

Child Exploitation Policy

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Signed by

Date 02/09/15

Date:

Review Date:

Purpose:

MIAG (Meeting Individual Aspirations & Goals) is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all learners. Child exploitation in any form is a serious safeguarding concern that can have devastating and long-lasting effects. This policy outlines how MIAG identifies, prevents, and responds to incidents of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE).

Aims:

- Protect learners from becoming victims of exploitation
- Raise awareness among staff, learners, and parents/carers about the risks and indicators of exploitation
- Provide clear procedures for responding to concerns or disclosures
- Work effectively with safeguarding partners, including the police, local authority, and specialist services
- 4 Promote a safe, supportive environment where learners feel able to speak out

Scope:

This policy applies to:

- 4 All learners at MIAG, including those on-site and in off-site provision
- All staff, volunteers, contractors, and visitors

Definitions:

- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): A form of child sexual abuse where children are manipulated or coerced into sexual activity in exchange for something (e.g., attention, affection, money, alcohol, drugs)
- Liminal Exploitation (CCE): When children are manipulated or forced into criminal activity, such as drug dealing (county lines), theft, or violence, often through coercion, intimidation, or debt bondage
- **Exploitation:** Always involves an imbalance of power, with the child unable to give informed consent

Signs and Indicators:

Staff should be alert to potential warning signs, including (but not limited to):

For CSE:

- 4 Unexplained gifts, money, or new possessions
- Relationships with significantly older individuals
- 4 Going missing from home or education
- Changes in behaviour, mood, or appearance
- Sexualised behaviour or language

For CCE:

- Regularly going missing from provision/home
- 4 Carrying weapons, drugs, or large amounts of cash
- Unexplained injuries
- 4 Sudden decline in engagement or performance
- Association with gangs or older peers
- Signs of fear, anxiety, or isolation

Procedures:

Immediate Action:

If staff suspect a learner is at risk of exploitation:

- Report concerns immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Deputy DSL
- Record concerns on MIAG's safeguarding system
- Do not confront alleged perpetrators or investigate directly

DSL Response:

The DSL will:

- Assess the concern in line with KCSIE and local safeguarding partnership guidance
- Liaise with parents/carers where appropriate (unless doing so increases risk)
- Make a referral to Children's Social Care and/or the police if exploitation is suspected
- Work with external agencies (e.g., health, youth offending, specialist services)
- Record all actions and decisions

Ongoing Support:

- Provide pastoral support and mentoring for affected learners
- Deliver targeted interventions (e.g., resilience-building, healthy relationships education)
- 4 Ensure staff are supported when dealing with distressing exploitation cases

Prevention:

- Staff receive annual safeguarding training, including recognising and responding to exploitation
- Learners are educated through the curriculum (PSHE, RHSE, and pastoral sessions) about risks, online safety, healthy relationships, and staying safe
- ♣ MIAG fosters a culture of trust where learners feel safe to disclose concerns
- Partnerships are maintained with local safeguarding boards, police, and community organisations

Confidentiality and Information Sharing:

- Loncerns about exploitation will be shared with safeguarding agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023)
- Information will be shared on a need-to-know basis, respecting confidentiality but prioritising learner safety. Using the MIAG Need to Know Form

Links to Other MIAG Policies:

This policy should be read in conjunction with MIAG's wider safeguarding framework, including:

- **Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy** overarching safeguarding framework
- Missing Persons Policy addresses circumstances where going missing may indicate exploitation
- Behaviour & Relational Practice Policy ensures behaviour concerns are understood in the context of possible abuse or coercion
- ♣ E-Safety/Online Safety Policy exploitation often begins or occurs online
- Anti-Bullying Policy covers peer-on-peer abuse, intimidation, and coercion linked to exploitation.
- Staff Training & Development Policy ensures staff receive training to identify and respond to exploitation
- SEND Policy recognises vulnerabilities of learners with SEND/SEMH to exploitation

- Health & Safety and Educational Visits Policy considers exploitation risks during off-site activities
- Whistleblowing Policy ensures staff can raise concerns if exploitation or unsafe practice is not addressed
- Confidentiality & Data Protection Policy sets out lawful and safe sharing of safeguarding information

Monitoring & Review

- 4 The DSL will monitor incidents, referrals, and outcomes
- 4 The policy will be reviewed annually or sooner if national/local guidance changes
- 4 Learning from cases will inform updates to staff training and curriculum