victims, and the motivations of offenders, it is necessary to understand the breadth of support and intervention services available. For instance, Public Health England hold a wealth of information which could assist WMP and Local Authorities in building a more accurate assessment of CSE across the West Midlands (Figure 4). Likewise there will be a number of additional victims that are captured by other organisations.

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5 Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker
4 On the Crimes System.
7 Barnardo’s do not have service provision in Coventry Dudley and Wolverhampton Local Authority areas and service provisions only started in Sandwell, Walsall and Solihull Local Authority areas between April and July 2014.
Although this section is able to provide a more accurate estimation of the extent of CSE within the West Midlands, it is clear that there are still a number of issues which suggest this estimation is lower than reality.

- WMP and Local Authorities hold different pictures of the scale of CSE in the West Midlands.
- Without use of the CSE Special Interest Marker there is no easy way to establish if a crime or non-crime incident has been dealt with as CSE, meaning that some CSE victims cannot be identified retrospectively.
- Local Authorities and WMP do not use the same CSE definitions or processes in order to identify cases of CSE.

These points suggest the following hypotheses:

- There is a lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Local Authorities in identifying victims of CSE.
- Both WMP and Local Authorities have intelligence relating to CSE which is not routinely shared.
- WMP are not safeguarding or dealing with potential victims of CSE, or WMP are safeguarding and dealing with potential victims of CSE but not identifying them on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker.
- Local Authorities are highlighting children as victims of CSE, but when assessed by WMP these cases are not considered to be CSE.
- Inconsistent use of the CSE Special Interest Marker means that it is not fit for purpose.
Recommendations:

1. WMP and Local Authorities to develop a multi-agency data collation process whereby all agencies have consistent data based on joint definitions.

2. Undertake CSE stakeholder analysis to identify all services involved in dealing with CSE and the information they may be able to provide.

3. WMP PPU Department to quality assure all child abuse non-crimes and crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker to ensure the marker is appropriately added and is consistently used.

4. WMP PPU Department to review all historic child abuse non-crimes and ascertain if any have been incorrectly classified without a CSE Special Interest Marker.

5. WMP and Local Authorities to review all children and young people identified in this document as being at risk of CSE to ensure appropriate safeguarding is in place and all relevant partner agencies have been notified.

6. WMP to ensure Local Authorities are cited on all information relating to children and young people recorded on Crimes, IMS and Compact related to CSE.

7. WMP to collaborate with Barnardo’s in order to complete CSE debriefs to understand opportunities for improvement when dealing with CSE victims.

8. WMP to consider the use of CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against the victim profile as well as each individual Crime where CSE is a contributing factor.
4. CSE across the West Midlands Region

Overview CSE, Victims, Offenders and Locations across the West Midlands

Key Findings:

Networks of offenders, victims and locations are complex and can only be identified by combining data held by different organisations.

CSE is a national issue and victims from the West Midlands are at risk outside the West Midlands.

Relocating victims outside of the West Midlands does not safeguard the victims and displaces offending to other Force areas.

The most vulnerable and frequented CSE locations within the West Midlands are residential dwellings, children's homes, hotels and parks.

Victims of CSE are not resident in areas of high crime, deprivation and unemployment.

VICTIM AND OFFENDER PROFILE

The 2014 CSE problem profile identified that 90 per cent of children experiencing or at risk of CSE are female with ages peaking between 14 to 16 years. Mixed ethnicities were overrepresented as sexually exploited and there was an underrepresentation of identified Afro-Caribbean ethnicities.

In addition, data provided by three Local Authorities highlighted that 21 per cent of children had a physical or learning disability including ADHD, ASD and Autism. Furthermore, 33 per cent of sexually exploited children were looked after; 19 per cent in residential care and 14 per cent in foster care.

Earlier CSE profiles dating back to 2010 identified that the majority of suspects and / or offenders were Asian (79 per cent) with a large proportion being of Pakistani heritage, and were likely to be from a Muslim faith background. Offenders were aged between 17 and 40 years of age. 49 per cent of offenders lived in Birmingham, with 30 per cent of offenders living on BE LPU. Offences were committed by single males who had access to transport as well as groups of males.

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9 Operation Protection March 2010, Page 12
10 Rape & Sexual Offences Problem Profile 2010, Page 21
11 Rape & Sexual Offences Problem Profile 2010, Page 21, Operation Protection March 2010, Page 12, 13
12 Rape & Sexual Offences Problem Profile 2010, Page 23, CSE Problem Profile July 2013, Page 9, 24, 41,42,43
150 (73 per cent) children of the 207 identified by Local Authorities have identifiable addresses within the West Midlands\textsuperscript{13}. The greatest concentrations of victims reside within the \underline{XXXXXXXXXXXXX} and \underline{XXXXXXXXXXXXX} areas of \underline{XXXXXXXXXXXXX}, Solihull LPU. Figure 5 shows the neighbourhoods with the highest numbers of CSE victims’ home addresses.

Priority areas are areas identified by WMP as suffering with higher than average levels of crime and anti-social behaviour and higher than average levels of deprivation, unemployment, education and health provision. However, \textbf{victims of CSE}, predominantly reside outside of priority areas.  

\textsuperscript{13} 57 children were resident outside of the West Midlands, addresses were not provided or were incorrect.
LOCATIONS VULNERABLE TO CSE

WMP and Local Authorities have identified 208 vulnerable and frequented locations where victims of sexual exploitation are targeted and groomed.

Neighbourhood areas identified as frequented by CSE victims include [Table]. Nationally, [List] have also been identified. However, as no further information is provided in relation to these areas, it is not possible to provide more detailed analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority Area</th>
<th>Number of Vulnerable Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solihull</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwell</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6: Number of vulnerable Locations identified by Local Authorities and WMP

Analysis of these 208 locations, highlights that in the main,

**The targeting and grooming of victims:** takes place in schools, youth centres, youth cafes, children’s homes and residential foster care addresses.

**Meeting victims to commit offences:** takes place in hotels, parks, fast food establishments and residential addresses.

The most common location types associated with CSE are residential dwellings. These can be linked to CSE-activity in a number of ways: Addresses are used as places where CSE victims and offenders might meet (e.g. where drugs or alcohol are consumed); they may be used by persons who facilitate CSE (including those with current harbouring notices); or they could simply be the home address of the victim or offender.

The 2014 CSE problem profile identified that a number of young people who are vulnerable to CSE live in childrens homes. This is re-affirmed in this analysis as intelligence is held to suggest CSE activity at some of the children’s homes identified by Local Authorities and WMP. However, in some cases they have been identified by intelligence as being vulnerable to CSE but without any recorded CSE activity.

There is national and local evidence which shows that CSE takes place in hotels and guest houses. There are a number of frequented and vulnerable hotels situated across the West Midlands which are used to commit CSE offences. Predominately independent budget hotels are used by offenders; however, a number of hotel chains have also been identified as being used in CSE offending:

* [List]
A number of parks across the West Midlands have been identified, which are typically being used to meet and groom children and are characteristically frequented by young people to drink alcohol and take drugs, mainly cannabis.

Recommendations:

9. WMP to review its tactical response to CSE tasking taking into consideration the findings from this document.
10. Local Authorities to consider lighting opportunities and opening hours of all parks mentioned within this document.

CSE VICTIMS OUTSIDE OF THE WEST MIDLANDS

Using intelligence held on the Police National Database (PND), it has been possible to identify CSE victims associations to other CSE victims and offenders from a number of Forces nationwide. CSE is not just confined to the West Midlands but is part of a national mass-networking in scale, association and complexity.

Figure 7 shows that there are greater connections seen in forces neighbouring the West Midlands and in the North West. Some victims can be associated to numerous additional CSE victims and offenders in a number of different parts of the country (for example, is associated to five force areas).

Furthermore, intelligence highlights that when certain victims are moved to other Force areas by Local Authorities they will form new networks with new offenders and newly associated CSE victims. Therefore, instead of safeguarding particular victims and preventing CSE from continuing, this practice will often displace offending. In addition, other victims will often travel or will be trafficked to other force areas from the West Midlands for the purposes of CSE.

Figure 7: Areas of the UK holding intelligence in relation to West Midlands CSE victims.
Figure 8 is a network chart showing some of the connectivity between CSE victims, offenders and other parts of the country. It is clear that by combining data from a number of sources, there are opportunities to greatly enhance the understanding of CSE locally and nationally.
VICTIM ASSOCIATIONS TO OTHER VICTIMS

14 children and young people have been identified on PND with associations outside of the West Midlands connected to other CSE victims from eight different Force areas including XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXX, as shown in Figure 9.

These 14 victims identified from the West Midlands are known to associate with 25 additional CSE victims nationally. This illustrates on average there are nearly two additional CSE victims nationally for each victim identified in the West Midlands. This could equate to a potential 370 additional CSE victim associates nationally connected to the 207 identified by Local Authorities.

Although Figure 9 also highlights the networks of CSE victims on PND nationally, this is only an illustration of the type of information held and further analysis will need to be completed on identified victims within other force areas to establish the full network and associations to the West Midlands.

Recommendations:

11. WMP LPU Intelligence Departments to develop CSE networks from intelligence obtained from PND and distribute to CMOGs.

12. WMP LPU Intelligence departments to develop meaningful dialogue and effective information sharing protocols with CMOGs.

13. Regional CSE analyst at ROCU to complete regional CSE networks.

VICTIM ASSOCIATIONS TO OFFENDERS
21 children and young people have been identified on PND with associations outside of the West Midlands connected to CSE offenders from 12 different Force areas including as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Regional CSE Offender Links
These 21 children identified from the West Midlands are associated to 66 CSE offenders on PND. XXXXXXXX has 13 associated offenders outside of the West Midlands, which is the greatest number of offender associations of those children identified by Local Authorities. On average each victim is associated to three offenders outside of the West Midlands.

The analysis in relation to offender associations on PND highlights several key points, offending typically takes place by groups of male with age ranging from XX to XX years of age, with an average age of 31. In addition, there are four main reasons West Midlands CSE victims are associated to other Force areas and CSE offenders;

- Victims are found in addresses with groups of male offenders.
- Victims are travelling in cars with offenders.
- Victims are travelling to meet offenders they have met through Social Media including Facebook and Skype.
- Victims are the injured party in a CSE offence, including rape and sexual assaults.

Furthermore, 67 per cent of CSE offending has taken place with multiple CSE victims and offenders present during the same incident. In only 33 per cent of offences there was a single lone CSE victim present.

These findings raise several hypotheses:

- CSE victims are targeted by perpetrators due to their vulnerabilities.
- CSE victims are entrenched in CSE and embroil other victims into CSE.

Key Finding: Offending typically takes place with multiple CSE victims who are trafficked by groups of males with an average age of 31.

Offenders from National Forces areas are not always identified on Local Intelligence systems.

Recommendations:

14. Local Authorities to consider intelligence context from PND to inform placement decisions.
15. WMP and Local Authorities to liaise with all regional Forces, which are associated to West Midlands CSE victims.

Recommendations one to 14 provide WMP, Local Authorities and third sector organisations with a strategic response to CSE within the West Midlands.

The following sections of this document will provide analysis on each CSE victim identified by Local Authorities. This analysis is detailed by Local Authority area within the West Midlands and will provide each Local Authority and WMP PPU department with a tactical response to CSE within the West Midlands.
5.1. Birmingham Local Authority

Analysis of Birmingham Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Birmingham Local Authority provided information on 75 children and young people subjected to CSE between the specified date periods\(^\text{14}\).

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods\(^\text{15}\). 32 children identified by Birmingham Local Authority have CSE intelligence, CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s and / or CSE missing incident/s recorded against them between 1\(^\text{st}\) January 2014 and 30\(^\text{th}\) June 2014: 15 are known on multiple systems (6 are known on Crimes and IMS\(^\text{16}\), 4 are known on Crimes, IMS and Compact\(^\text{17}\), 4 are known on Crimes and Compact\(^\text{18}\) and one is known on IMS and Compact\(^\text{19}\)) and 17 children are recorded on a single system (9 on Crimes, 7 on IMS, 1 on Compact), as detailed in Figure 11 below.

![Figure 11: CSE victims known on WMP systems with a CSE marker](image)

43 children and young people were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods, however;

- 17 children have records on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker but outside of the date parameters with an average of three CSE markers recorded against each child.

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\(^{14}\) removed due to duplication

\(^{15}\) This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.

\(^{16}\)

\(^{17}\)

\(^{18}\)

\(^{19}\)
Each of the 17 children are on average the victim of 10 crimes predominantly for child abuse non-crime and seven of these children also have IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them but also outside of these date parameters.

- 22 children have never been recorded on Crimes for CSE but have on average eight incidents recorded against each child predominantly for child abuse non-crime incidents, followed by young person’s referral and sexual activity with a child.

Of these 22 children; 12 have been victims of crimes between 2010 and 2013, of which seven children also have IMS prior to 2013 and three have no IMS. 10 of the 22 children have crimes recorded against them in 2014 but either after the specified date periods or the crime which they are known for in 2014 is not CSE related.

- Two children are recorded on IMS with a CSE sub-heading but outside of the date parameters.
- There are no records relating to two children with CSE markers recorded on WMP systems.

In total, 43 per cent of children identified by Birmingham Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. However, a further 25 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. Nevertheless, although this demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Birmingham Local Authority, it is not known at this stage if Birmingham Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Birmingham Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

76 per cent (57) of children and young people identified were known to Barnardo’s; 32 per cent (24) of children are presently being dealt with by Barnardo’s and have an allocated case worker, 39 per cent (29) have previously been dealt with by Barnardo’s and are now closed cases and 5 per cent (4) are currently on a waiting list for Barnardo’s services. Although 24 per cent (18) of children are not known to Barnardo’s across the West Midlands Birmingham Local Authority has the highest percentage of children whom receive Barnardo’s service provisions.
**Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations**

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Birmingham Local Authority.

**VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCE AREAS**

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights that 17 of Birmingham Local Authority CSE victims have regional CSE associations to 11 Force areas (Figure 12). The most associated Force areas are [redacted] and [redacted] which are both associated to five Birmingham CSE victims.

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**Figure 12: Birmingham Victim and Offender Association: PND**
and both have association networks within the home Forces; however, and have networks in other Force areas.

Although and have , For instance, has previously been resident in across the County but these addresses and dates resident at these locations have not been provided. Nevertheless, this does highlight that when victims are moved by Birmingham Local Authority area for safeguarding reasons and preventing CSE from continuing, this practice displaces offending.

Birmingham Local Authority has the highest number of victims associated with Force areas other than the West Midlands (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Birmingham Victim Associations on PND

 has the greatest number of links to other Force areas including and , followed by and (Figure 13 & 14). Although and have the highest number of associations to other Force areas, CSE victims and offenders, this does not infer they are at the greatest risk of CSE.

21 Network in and lives in
22 Network in and lives in
23 Networks in and lives in
24 Professional Meeting Minutes 05/09/2013 obtained from Leon Bonas
Birmingham Local Authority CSE Victim | Total Number of Linked Forces | Total Number of CSE Victims | Total Number of CSE Offenders | Total |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 21 |
 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
 | 1 | - | 4 | 5 |
 | 3 | - | 2 | 5 |
 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
 | 1 | - | - | 1 |

Grand Total | 24 | 23 | 50 | 98 |

Figure 14: Total numbers of links from PND

Figure 14 highlights 17 Birmingham CSE victims that are associated to 75 CSE victims and CSE offenders on PND in regional Forces. This suggests that Birmingham CSE victims are not involved in regional networks of CSE offenders but are involved in networks of victim associations.

This is an illustration of the network and connectivity of CSE victims and offenders obtained only from PND, which combined with the information obtained from Birmingham Local Authority that identifies their victims as associated with 14 young people, 64 CSE victims of which 42 are individual and 59 associations with other adults and intelligence obtained from IMS could provide a unique insight into these CSE networks.
VICTIM ASSOCIATIONS TO OTHER BIRMINGHAM CSE VICTIMS

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS highlights complex networks of CSE victims within the West Midlands area. Birmingham CSE victims are predominately involved in networks with each other across the West Midlands (Figure 15). Birmingham victims are also associated with a limited number of other Local Authority CSE victims from across the West Midlands; an identified CSE victim from is associated to and and is associated to also from.

Figure 15: Birmingham CSE victims connected to other Birmingham victims

Figure 15 highlights that has the most associations to other Birmingham CSE victims and is linked to, and. Although these girls have the highest number of associations this does not infer these children the most susceptible to CSE victimisation. However, engaging and educating these children would provide WMP and Local Authorities with an opportunity to impact a number of associated CSE victims within the Birmingham Local Authority area.
VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO CSE VICTIMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Birmingham Local Authority CSE victims are associated to an additional 44 CSE victims with an average age of 19 years old, which have not been identified by Local Authorities and are not included within the 207 CSE victim dataset. Of these 44 victims, 10 are involved in complex networks with nine Birmingham CSE victims including [redacted] and [redacted]. On average, [redacted] and [redacted] are associated to three of the 10 victims identified. However, [redacted] and [redacted] are associated in a network to seven victims. Associations between Birmingham Local Authority victims and those not identified by Local Authorities suggest that [redacted] and [redacted] have the greatest networks of associated CSE victims.

This combined with the associations and networks of CSE victims identified by Local Authorities as explained above, demonstrates how complex and immense these victim networks are and even if victims are not known to associate together they are known to associate with the same children or young people.

Victims are typically associated through missing episodes, are found in hotels or addresses together or are in company with each other.

Recommendations:

16. Birmingham Local Authority to ascertain [redacted] and [redacted] full list of residence and liaise with LPU’s in order to provide an accurate representation if these children have networks within home Forces are if they are being trafficked or are travelling to meet offenders.
OFFENDERS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights that 15 of Birmingham Local Authority CSE victims have associations to 50 CSE offenders nationally (Figure 16). In addition, Birmingham Local Authority has the highest number of offenders associations with Force areas other than the West Midlands. The most frequented Force areas are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] which is consistent with Forces areas for associated victims.

There are on average three offenders for each victim identified with regional CSE offender associations, offenders are aged between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with an average age of 31 years old. There are no offenders identified on PND that are known to be involved with multiple Birmingham CSE victims.

Figure 16: Birmingham Offender Association: PND
OFFENDER ASSOCIATIONS WITH BIRMINGHAM CSE VICTIMS

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS provides a complex network of CSE offenders within the West Midlands area. There are a total of 138 offenders details obtained from IMS associated to 31 Birmingham victims. Although PND highlights that no two or more offenders have targeted the same Birmingham victims, IMS highlights a slightly different picture across the West Midlands.

Across the West Midlands there are seven associated offenders who are associated to multiple Birmingham CSE victims, as shown in Figure 17.

![Figure 17: Birmingham CSE victims connected to other Birmingham victims](image)

These offenders will commit CSE offences with other associates but are the only offenders to target multiple Birmingham CSE victims. Victims have been found at address or seen to enter addresses with these older males, have been picked up from care homes or have been passed around groups of males for CSE.
Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.

19. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

20. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.
LOCATIONS

Inferences: [Name1] and [Name2] are being trafficked nationally for CSE and will continue to act as facilitators and embroil further children into being trafficked for sexual exploitation.

[Name3] and [Name4] are being trafficked nationally for sexual exploitation.

HOME ADDRESSES

The home addresses of Birmingham Local Authorities 75 CSE victims are primarily situated on Birmingham East LPU (14), followed by Birmingham West & Central (11), Birmingham South (9) and Birmingham North (6) LPUs. There are a further five victims home addresses located within the West Midlands throughout [Area1] (3), [Area2] (1) and [Area3] (1).

19 victims are located outside of the West Midlands and are situated in [Area4] (4), [Area5] (3), [Area6] (3), [Area7] (2), [Area8] (2), [Area9] (1), [Area10] (1), [Area11] (1), [Area12] (1) and [Area13] (1). Furthermore, 11 addresses were not known, the CareFirst record cannot be accessed or the addresses provided were incorrect.

Of the 19 victims situated outside of the West Midlands, five children are known on PND for associating with CSE victims and or associating with CSE offenders; [Name5] and [Name6] both have networks within the home Forces; however, [Name7] 27, [Name8] 28 and [Name9] 29 live in one force area and have CSE networks in another force area. This infers [Name10], [Name11] and [Name12] are involved in CSE nationally regardless of place of residence and the problem is therefore growing in scale and complexity.

27 Network in [Area1] and lives in [Area2]
28 Network in [Area3] and lives in [Area4]
29 Network in [Area5], [Area6], [Area7] and [Area8] and lives in [Area9]
There are two clusters of victim’s home addresses situated within Birmingham around the area of Birmingham East LPU (6) and the area of Birmingham West & Central LPU (6).

**Figure 18: CSE Victims Home Addresses**

**Hotspot 1:** Situated within the area of Birmingham are six CSE victims located within close proximity; , , , , , . Within this area there are five females and one male, with an average age of 17 years of age and there is no commonality in ethnicities.

Of note within this area, , and another Birmingham Local Authority CSE victim have intelligence linking them to each other and all Birmingham LPUs. , and have multiple intelligence submissions referring to them to being involved in sexual activity with older males, missing episodes and involving females in prostitution together and unaccompanied.
Inference: [Name1], [Name2], [Name3], and [Name4] are being trafficked nationally for CSE and will continue to act as facilitators and embroil further children into being trafficked for sexual exploitation.

This raises several hypotheses:

1. Children and young people that have been sexually exploited are associates of each other across the West Midlands.
2. CSE victims are associated through missing episodes.
3. CSE victims perceive their behaviours as ‘normal’ as it is committed by all of their associates as they only associate with other CSE victims.
4. CSE victims are pressurised by other CSE victims to conform and commit acts of sexuality in exchange for goods.

Hotspot 2: Situated within the [Area] area of Birmingham are six CSE victims located within close proximity; [Name5] and [Name6]. Within this area all victims are female, with an average age of 17 years of age. There is insufficient data in order to establish any commonality in ethnicities in this area.

Inference: [Name7] and [Name8] are being trafficked nationally for sexual exploitation.

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30 CSE Strategy Meeting 04/10/2013
31 CSE Strategy Meeting 04/10/2013
32 CSE Strategy Meeting 04/10/2013
FREQUENTED LOCATIONS

Across Birmingham there are 95 vulnerable and frequented locations which have been identified by Birmingham Local Authority and LPUs; 43 locations have been identified by Birmingham Local Authority, 33 locations identified by Birmingham East LPU, nine locations by Birmingham West & Central, six locations by Birmingham North and four locations by Birmingham South. There are a total of 92 individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequent Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Dwelling</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Home / Supported Living</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Premises</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Service</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Route</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment Complex</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeaway / Restaurant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 19: Vulnerable Location Types

Although neighbourhoods have been included as vulnerable locations, these include areas identified by Birmingham Local Authority which include, [redacted]. There is no further information provided from Birmingham Local Authority to identify specific locations within these areas.

The top identifiable locations are Residential Dwellings (22), followed by Children’s Homes / Supported Living (17), Hotels (15) and Roads (7), accounting for 65 per cent of all vulnerable and frequented locations in Birmingham. Although seven Roads have been highlighted as vulnerable and frequented locations by Birmingham Local Authority, they are major arterial routes in Birmingham including: [redacted]. These locations are major transport routes and there are no specific locations or addresses identified on these roads.

There are 15 hotels and guest houses identified which are spread across Birmingham. These are typically low cost budget hotels with prices ranging from [redacted] per night to [redacted] per night. Birmingham Local Authority have linked [redacted]
it is believed this location is used due to its desirable location.

Inference: _______ is being used by perpetrators and victims of CSE due to its desirable location.
There is National and local evidence which shows that CSE takes place in hotels and guest houses and many have been highlighted by LPUs as vulnerable locations due to potential risk of CSE and not due to intelligence specifically relating to CSE. Therefore, LPUs need to make a reasonable assessment of which hotels they believe CSE is taking place.

Vulnerable and frequented locations are spread throughout Birmingham but there are two specific clusters as detailed in Figure 20.

Figure 20; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

**Hotspot 1**: Situated within the ______ and ______ area of Birmingham are eight vulnerable and frequented locations. This area correlates with hotspot 1 in relation to six CSE victims living within close proximity (as mentioned above in home addresses section).

**Hotspot 2**: Situated within the ______ area of Birmingham are 12 vulnerable and frequented locations, which comprise _______
Birmingham East LPU have been highlighted as risk locations in order to gain an understanding of the increase of vulnerability when CSE victims are resident or attend these locations.

Recommendations:

23. WMP to ensure Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is utilised to request information from where it is believed CSE offending is taking place to provide information on guests.

24. Birmingham Local Authority to consider licencing conditions of

25. Birmingham Local Authority to ensure joint collaboration with in relation to the

26. Birmingham Local Authority to ensure appropriate safeguarding measures are in place for and
5.2. Coventry Local Authority

Analysis of Coventry Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Coventry Local Authority provided information on 26 children and young people where a CSE concern has been raised as a consideration through the Multi Agency Meeting of Local CSE and Missing Operation Group (CMOG/MASP) meetings.

At present Barnardo’s have no services in Coventry, consequently there are no CSE victims in Coventry Local Authority area whom are receiving Barnardo’s services.

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods\(^48\). 10 children identified by Coventry Local Authority have CSE intelligence, CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s and / or CSE missing incident/s recorded against them between 1\(^{st}\) January 2014 and 30\(^{th}\) June 2014: 5 are known on multiple systems (2 are known on Compact and Crimes\(^49\), 1 is known on Compact and IMS\(^50\) and 2 are known on Crimes, IMS and Compact\(^51\)) and 5 children are recorded on a single system (4 on Crimes\(^52\) and 1 on IMS\(^53\)), as detailed Figure 21 below.

---

\(^{48}\) This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child

\(^{49}\)

\(^{50}\)

\(^{51}\)

\(^{52}\)

\(^{53}\)
16 children and young people were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods;

- Four children have been recorded on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker outside of the date parameters with an average of one CSE Crimes marker recorded against each individual child. Each of the four children is on average the victim of five crimes predominantly for child abuse non-crime and none of these children have IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them.
- Five children have CSE intelligence recorded against them on IMS outside of the date parameters.
- Seven children have never been flagged on IMS or Crimes for CSE but have on average three crimes recorded against each child predominantly for child abuse non-crime incidents.

In total, 38 per cent of children identified by Coventry Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. However, a further 35 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. This demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Coventry Local Authority but it is not known at this stage if Coventry Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Coventry Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Coventry Local Authority.

VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCE AREAS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights that three Coventry Local Authority CSE victims have regional CSE links to four Force areas (Figure 22). The associated Force areas are [redacted] and [redacted].

Figure 22: Coventry Victim and Offender Association: PND
This does highlight that when victims are moved by Coventry Local Authority area for safeguarding reasons and preventing CSE from continuing, this practice displaces offending. Although _____ has the greatest number of links to other Force but this does not infer she is at the greatest risk of CSE.

Figure 22, highlights three Coventry CSE victims that are associated to 10 CSE victims and CSE offenders on PND in regional Forces. Three victims are associated to seven individual offenders and two victims are associated to three individual victims.

This is an illustration of the network and connectivity of CSE victims and offenders obtained only from PND, which combined with the information obtained from Coventry Local Authority that identifies their victims as associated with 16 young people, 47 CSE victims and 31 associations with other adults, and intelligence obtained from IMS could provide a unique insight into these CSE networks.

VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO OTHER COVENTRY CSE VICTIMS

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS highlights complex networks of CSE victims within the West Midlands area. Coventry CSE victims are predominately involved in networks with each other across the West Midlands (Figure 23).

Figure 23 highlights that _____________ has the most associations to other Coventry CSE victims and is linked to _____________ and ___________. Although these girls

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*Figure 23: Coventry CSE victims connected to other Coventry victims*
have the highest number of associations this does not infer these children the most susceptible to CSE victimisation. However, engaging and educating these children would provide WMP and Local Authorities with an opportunity to impact a number of associated CSE victims within Coventry Local Authority area.

**VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO CSE VICTIMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

Coventry CSE victims are associated to an additional 12 CSE victims with an average age of 17 years old, which have not been identified as CSE victims by any Local Authority and are not included within the 207 CSE victim dataset. Of these 12 victims, five are involved in complex networks with four Coventry CSE victims including XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX.

On average, XXXXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXXX are associated to three of the 12 victims identified. However, XXXXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXXX are associated in a network to five victims. Associations between Coventry CSE victims and victims not identified by Local Authorities suggests that XXXXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXXX have the greatest networks of associated CSE victims.

This combined with the associations and networks of CSE victims identified by Local Authorities as explained above, demonstrates how complex and immense these victim networks are and even if victims are not known to associate together they are known to associate with the same children or young people.
Intelligence obtained from PND highlights two Coventry Local Authority CSE victims have associations to seven regional CSE offenders (Figure 24). The most associated Force areas are XXXXXXXXXX and XXXXXXX.

There are on average three offenders for each victim identified with regional CSE offender associations, offenders are aged between xx and xx with an average age of 30 years old. There are no offenders identified on PND that are known to be involved with multiple Coventry CSE victims.

OFFENDER ASSOCIATIONS WITH COVENTRY CSE VICTIMS

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS provides a complex network of CSE offenders within the West Midlands area. There are a total of 21 offenders details obtained from IMS associated to 11 Coventry victims. Although PND highlights that no two or more offenders have targeted the same Coventry victims, IMS highlights a slightly different picture across the West Midlands.

Across the West Midlands there are seven associated offenders offending against multiple Coventry CSE victims, as shown in Figure 25.
Figure 25: Coventry CSE victims connected to multiple offenders

These offenders will commit CSE offences with other associates but are the only offenders to target multiple Coventry CSE victims. Victims have been found at address or seen to enter addresses with these older males, have been picked up from care homes or have been passed around groups of males for CSE.

Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excise on all identified CSE offenders.

19. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excise on all identified CSE offenders.

20. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excise on all identified CSE offenders.
21. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

22. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.

LOCATIONS

Inferences: Coventry is still being used by CSE offenders to meet and sexually exploit children.

is being used to sexually exploit children.

HOME ADDRESSES

The home addresses of Coventry Local Authorities 26 CSE victims are predominantly situated within Coventry (7), (4) and (2) sectors. There are seven victims located outside the West Midlands situated within (3), (2), (1) and (1) and six addresses provided were incorrect.

There is a cluster of victims home addresses situated within the Coventry LPU (7).

Figure 26: CSE Victims Home Addresses

Hotspot 1: This area is situated within the and neighbourhood areas of Coventry LPU. Within this area are seven CSE victims located within close proximity:
Within this area are six females and one male, with an average age of 14 years of age and

Although no CSE victims within this area are known to associate together, and are known to have the same associate.

**FREQUENTED AND VULNERABLE LOCATIONS**

Across Coventry there are 39 vulnerable and frequented locations that have been identified by Coventry Local Authority (26) and Coventry LPU (13). There are a total of 26 individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequent Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Home / Supported Living</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Centre</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenced Premises</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 27: Vulnerable Location Types

Within Coventry Local Authority, Parks (7) are the most frequented and vulnerable location, including. Roads include and and and Childrens Homes include two homes; and

The initial contact for ‘on-street’ localised grooming stereotypically takes place in a public places such as parks. Parks within Coventry are typically associated with drug dealing and are located within close proximity to local youth centres, which attract young vulnerable children.

Hotels include, and. The and have intelligence linking them to CSE but not relating to the 207 children identified by Local Authorities.

56 http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmselect/cmhaff/68/68i.pdf
57
There is a cluster of vulnerable and frequented locations situated in Coventry, as shown below in Figure 28.

Figure 28; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

**Hotspot 1:** Situated within the area of Coventry are 20 vulnerable and frequented locations. Within this area locations comprise of predominantly of parks including and Parks within this hotspot area are frequented by a number of Coventry Local Authority’s CSE victims including

has been known to WMP as a place linked to organised gangs and CSE criminality, which has been used as a meeting place for CSE victims and gang members. This location has been highlighted as a vulnerable CSE location by Coventry Local Authority and Coventry LPU.
59. **Inference:** [xxx] Coventry is still being used by CSE offenders to meet and sexually exploit children.

[xxx] is a licenced premises [xxx], and is a location highlighted by Coventry Local Authority as frequented by [xxx].

[xxx] has also been highlighted as a vulnerable location due to the number of CSE victim’s who are resident at this location.

60. [xxx]

61. **Inference:** [xxx] is being used to sexually exploit children.

Recommendations:

27. WMP and Coventry Local Authority to routinely patrol [xxx].

28. WMP to develop intelligence [xxx] and Coventry Local Authority to consider a multi-agency enforcement.
5.3. Dudley Local Authority

Analysis of Dudley Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Dudley Local Authority provided information on 15 children and young people that have been dealt with for CSE between the specified date periods. However, [redacted] is also named as a CSE victim within Solihull Local Authority dataset.

At present Barnardo’s have no services in Dudley, consequently there are no CSE victims in Dudley Local Authority area whom are receiving Barnardo’s services.

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. Seven children identified by Dudley Local Authority have CSE intelligence, CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s and / or CSE missing incident/s recorded against them between 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014: 2 are known on multiple systems (Crimes and IMS) and 3 children are recorded on a single system (2 on Crimes and 1 on IMS), as detailed in Figure 29 below.

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Figure 29: CSE Victims known on WMP systems with a CSE marker

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62 This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.

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63 [Redacted]

64 [Redacted]

65 [Redacted]
8 children and young people who were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods:

- One child has been recorded on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker outside of the date parameters. There is one CSE Crimes markers recorded against this individual child. In addition, this child is on average the victim of seven crimes predominantly for CA non-crime and also has IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them.
- One child has CSE intelligence recorded against them on IMS outside of the date parameters. This child is the victim of 10 crimes predominantly for CA non-crime incidents.
- Six children have never been flagged on IMS or Crimes for CSE but have on average two crimes recorded against each child predominantly for CA non-crime incidents.

In total, 47 per cent of children identified by Dudley Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. However, a further 13 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. Nevertheless, although this demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Dudley Local Authority, it is not known at this stage if Dudley Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Dudley Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Dudley Local Authority.

VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCES

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights two of Dudley Local Authority CSE victims have regional CSE links to two Force areas (Figure 30). The associated Force areas are XXXXXX and XXXXXX.

![Figure 30: Dudley CSE victim associations](image-url)
VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO OTHER DUDLEY CSE VICTIMS

Victims identified by Dudley Local Authority cannot be associated to any other Dudley CSE victims through IMS.

VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO CSE VICTIMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Dudley CSE victims are associated by IMS to an additional six victims who have not been identified as CSE victims by any Local Authority and are not included with the 207 CSE victim dataset. Dudley Local Authority identifies their victims as being linked to four young people, eight other CSE victims and four adults. This, combined with the associations and networks of CSE victims identified through PND, IMS, and other local authorities as above, suggests that there is a larger and more complex victim network than can be identified by a single organisation.
OFFENDERS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights two offenders who can be associated to a CSE victim from Dudley Local Authority. The two offenders are from the XXXXXXXXXX area and not found on local intelligence systems. There are no offenders on PND that are known to be involved with more than one Dudley Local Authority CSE victim.

IMS links one victim, XXXXXXXXXXXXX, to eight separate offenders, with an average age of 18 years. Two of these offenders are also identified by the Dudley Local Authority.

Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. XXXXXXXXXXXXX

19. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.

20. XXXXXXXXXXXXX

21. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

22. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.
LOCATIONS

Inference:  

HOME ADDRESSES

The home addresses of Dudley Local Authorities 15 CSE victims are predominantly situated within (5) and (6) sectors. One CSE victim is located within and one is located outside the (1) and two addresses provided were incorrect.

There is a cluster of victims home addresses situated within the of Dudley LPU (5).

Figure 31: CSE Victims Home Addresses

**Hotspot 1:** This area is situated within the of Dudley LPU. Within this area are five CSE victims located within close proximity: . Within this area are four females and one male, with an average age of 15 years of age and . Although, they are not associated on PND or IMS.
FREQUENTED AND VULNERABLE LOCATIONS

Across Dudley there are seven vulnerable and frequented locations which have been identified by Dudley Local Authority (3) and Dudley LPU (5). There are a total of seven individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable and frequented location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequented Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children's Home / Supported Living</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Centre</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 32: Vulnerable Location Types

Within Dudley Local Authority, Children's homes (2) are the most vulnerable and frequented location, including [REDACTED]. Children's Homes are not presently vulnerable locations but become vulnerable when CSE victims reside at these addresses. Furthermore, [REDACTED] was also highlighted by Dudley Local Authority; however, it was not possible to identify this location or premises.

[REDACTED] has been highlighted as a vulnerable location, which is due to intelligence from [REDACTED]. Conversely, data provided by Dudley Local Authority [REDACTED].

Recommendation:

29. Dudley Local Authority to [REDACTED].
There are two vulnerable locations situated within the [redacted] and [redacted] areas of Dudley LPU (5).

Figure 33; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

**Hotspot 1:** This area is situated within the [redacted] of Dudley LPU and correlates to Hotpot 1 in relation to five CSE victims located within close proximity (as discussed above). Of note, within this area are [redacted] and Dudley [redacted]. Between [redacted] and [redacted] intelligence submissions [redacted]. None of the children identified within intelligence relating to these premises are of those 207 CSE victims identified by Local Authorities; however, Dudley Local Authority have identified [redacted] but there is insufficient information to establish [redacted].

**Recommendation:**

30. Dudley Local Authority to establish how [redacted] is linked to [redacted]

Dudley Local Authority links [redacted] Intelligence from [redacted] [redacted].

**Inference:**

71 [redacted]
5.4. Sandwell Local Authority

Analysis of Sandwell Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Sandwell Local Authority provided information on 13 children and young people where a CSE concern has been raised as a concern through the YPSE meeting between the specified date periods.

Barnardo’s services only commenced in Sandwell between April and July 2014 and therefore there are only three children whom are receiving Barnardo’s services, which are open and allocated cases.

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods72. One child73 identified by Sandwell Local Authority has CSE intelligence and CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s recorded against them between 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014: and three children were recorded on a single system (1 on Crimes74, 1 on IMS75 and 1 on Compact76), as detailed in Figure 34 below.

![Figure 34: CSE Victims known on WMP systems with a CSE marker](image)

---

72 This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.

73

74

75

76
Nine children and young people were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods;

- Four children have been recorded on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker outside of the date parameters with an average of one CSE Crimes markers recorded against each individual child. In addition, each of the four children is on average the victim of five crimes predominantly for child abuse non-crime and three of these children have IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them.
- Three children have CSE intelligence recorded against them on IMS outside of the date parameters.
- Two children have never been flagged on IMS or Crimes for CSE but have on average two crimes recorded against each child predominantly for child abuse non-crime incidents.

In total, 31 per cent of children identified by Sandwell Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. However, a further 54 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. Nevertheless, although this demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Sandwell Local Authority in order to identify children and young people experiencing or at risk of experiencing CSE, it is not known at this stage if Sandwell Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Sandwell Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Sandwell Local Authority.

VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCE AREAS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights that one Sandwell Local Authority CSE victim has regional CSE links to one Force area (Figure 35) namely.

Figure 35: Victim and Offender Associations
This is an illustration of the network and connectivity of CSE victims and offenders obtained only from PND, which combined with the information obtained from Sandwell Local Authority that identifies their victims as associated with 13 CSE victims of and two associations with other adults and intelligence obtained from IMS could provide a unique insight into these CSE networks.

**VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO OTHER SANDWELL CSE VICTIMS**

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS highlights complex networks of CSE victims within the West Midlands area. Sandwell CSE victims are predominately not involved in networks with each other across the West Midlands (Figure 36). Sandwell victims are also not associated with any other CSE victims from across the West Midlands.

Figure 36: Sandwell CSE victims connected to other Sandwell victims

Figure 36 highlights that [Figure] are the only victims to have associations to other Sandwell CSE victims. Although these girls have the highest number of associations this does not infer these children the most susceptible to CSE victimisation. However, engaging and educating these children would provide WMP and Local Authorities with an opportunity to impact a number of associated CSE victims within the Sandwell Local Authority area.

**VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO CSE VICTIMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

Sandwell CSE victims are associated to an additional nine CSE victims with an average age of 19 years old, which have not been identified as CSE victims by any Local Authority and are not included within the 207 CSE victim dataset. [Figure]

This combined with the associations and networks of CSE victims identified by Local Authorities as explained above, demonstrates how complex these victim networks are and even if victims are not known to associate together they are known to associate with the same children or young people.
OFFENDERS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights that one of Sandwell Local Authority CSE victims has associations to one regional CSE offenders (Figure 35 as shown above).

This offender identified on PND is not known to be involved with any other Local Authority CSE victim.

OFFENDER ASSOCIATIONS WITH SANDWELL CSE VICTIMS

There are no offenders identified on PND that are known to be involved with multiple Sandwell CSE victims. Furthermore, analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS provides similar network of CSE offenders within the West Midlands area. There are a total of nine offenders details obtained from IMS associated to three Sandwell victims.

Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.

20. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

22. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.
LOCATIONS

HOME ADDRESSES

The home addresses of Sandwell Local Authorities 13 CSE victims are spread throughout Sandwell (11) and two addresses provided were incorrect. Unlike the majority of other Local Authorities within the West Midlands there are no clusters of victims home addresses situated across Sandwell Local Authority area.

There are only two victims located within close proximity within the **XX** LPU, as shown below: **XX**, with an average age of 17 years of age.

**Figure 37: CSE Victims Home Addresses**

**XX** is associated with CSE at the **XX** (3), and is linked to **XX** CSE victims and **XX** CSE offenders. **XX** is known to frequent **XX**. **XX**
FREQUENTED AND VULNERABLE LOCATIONS

Across Sandwell there are 20 vulnerable and frequented locations which have been identified by Sandwell Local Authority (4) and Sandwell LPU (16). There are a total of 18 individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable and frequented location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequent Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Home / Supported Living</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 38: Vulnerable Location Types

Within Sandwell Local Authority, Children’s homes (9) are the most vulnerable location, including those highlighted due to vulnerabilities when a CSE victim is resident within these locations and not due to specific intelligence.

Recommendation:

31. Sandwell Local Authority to instigate CSE awareness as part of PSHE.
There is a cluster of vulnerable locations situated across [redacted] of Sandwell LPU (8).

Figure 39; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

**Hotspot 1**: This area is situated within the [redacted] of Sandwell LPU. Situated within this area are [redacted] children’s homes including [redacted] (2), [redacted] and [redacted] parks including [redacted] shop.

As previously stated, there is no current intelligence in relation to CSE and any children’s home within this area. Of the 13 CSE victims none are presently resident within these homes. [redacted] and [redacted] are locations identified by Sandwell Local Authority as a place frequented by [redacted]

**Recommendation:**

32. WMP and Sandwell Local Authority to routinely patrol [redacted]
5.5. Solihull Local Authority

Analysis of Solihull Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Solihull Local Authority provided information on 49 children and young people that have been sexually exploited or are at risk of sexual exploitation between the specified date periods. However, [redacted] has also been included as a CSE victim by Dudley Local Authority.

Barnardo’s started services in Solihull between April and July 2014, therefore there are only two CSE victims that have been identified by Solihull Local Authority whom are receiving Barnardo’s services78.

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods79. Nine children identified by Solihull Local Authority have CSE intelligence, CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s and / or CSE missing incident/s recorded against them between 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014: one child is known on multiple systems including Crimes and IMS80, eight children are known on a single system (5 on IMS81 and 2 on Crimes82), as detailed in Figure 40 below.

Figure 40: CSE Victims known on WMP systems with a CSE marker

78 [redacted]
79 This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.
80 [redacted]
81 [redacted]
82 [redacted]
40 children and young people were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods;

- 12 children have been recorded on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker outside of the date parameters with an average of two CSE Crimes markers recorded against each individual child. In addition, each of the 12 children is on average the victim of eight crimes predominantly for child abuse non-crime and eight of these children have IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them.
- Six children have CSE intelligence recorded against them on IMS outside of the date parameters.
- 22 children have never been flagged on IMS or Crimes for CSE but have on average two crimes recorded against each child predominantly for child abuse non-crime incidents.

In total, **18 per cent of children identified by Solihull Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods.** However, a further 37 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. Although this demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Solihull Local Authority in order to identify children and young people experiencing or at risk of experiencing CSE, it is not known at this stage if Solihull Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Solihull Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

**Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations**

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Solihull Local Authority.

**VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCE AREAS**

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights three Solihull Local Authority CSE victims have regional CSE links to three Force areas (Figure 41). The associated Force areas include,
Although Figure 41, highlight three Solihull CSE victims that are associated to two victims and four offenders from other Force areas, this is just an illustration of the network and connectivity of CSE victims and offender obtained only from PND. Combined with information obtained from Solihull Local Authority that identifies their victims as associated to 82 young people, 13 CSE victims and 78 other adults could provide a unique insight into these CSE networks.

**VICTIM ASSOCIATIONS TO OTHER BIRMINGHAM CSE VICTIMS**

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS also highlights complex networks of CSE victims within the West Midlands area. Solihull CSE victims are predominately involved in networks with each other across the West Midlands (Figure 42). Solihull victims are also not associated with any other CSE victims from across the West Midlands.
Figure 42: CSE victims associations to other Solihull CSE victims

Figure 42 highlights that although these girls have the highest number of associations this does not infer these children the most susceptible to CSE victimisation. However, engaging and educating these children would provide WMP and Local Authorities with an opportunity to impact a number of associated CSE victims within the Solihull Local Authority area.

VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO CSE VICTIMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Solihull CSE victims are associated to an additional seven CSE victims with an average age of 19 years old, which have not been identified as CSE victims by any Local Authority and are not included within the 207 dataset. Of these seven victims, none are involved in any network with any West Midlands CSE victim.

This combined with the associations and networks of CSE victims identified by Local Authorities as explained above, demonstrates how complex these victim networks and associations are and even if victims are not known to associate together they are known to associate with the same children or young people.

OFFENDERS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights that two of Solihull Local Authority CSE victims have associations to four regional CSE offenders (Figure 41). There are on average two offenders for each victim identified with regional CSE offender
associations, offenders are aged between XX and XX with an average age of 27 years old. **There are no offenders identified on PND that are known to be involved with multiple Solihull CSE victims.**

**OFFENDER ASSOCIATIONS WITH SOLIHULL CSE VICTIMS**

Analysis of intelligence obtained from IMS provides a complex network of CSE offenders within the West Midlands area. There are a total of 56 offenders obtained from IMS associated to 17 Solihull victims. Although PND highlights that no two or more offenders have targeted the same Solihull victims, IMS highlights a slightly different picture across the West Midlands.

**Across the West Midlands there are 17 associated offenders who are offending against multiple Solihull CSE victims**, as shown in Figure 43.

![Figure 43: Solihull CSE victims associated to offenders targeting multiple victims](image-url)
These offenders will commit CSE offences with other associates but are the only offenders to target multiple Solihull CSE victims. Victims have been found at addresses or seen to enter addresses with these older males, have been picked up from care homes or have been passed around groups of males for CSE.

Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.

19. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

20. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.

LOCATIONS
HOME ADDRESSES

The home addresses of Solihull Local Authorities 49 CSE victims are predominately situated in [XXXXXXX](44), [XXXXXXX](1) and [XXXXXXX](1). One CSE victim is located outside the West Midlands in [XXXXXXX] and two addresses provided were incorrect.

There are two clusters of victim's home addresses situated within the [XXXXXXX], [XXXXXXX] and [XXXXXXX] and [XXXXXXX] areas and the [XXXXXXX] and [XXXXXXX] areas of Solihull LPU.

Figure 44: CSE Victims Home Addresses

**Hotspot 1:** This area is situated within [XXXXXXX]...
Within this area, 23 victims are female and two victims are male. (22)  (1) and are on average 16 years of age. 

 associate together. Furthermore, is also associated with and . In addition, is associated to and . This is just an illustration of the network of CSE victims within this area.

Hotspot 2: is situated within the area of Solihull LPU. Within this area are 14 CSE victims:

Within this hotspot area, both attend and both and associate together and are associated with fellow pupil and are also associated with . Although and both attend they are not known to associate together.

Solihull Local Authority have highlighted that is associated to and are associated to and is associated with and . However, intelligence suggests and are all associated across and and nominal and are associated.
FREQUENTED AND VULNERABLE LOCATIONS

Across Solihull there are 43 vulnerable and frequented locations which have been identified by Solihull Local Authority (26) and Solihull LPU (17). There are a total of 42 individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable and frequented location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequented Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External Young Establishments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood Area</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Home</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping Centre</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 45: Vulnerable Location Types

Within Solihull Local Authority, External Youth Establishments (8) are the most vulnerable and frequented locations of which include and . However, there is no suggestion of CSE at these locations and these locations have been highlighted due to their potential vulnerability.

Neighbourhood areas include but no further information has been provided to establish specific addresses or locations within these areas. However, this does highlight Solihull CSE victims travelling to other Local Authority areas and nationally.

Roads include; Local Authority has associated and to and and they are also known to associate together and have the same associated adults. is also associated to and and . Furthermore, is situated on and both and and are associated to but they are not known to associate together.
There are two clusters of vulnerable locations situated across Solihull within the [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and the [redacted] and [redacted] areas of Solihull LPU.

Figure 46; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

Hotspot 1: This area is situated within the [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] neighbourhood areas of the [redacted] of Solihull LPU. Within this area are 25 CSE victims as detailed above and 12 vulnerable or frequented locations. In addition, this location is consistent with hotspot 1 (home addresses as detailed above).

Vulnerable and frequented locations include, [redacted] and [redacted] residential dwellings and roads including [redacted].

As detailed above, Solihull Local Authority has linked [redacted] and [redacted] to [redacted] and [redacted] who are also known to associate together and have the same associated adults. [redacted] is also linked to [redacted] and although [redacted] is also linked [redacted], they are not known to associate together. Furthermore, both [redacted] and [redacted] are associated to [redacted] but they are not known to associate together.

[redacted] victim's at this location. There are [redacted] intelligence submissions for this location with [redacted] submissions with a CSE sub-heading. [redacted] is known on intelligence to associate with [redacted]. Intelligence links these individuals to locations predominantly situated within Solihull LPU but [redacted] is known to have travelled to [redacted] Force area.

[redacted] CSE victims at this location. There are [redacted] intelligence submissions at this location and [redacted] with a CSE sub-heading. CSE intelligence at this location relates to [redacted].
However, there is no intelligence linking any of the 207 children identified by Local Authorities to this location.

Hotspot 2: is situated within the and area of Solihull LPU. Within this area are 14 CSE victims as detailed above and 13 vulnerable or frequented locations. In addition, this location is consistent with hotspot 2 (home addresses as detailed above). Vulnerable and frequented locations include, and the locations have been listed as vulnerable locations as they are external young people’s establishments but there no suggestion of CSE at these locations at this stage.

has intelligence submissions and submissions with a CSE sub-heading, although they are not known to associate together.

is known to have CSE victims reside at this location; however, intelligence suggests that none of the 207 children identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been resident at this location.

is a location linked to CSE on the LPU specifically relating to males asking children for sex for money and males travelling down from see at this location. In addition, both and are associated to but they are not known to associate together.

Solihull has been highlighted as a vulnerable location due to CSE victims hanging around this location with older males although none of the children mentioned relate to any of the 207 identified by Local Authorities.
5.6. Walsall Local Authority

Analysis of Walsall Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Wasall Local Authority provided information on 17 children and young people where a CSE concern has been raised as a consideration through the CMOG meetings between the specified date periods. However, Walsall Local Authority has since withdrawn one set of details from the original data, now providing details of 16 individual children and young people.

Barnardo’s started services in Walsall Local Authority between April and July 2014. Walsall Local Authority has 75 per cent (12) of their children whom are receiving Barnardo’s services; six children have open cases and allocated case workers, 4 children are awaiting return interviews, one child had a previously open case which is now closed and one child is currently on a waiting list to receive Barnardo’s services.

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. No children identified by Walsall Local Authority have CSE intelligence, CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s and / or CSE missing incident/s recorded against them between 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014, as detailed in Figure 47 below.

![Diagram](image)

Figure 47: CSE Victims known on WMP systems with a CSE marker

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92 This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.
16 children and young people who were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods:

- Four children have been recorded on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker outside of the date parameters with an average of two CSE Crimes markers recorded against each individual child. In addition, each of the four children is on average the victim of four crimes predominantly for child abuse non-crime and three of these children have IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them.
- Four children have CSE intelligence recorded against them on IMS outside of the date parameters.
- Eight children have never been flagged on IMS or Crimes for CSE but have on average five crimes recorded against each child predominantly for child abuse non-crime incidents.

In total, no children identified by Walsall Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. However, 50 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. Nevertheless, although this demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Walsall Local Authority in order to identify children and young people experiencing or at risk of experiencing CSE, it is not known at this stage if Walsall Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Walsall Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

### Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Walsall Local Authority.

#### VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCES

There is no intelligence held on PND to link any of the Walsall Local Authority CSE victims to other Force areas.

PND does contain intelligence suggesting an association between [redacted] with [redacted] and [redacted], and [redacted] with [redacted]; however, it is not clear whether this intelligence is linked to CSE.

#### VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO OTHER CSE VICTIMS

Walsall CSE victims are associated by IMS to an additional 11 victims who have not been identified as CSE victims by any Local Authority and are not included within the 207 CSE victim dataset.

Two CSE victims identified by Walsall Local Authority can be associated to each other by IMS: [redacted] and [redacted]. Both [redacted] and [redacted] can be associated to 10 of the additional 11 victims of CSE through IMS. None of these are identified in the 207 Local Authorities dataset.

Walsall Local Authority dataset does not provide any data linking their CSE victims to young people, other CSE victims or other adults.
OFFENDERS

Searches of PND reveal no offenders who are associated to Walsall Local Authority CSE Victims.

Intelligence from IMS can associate four victims to a total of 21 offenders. XXXXXXXXXX can be associated to 11 separate offenders, XXXXXXXXXX can be linked to nine offenders, XXXXXXXXXX can be linked to one offender and XXXXXXXXXX can be associated to three offenders. XXXXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXXX can be associated to each other by IMS and three of the offenders: XXXXXXXXXX

Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.
18. XXXXXXXXXX
19. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.
20. XXXXXXXXXX
21. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.
22. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.
LOCATIONS

*Inference:* [redacted] and [redacted] in Walsall are being used by CSE perpetrators.

HOME ADDRESSES

The home addresses of Walsall Local Authorities 16 CSE victims are predominantly situated within [redacted] (8), [redacted] (4) and [redacted] (2) and two addresses provided were incorrect.

Victims are mainly situated within [redacted] areas of Walsall LPU (6).

Within [redacted] area of Walsall LPU are eight CSE victims located within close proximity: [redacted] (5) and [redacted] (2) and [redacted] (1). 63 per cent (5) of victims within this area are female and 37 per cent (3) are male. [redacted] (5) [redacted] (2) [redacted] (1). Victims within this area have an average age of 16 years old and no victims within this area are known to associate together.

FREQUENTED AND VULNERABLE LOCATIONS

Figure 48: CSE Victims Home Addresses
Across Walsall there are 20 vulnerable and frequented locations which have been identified by Walsall Local Authority (11) and Walsall LPU (9). There are a total of 16 individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable and frequented location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequented Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 49: Vulnerable Location Types

Hotels within Walsall include [redacted] as detailed below in vulnerable and frequented locations section.

Although Walsall Local Authority has identified three vulnerable and frequented neighbourhood areas as locations frequented by [redacted] and [redacted] these include, [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and there is no information to identify specific locations within these areas.

It was not possible to identify [redacted] which has been linked to [redacted] and [redacted] by Walsall Local Authority.

Recommendation:

33. Walsall Local Authority to identify [redacted] and establish the association with [redacted] and this location.
Within Walsall Local Authority vulnerable and frequented locations are predominantly situated within XXXXXXXXXXXX.

The only addresses possible to identify are the XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXXXXX which are predominantly situated within the XXXXXXXXXXXX area of Walsall LPU.

Figure 50; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

94.

95.

96.
Inference: [Redacted] is being used by CSE perpetrators.
Inference: [redacted] is being used by CSE perpetrators.
Recommendations:

34. Walsall Local Authority to instigate CSE awareness as part of PSHE.
35. Walsall Local Authority to establish if any of their children identified attend...
5.7. Wolverhampton Local Authority

Analysis of Wolverhampton Local Authority Child Sexual Exploitation Data

In the 2014 CSE problem profile, Wolverhampton Local Authority provided information on 14 children and young people that have been dealt with for CSE between the specified date periods.

At present Barnardo’s have no services in Wolverhampton, consequently there are no CSE victims in Wolverhampton Local Authority area whom are receiving Barnardo’s services.

All children and young people identified by Local Authorities across the West Midlands have been checked in order to establish if children are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods\textsuperscript{119}. Two children identified by Wolverhampton Local Authority have CSE crime/s or non-crime incident/s and / or CSE missing incident/s recorded against them between 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2014 and 30\textsuperscript{th} June 2014: One is known on Crimes and Compact\textsuperscript{120} and one is known on Compact\textsuperscript{121}, as detailed in Figure 51 below.

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\textsuperscript{119} This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.

\textsuperscript{120} This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.

\textsuperscript{121} This was achieved by checking all Crimes records with a CSE sub-heading, Compact records with CSE marker and IMS with a CSE sub-heading against each child.
12 children and young people who were not known on WMP systems for CSE during the specified date periods;

- Two children have been recorded on Crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker outside of the date parameters with an average of one CSE Crimes markers recorded against each individual child. In addition, each child is on average the victim of six crimes predominantly for child abuse non-crime and one child has IMS with a CSE sub-heading recorded against them.
- 10 children have never been flagged on IMS or Crimes for CSE but have on average four crimes recorded against each child predominantly for child abuse non-crime incidents.

In total, 14 per cent of children identified by Wolverhampton Local Authority are known on WMP systems for CSE during the same date periods. However, a further 14 per cent are known on WMP systems for CSE outside of the date periods. Nevertheless, although this demonstrates a clear lack of communication and synergy between WMP and Wolverhampton Local Authority in order to identify children and young people experiencing or at risk of experiencing CSE, it is not known at this stage if Wolverhampton Local Authority are dealing with historical incidents which WMP are aware of and have historically recorded as CSE or if Wolverhampton Local Authority are aware of additional information WMP have not been cited on.

**Analysis of Victims, Offenders and Locations**

Presented within this section is analysis compiled from intelligence acquired from PND, IMS and Local Authorities in relation to victims of CSE identified by Wolverhampton Local Authority.

**VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO REGIONAL FORCES**

Intelligence obtained from PND links one Wolverhampton Local Authority CSE victim to another force.

![Figure 52: Wolverhampton CSE Regional Associations](image-url)
PND also contains intelligence suggesting a link between [redacted] with [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] with [redacted] and [redacted] force areas; however, it is not clear whether this intelligence is linked to CSE.

VICTIMS CONNECTIONS TO OTHER WOLVERHAMPTON CSE VICTIMS

IMS shows two CSE victims identified by Wolverhampton Local Authority can be associated ([redacted]). This suggests that some CSE victims within the Wolverhampton Local Authority area [redacted].

VICTIMS ASSOCIATIONS TO CSE VICTIMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Wolverhampton CSE victims are associated by IMS to an additional three victims who have not been identified as CSE victims by any Local Authority and are not included within the 207 dataset. None of these additional three victims can be linked to any other victim within the dataset.

Wolverhampton Local Authority identifies their victims as being linked to three young people, three other CSE victims and four adults. This, combined with the associations and networks of CSE victims identified through PND, IMS, and other local authorities as above, suggests that there is a larger and more complex victim network than can be identified by a single organisation.

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122 [redacted]
OFFENDERS

Intelligence obtained from PND highlights one offender can be associated to a CSE victim from Wolverhampton Local Authority. This offender is from the xxxxxxxxxxxx area and is not found on local intelligence systems. This offender is not known to be involved with any other CSE victim identified by any Local Authority.

Intelligence links six of the Wolverhampton Local Authority CSE victims to 11 different offenders: xxxxxxxxxxxx

Two of these offenders are also identified by Wolverhampton Local Authority.

Wolverhampton Local Authority identifies a further offender linked to xxxxxxxxxxxx who cannot be linked by IMS.

Recommendations:

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. xxxxxxxxxxxx

19. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.

20. xxxxxxxxxxxx

21. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.
22. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.

**LOCATIONS**

*Inference: [Redacted] is using the premises to sexually exploit children.*

**HOME ADDRESSES**

The home addresses of Wolverhampton Local Authorities 14 CSE victims are predominantly situated within [Redacted] (7) and [Redacted] (2). One CSE victim is located outside the West Midlands: [Redacted] (1) and four addresses provided were incorrect.

There are no clusters of victims home addresses situated within Wolverhampton Local Authority area (5).

![Figure 53: CSE Victims Home Addresses](image-url)
VULNERABLE AND FREQUENTED LOCATIONS

Across Wolverhampton there are seven vulnerable and frequented locations which have been identified by Wolverhampton LPU. There are a total of seven individual locations identified, which have been categorised into the following vulnerable and frequented location types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable &amp; Frequented Location Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Take Away</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Services</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Home</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Address</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 54: Vulnerable Location Types

There are four locations clustered within [redacted], as shown below.

Figure 55; Vulnerable Locations & CSE Victim Home Addresses

Situated within [redacted] there is [redacted]
Inference: [Redacted] is using the premises to sexually exploit children.
6. Conclusion

This problem profile has demonstrated the complexity associated with undertaking research into CSE. Data provided by Local Authorities, WMP and Barnardo’s has provided an interesting picture in relation to how data and information pertaining to CSE overlaps on individual recording systems, and gains an understanding on how each organisation interprets the definition of CSE.

Although the CSE Problem Profile (1) 2014 identified that each Local Authority referral process differs and includes MASH, MAST, Children’s Social Care, Children’s Social Work Services and Central Referral Teams, there still appears a lack of Police relevant information which is not provided to Local Authorities. This information combined with information provided by Local Authorities could provide a unique insight into CSE networks of victim and offender associations and this lack of collaborative approach hinders the potential safeguarding of CSE victims.

7. Moving Forward

This analysis has enhanced our understanding of CSE from both the perspective of Local Authorities and WMP. Moving forward, CSE information and intelligence from both Local Authorities and WMP should be ingrained within Local Authorities CMOG and MASE processes. In addition, WMP should be ingrained within Local Authorities multi-agency process to enable children and young people victim of sexual exploitation and at risk of CSE to be appropriately safeguarded and risk managed, which will be enabled by providing a comprehensive intelligence overview.

This analysis should be treated as a benchmark for Local Authorities CMOG and WMP LPUs to utilise to enable further detailed analysis to be completed on each and every child identified at risk of CSE within this document. This profile enables CMOGs to utilise as a starting point for their identified victims and LPUs to manage this process as part of their TTGC using real time intelligence and information.

Local Authorities need embed new processes such as MASH and CMOGs before any further profiles are commissioned. A review of WMP and Local Authority current practices including a joint CSE definition and the identification and management of CSE victims to be completed in 18 months.
8. WMP Response to CSE

WMP has recently reviewed its processes in relation the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of information and intelligence pertaining to CSE. In order to improve the flow of intelligence and ensuring governance of actions issued in relation to that intelligence the Force is undertaking the following process:

- Intelligence can be submitted directly from partners, using a 5x5x5 form, to the Force Intelligence Bureau e-mail account for conversion to IMS.

- Intelligence will be submitted from each MASE meeting by the PPU CSE Coordinators.

- Intelligence will be submitted from each CMOG (or equivalent meeting in each local authority area) by the PPU CSE Coordinators.

- This intelligence will then be assessed, disseminated for action as appropriate and used as part of the scanning process to dictate priorities for the tactical process both at a local and Force level. This includes the highlighting of threat and risk to DMM.

- Actions for WMP issued at MASE meetings will be disseminated by the PPU CSE Coordinators to local Daily Management Meetings (DMM).

- Actions for WMP issues at CMOG (or equivalent) meetings will be recorded in the minutes and by the Intelligence Manager/Supervisor who will be an attendee at these meetings.

- These actions will be recorded on Corvus along with actions in relation to CSE generated by tasking meetings in order to provide a complete picture of the CSE related police activity by local authority area.

- A record will also be kept of all victims, offenders and locations for each area identified through the scanning process with a record of risk (where known) and current officers assigned to each subject.

Progression Since CSE 2014 Problem Profile

- Regional Partnership CSE Procedures.

- Regional CSE Framework/Standards.

- All West Midlands Local Authorities utilising the Bedfordshire data collection tool (to enable the analysis of live time data).

- All West Midlands Local Authorities have advanced in relation to CMOG and MASE meetings for children assessed as being vulnerable to CSE.

- The introduction of Local WMP Intelligence staff attending all CMOG meetings, which provides connectivity to WMP local tasking meetings.

- The development of MASH and co-located CSE teams (SW Local Authority for example).

- WMPs investment in CSE co-ordinators for all Local Authorities and PPU Child Teams and dedicated CSE pursue/perpetrator team.
Recommendations

List of Recommendations

Strategic Response

1. WMP and Local Authorities to develop a multi-agency data collation process whereby all agencies have consistent data based on joint definitions.

2. Undertake CSE stakeholder analysis to identify all services involved in dealing with CSE and the information they may be able to provide.

3. WMP PPU Department to quality assure all child abuse non-crimes and crimes with a CSE Special Interest Marker to ensure the marker is appropriately added and is consistently used.

4. WMP PPU Department to review all historic child abuse non-crimes and ascertain if any have been incorrectly classified without a CSE Special Interest Marker.

5. WMP and Local Authorities to review all children and young people identified in this document as being at risk of CSE to ensure appropriate safeguarding is in place and all relevant partner agencies have been notified.

6. WMP to ensure Local Authorities are cited on all information relating to children and young people recorded on Crimes, IMS and Compact related to CSE.

7. WMP to collaborate with Barnardo’s in order to complete CSE debriefs to understand opportunities for improvement when dealing with CSE victims.

8. WMP to consider the use of CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against the victim profile as well as each individual Crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

9. WMP to review its tactical response to CSE tasking taking into consideration the findings from this profile.

10. Local Authorities to consider lighting opportunities and opening hours of all parks mentioned within this document.

11. WMP LPU Intelligence Departments to develop CSE networks from intelligence obtained from PND and distribute to CMOGs.

12. WMP LPU Intelligence departments to develop meaningful dialogue and effective information sharing protocols with CMOGs.

13. Regional CSE analyst at ROCU to complete regional CSE networks.

14. Local Authorities to consider intelligence context from PND to inform placement decisions.

15. WMP and Local Authorities to liaise with all regional Forces, which are associated to West Midlands CSE victims.

Tactical Response

16. Birmingham Local Authority to ascertain [redacted] and [redacted] full list of residence and liaise with LPU’s in order to provide an accurate representation if these children have networks within home Forces are if they are being trafficked or are travelling to meet offenders.

17. WMP Neighbourhood officers to be aware of offenders within their areas and increase submissions of meaningful CSE intelligence.

18. [redacted]

19. WMP to conduct an Intelligence gathering excises on all identified CSE offenders.
20. WMP to consider the use of a CSE Special Interest Marker on Crimes recorded against an offender’s when they are convicted of a crime where CSE is a contributing factor.

21. WMP to consider registering all CSE offenders with a high IOM score in order to monitor CSE activity.

22. WMP to ensure Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is utilised to request information from hotels where it is believed CSE offending is taking place.

23. Birmingham Local Authority to consider licencing conditions of

24. Birmingham Local Authority to ensure joint collaboration with in relation to the

25. Birmingham Local Authority to ensure appropriate safeguarding measures are in place for and

26. WMP and Coventry Local Authority to routinely patrol

27. WMP and Coventry Local Authority to consider a multi-agency enforcement.

28. Dudley Local Authority to establish which attends.

29. Dudley Local Authority to establish how is linked to

30. Sandwell Local Authority to instigate CSE awareness as part of PSHE

31. WMP and Sandwell Local Authority to routinely patrol

32. Walsall Local Authority to identify and establish the association with and this location.

33. Walsall Local Authority to instigate CSE awareness as part of PSHE.

34. Walsall Local Authority to establish if any of their children identified attend or
Appendix A

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Information used in this document has been sourced from CRIMES, Compact, Corvus, IMS and PND and data provided by each of the seven local authorities within West Midlands. The data period covered by this profile is 01/01/2014 – 30/06/2014 unless otherwise specified.

The data collated to write this profile has been compiled by various methods;

- A search conducted on West Midlands Police (WMP) CRIMES system based on all offences (recordable offences only), which were recorded and committed during the specified periods with an offence type of Child Abuse (CA). This proportion of offences where then grouped by offence and title to allow for a calculation of the number of sexual related offences. All sexual offences were then filtered to remove all intra-familial abuse leaving only the crimes that were non-familial CA of a sexual nature.

- A search was conducted on the WMP CRIMES system based on all incidents (crimes and non-crimes) which were recorded and committed during the periods of 1st January 2014 to 30th June 2014 and were allocated a CSE Special Interest Marker. The CSE marker is used for any offences which falls within the following definition; ‘The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18. This includes exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or other performing on them, sexual activities’.

- A search was conducted on WMP IMS based on all intelligence which were submitted between the periods of 1st January 2014 to 30th June 2014 with a CSE sub-heading.

- A search was conducted on WMP COMPACT system by PNC bureau on all missing person reports between the periods of 1st January 2014 and 30th June 2014 for all persons under the age of 18 across the Force area.

- Any data provided from Local Children’s Safeguarding Boards (LCSB) within each of the seven Local Authorities within West Midlands including Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton on known non-familial CSE cases between the periods of 01st January 2014 to 30th June 2014.

- A search was conducted on PND and IMS in relation to every child and young person identified by Local Authorities.

- PND searches for CSE intelligence has been conducted on each child over a five year period, between 2009 to December 2014.

- IMS searches for CSE intelligence has been conducted on each child over a 19 month period, between 01/01/2013 and October 2014.

LIMITATIONS

There have been a number of limitations highlighted within this document;

- There are data quality issues in relation to CRIMES, COMPACT, Corvus, IMS and PND.
• Intelligence on IMS and PND has only been checked on each child and young person identified by Local Authorities and if intelligence is available associating any child to any additional victim or offender, checks have not been completed on these individuals to ascertain their intelligence background.