

**Department of Human Services
and
Victoria Police**

**Preventing sexual exploitation of
children and young people in out-of-
home care**

Addendum to:

*Protecting Children – protocol between DHS – Child Protection and Victoria Police
(June 2012).*

9 April 2014

1. Introduction

The Department of Human Services (DHS) and Victoria Police have a strong history of working together on many areas of mutual interest and responsibility which contribute to the wellbeing and safety of Victorians.

The partnership exists within a broad governance agreement between both organisations in the *Overarching Relationship Principles Memorandum of understanding between Department of Human Services, Department of Health, and Victoria Police (June 2010)* ('the MoU')¹.

The protocol document *Protecting Children – protocol between DHS – Child Protection and Victoria Police (June 2012)* provides guidance for DHS-Child Protection and Victoria Police to ensure that an effective response is provided by both services for children who have suffered, or are likely to suffer, significant harm due to physical, sexual, emotional or psychological abuse and/or neglect.

This document is an addendum protocol to the *Protecting Children* protocol. The addendum protocol describes how DHS and Victoria Police will work together to prevent and respond to the risk of sexual exploitation of children and young people in out-of-home care. The addendum protocol identifies the critical activities required to respond to a concern about sexual exploitation and the governance arrangements for the joint work of DHS and Victoria Police to ensure the best possible outcomes for children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation.

2. Oversight and monitoring of the addendum protocol

Within the frameworks set out by the MoU and relevant protocols, the *Collaborative Responses Steering Committee* ('the Committee') establishes the strategic areas for DHS and Victoria Police to work together to promote the safety and well-being of Victorians involved with DHS and who also have contact with Victoria Police regarding individual or community protection..²

Oversight and monitoring of this addendum protocol is the responsibility of the '*Sexual exploitation of children and young people in care sub-committee*' ('the sub-committee'). The sub-committee membership comprises senior and executive officers from DHS and Victoria Police and reports to the Collaborative Responses committee. Membership of the sub-committee is listed in **Attachment A**.

The terms of reference for the sub-committee are:

1. Develop and implement a statewide strategy for preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and report to the Committee on progress and outcomes.
2. Monitor compliance with MoU and protocol agreements relevant to the collaborative approaches to sexual exploitation and to information sharing.
3. Provide a statewide forum for issue identification and management and recommend resolutions and desired outcomes.
4. Promote inter-organisational knowledge building & professional development.
5. Develop standard data sets and systems for performance and outcome reporting.
6. Collect and analyse statewide sexual exploitation template data and provide reports to the Committee.

¹ A new overarching MoU will be signed in 2014.

² *Collaborative Responses Steering Committee* Department of Human Services and Victoria Police (February 2014).

3. Sexual exploitation of children and young people in out of home care

3.1 What is child sexual exploitation?

Sexual exploitation is child abuse and children and young people who become involved face huge risks to their physical, emotional and psychological health and well-being³.

Barnardo's describe child sexual exploitation as involving '...children and young people being forced or manipulated into sexual activity in exchange for something – money, gifts or accommodation or less tangible goods such as affection or status. The sexual activity and exchange may be seen as consensual, but are based on an imbalance of power which severely limits victims' options'.⁴

3.2 Children in care are more vulnerable to sexual exploitation

Children and young people in out-of-home care are more likely to have been exposed to long term trauma and neglect with many having been sexually abused. A recent inquiry by the Children's Commissioner in the United Kingdom into child sexual exploitation found that children in care are inherently vulnerable and therefore demand greater vigilance in terms of their protection.⁵

Young people in out-of-home care and those leaving care are particularly susceptible and vulnerable and the scale of sexual exploitation presents new challenges for **child protection** and **law enforcement authorities** and communities.

Sexual exploitation often involves networks of adults and young people and grooming⁶ of young people to procure others and also to become future victims. What is known is that a strong collaborative approach with good systems for sharing information and timely decision making and responses goes a long way to achieving some level of safety for these young people. In particular, the heightened risk of sexual exploitation to children and young people who go missing requires a forensically astute response with a greater sense of urgency.

The Commission for Children and Young People in Victoria is highly supportive of collaborative efforts to combat sexual exploitation of children and young people in care and has identified that, for DHS and Victoria Police to effectively respond to the risk of sexual exploitation, both organisations must facilitate sharing of information about individual predators as well as groups and networks.

3.3 A shared responsibility and shared principles

DHS and Victoria Police have a shared responsibility to prevent and assertively intervene in the sexual exploitation of children and young people in out-of-home-care.

This work is reliant on a strong collaborative approach with good systems for sharing information and timely decision making to support assertive responses to maximise the safety of children and young people from exploitation.

³ Pan-London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol, Metropolitan Police March 2013.

⁴ Tackling child sexual exploitation: helping local authorities to develop effective responses. Barnardo's 2012.

⁵ Briefing for the Rt Hon Michael Gove MP, Secretary of State for Education, on the emerging findings of the Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups, with a special focus on children in care. July 2012

⁶ **Grooming**—The term 'grooming' refers to actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and influencing a child, and in some circumstances, members of the child's family. It is engaged in with the intention to achieve a criminal objective of sexual activity with children (definition from *Betrayal of Trust: Inquiry into the Handling of Child Abuse by Religious and Other Non-Government Organisations*. Family and Community Development Committee. 2013.

Principles to guide the DHS-Victoria Police shared responsibility to respond to the sexual exploitation of children and young people include:

- Sexually exploited children and young people should be treated as victims of abuse, not as offenders. Victims have, in the past, been referred to as 'promiscuous', 'prostitutes' or engaging in sex work.
- Recognition - Sexual exploitation includes sexual, physical and emotional abuse and in some cases, neglect.
- Children and young people do not make informed choices to enter or remain in sexual exploitation, but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation.
- Sexual exploitation of children and young people covers a range of offences which will need differing responses from a range of agencies.
- Many sexually exploited children have difficulty distinguishing between their own choices around sex and sexuality and the sexual activities they are coerced into.
- Law enforcement must direct resources against the coercers and sex abusers, who are often adults, but could also be the child's peers. However, it should be recognised that these peers may also be victims themselves.
- Sexually exploited children and young people are children and young people in need of protection under the *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005*.
- The sharing of information between child protection, out-of-home care providers and Victoria Police is the basis for collaborative, effective and preventative interventions to address the risk of sexual exploitation.
- Understanding offender dynamics will promote effective interventions and assist disruption of their networks.⁷

The key operational partners to protecting children and young people in out of home care from sexual exploitation are identified in **Attachment B**.

4. The actions: how do we respond to the risk of sexual exploitation?

The roles and responsibilities outlined in the addendum protocol are consistent with those established by the MoU between DHS and Victoria Police and the *Protecting Children* protocol.

The critical activities for DHS and Victoria Police to address the risk and incidence of sexual exploitation of children and young people in out of home care can be grouped into three streams:

- Intervention and disruption.
- Strengthening local partnerships and governance arrangements.
- Awareness raising and development of evidence informed practice.

4.1 Intervention and disruption

Children and young people in out-of-home care, particularly residential care, are highly vulnerable to the risk of sexual exploitation. Child protection and out-of-home care practitioners⁸ must be alert to the risk of sexual exploitation, understand its dynamics and respond with an appropriate urgency and assertiveness. Victoria Police has a central role to assist with the protection of the child or young person and to investigate criminal behaviour.

⁷ Adapted from the Pan-London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol, Metropolitan Police March 2013.

⁸ *Out of home care practitioners* include CSO staff who have a direct contact role with children and young people in placement. This includes case managers, home based and residential carers.

4.1.1 Responsibilities of child protection and out-of-home care practitioners

When child protection and out-of-home care practitioners hold concerns that a child or young person in out-of-home care is at risk of sexual exploitation, they must act to ensure the concern is reported and that action is undertaken to achieve safety.

The initial actions that *child protection and out-of-home care practitioners* must take in the first instance include but are not limited to:

- Report the concern to Victoria Police and provide all available and relevant information
- Initiate the DHS incident reporting process
- Take steps to ensure the safety of the child or young person

Attachment C provides a more extensive description of the operational roles and responsibilities of child protection and out-of-home care practitioners.

4.1.2 Responsibilities of Victoria Police

When Victoria Police receive a report of concern for child or young person in out-of-home care who might be at risk of sexual exploitation, the individual safety and criminal investigation requirements set out in the *Protecting Children* protocol must be followed.

DHS and Victoria Police will persist with collaborative efforts to make children and young people safe even where they may not be ready to make sworn statements.

Particular note must be made of protocol section 14.6.2 *Interviewing the child* that states:

In some circumstances a child may not wish to be the subject of a Victoria Police interview and investigation. Information obtained by a reporter, who may be the child, may provide compelling information to support that the child has been the subject of abuse. Child protection must report this information to Victoria Police as soon as possible and Victoria Police must undertake further investigation, despite the lack of a formal statement by the child (p18).

Victoria Police will keep Child Protection informed of current and proposed future actions in relation to criminal matters when a sexual exploitation report is received from child protection.⁹

Section 11 of the *Protecting Children* protocol requires Victoria Police to advise Child Protection at anytime if they are interviewing a child involved with Child Protection or require the child to appear in court as a victim or witness.¹⁰

In addition to these requirements, Victoria Police will advise DHS-Child Protection, as soon as practicable, of criminal investigations concerning the sexual abuse or exploitation of multiple children and young people who are either known to or are current clients of Child Protection. Typically, such investigations are of alleged sexual abuse or exploitation by individuals, groups or networks of perpetrators on an organised scale.

The Office of Professional Practice is the point of contact for Victoria Police to advise DHS of such circumstances. The Office can be contacted on **(03) 9096 8427** or contact can be made with the child protection practitioner co-located at the Victoria Police Sex Offender Registry on **0439-338-589**.

The safety of children and young people in such circumstances is paramount. Victoria Police notification to DHS as early as practicable after the commencement of the criminal investigation will ensure adequate and coordinated measures are taken to protect individual children and young people while criminal investigations remain ongoing.

⁹ *Protecting Children* – protocol between DHS – Child Protection and Victoria Police (June 2012) Section 14.4, p17

¹⁰ *Protecting Children*, section 11, p13.

Section 20.2 of the *Protecting Children* protocol sets out the information security obligations on Child Protection when law enforcement data is received.

4.1.3 Particular considerations when children and young people go missing

There is a very strong link between sexual exploitation and children and young people who go missing.¹¹ The *Protecting Children* protocol sets out the response required from Child Protection and Victoria Police when a child protection client is missing from placement.¹² In addition to the protocol requirements, the following practice considerations are relevant for DHS and Victoria Police and out of home care providers:

- Missing children and young people must be considered at a greater risk of sexual exploitation and must be reported as missing to Victoria Police at the earliest opportunity.
- Locating a missing child or young person and returning them to a safe placement should become a priority.
- Consideration must be given to convening a care team meeting as soon as possible following a child or young person going missing.
- Once a child or young person is located, it is important that they are properly debriefed to identify any risks to which they have been exposed.
- DHS and Victoria Police will work together to monitor children and young people who go missing or run away.

4.2 Strengthening local partnerships and governance arrangements.

The work of the department and Victoria Police intersects at many levels from policy and strategy to daily operational management and response. The risk of sexual exploitation of children and young people in out of home care requires an integrated multi-service response to ensure safety while also working to reduce future risk and promote prevention through the use of intelligence and data.

4.2.1 DHS divisions and Victoria Police regions

Although the internal administrative boundaries of both organisations differ, DHS divisions and Victoria Police regions have in place a range of collaborative governance arrangements to oversee strategic and operational matters across the broad scope of the relationship.

At this level, DHS divisions and Victoria Police regions will ensure the objectives of the sexual exploitation sub-committee are supported by coordination and integration of local and other arrangements in place within and between DHS and Victoria Police.

DHS divisions and Victoria Police regions will identify and/or establish appropriate *local governance arrangements*¹³ reflective of area-based (for DHS) and divisional (for Victoria Police) structures to hold specific responsibility for oversight of operational responses to sexual exploitation of children and young people in care. This may lead to the creation of a new local governance arrangement or identification of an existing local governance arrangement to take on an additional focus.

One example of a local governance arrangement currently in place is a *Senior Officers Group* established within metropolitan Melbourne that oversees a range of joined up work across two DHS

¹¹ Pan-London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol, Metropolitan Police March 2013 p19.

¹² *Protecting Children*, section 18.

¹³ Such arrangements are referred to as '*local governance arrangements*' in the addendum protocol to best represent area-based (for DHS) and divisional (for Victoria Police) structures that align geographically in some locations and overlap in others.

areas and four Victoria Police divisions. For DHS, the area-based operating model provides a framework for the role and scope of area responsibilities.¹⁴

4.2.2 Local governance arrangements for oversight of strategic and operational partnerships

Local governance arrangements should comprise senior officers from both organisations including representation from divisional Child Protection and COSI Branches (DHS), and Victoria Police SOCITs. The local governance arrangements should also have direct reporting lines to the sexual exploitation sub-committee.

In relation to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation of children and young people in out of home care, the local governance arrangements will have responsibility for:

- Development and implementation of a multi-service strategy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation of children and young people in out-of-home care.
- Reporting on progress and outcomes of local initiatives and complex and challenging operational issues with potential organisational and statewide impacts.
- Coordination, monitoring and analysis of relevant operational performance data regarding prevalence of sexual exploitation and joint responses to incidents and concerns.
- Monitor information sharing between DHS and Victoria Police and compliance with MoU and protocol agreements.
- Facilitate training and professional development opportunities for departmental, CSO, and Victoria Police staff regarding sexual exploitation, and increase understanding of child sexual exploitation in the area-based professional community.
- Liaise with the child protection high risk youth panels to understand and monitor prevalence of sexual exploitation of children and young people in out of home care and to strengthen area based and broader systemic responses.

4.2.3 Child protection high risk youth panels

DHS-Child Protection **high risk youth (HRY) panels** offer multi-disciplinary and systemic approaches to supporting decision-making, facilitating service integration and ensuring collaborative problem-solving in relation to high risk young people.

Panels comprise a broad range of practitioners who work with high risk young people and Victoria Police is a critical partner. Victoria Police must be represented on the high risk youth panels.

When a young person at risk of sexual exploitation is referred to the HRY panel, the panel will determine whether there is adequate safety for the young person and ensure responses to the risk of sexual exploitation are integrated, coordinated, and rigorous.

Additional information about the role of high risk youth panels in relation to children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation is in **Attachment D**.

4.3 Awareness raising and development of evidence informed practice.

4.3.1 Promoting practice and professional development

DHS and Victoria Police will work together to promote awareness of sexual exploitation of children and young people and to build on practice knowledge applicable to both organisations. This work includes but is not limited to:

- Development of a statewide training and professional development strategy

¹⁴ DHS Area operations governance framework 2013.

- Identification of leaders within *operational partners* to champion informed practice¹⁵
- Development of practice resources for all operational partners
- Hold regular information sharing and practice forums for all operational partners
- Ensure professional development opportunities for individual and groups of staff

4.3.2 Guidance documents and practice resources

When concerns arise that a child or young person in out-of-home care might be at risk of sexual exploitation, child protection and out-of-home care practitioners have available protocol and guidance documents and practice resources to support how they respond to sexual exploitation. The full list of primary guidance documents and practice resources is at **Attachment E**.

4.3.3 Using data to understand prevalence of sexual exploitation, responses & outcomes

As established by the information sharing provisions within the *Protecting Children* protocol, DHS and Victoria Police will share information and data to promote an understanding of the prevalence of sexual exploitation and to monitor implementation of appropriate responses.

Information and data to be shared may include but is not limited to:

- aggregated incident reporting data
- child protection sexual exploitation template data
- other relevant operational performance data regarding responses to sexual exploitation as agreed by the sexual exploitation sub-committee.

¹⁵ As identified in Attachment B.

5. Endorsement

The arrangements and terms of reference within this addendum protocol to prevent sexual exploitation of children and young people in out of home care is signed by the organisations this _____ day of APRIL 2014.

Signed for and on behalf of the **Department of Human Services**



Name BILL CALLISTER

Secretary,
Department of Human Services

Signed for and on behalf of the **Victoria Police**



Name GRAHAM ASITT

Deputy
Chief Commissioner,
Victoria Police

Attachment A: Membership of the 'Sexual exploitation of children and young people in care' sub-committee'.

Co-Chairs:

- Director/Chief Practitioner, Office of Professional Practice, DHS
- Detective Inspector, Sexual Crimes Squad, Crime Command, Victoria Police

DHS and Victoria Police membership will be determined by the co-chairs, however, the following list is indicative of the core membership:

DHS membership:

1. Assistant Director, Child Protection, Statutory and Forensic Services Design
2. Assistant Director, Out of Home Care, Statutory and Forensic Services Design
3. Assistant Director, Youth Justice & Disability Forensic, Statutory and Forensic Services Design
4. Divisional Child Protection Operations Manager (2)
5. Divisional Client Outcomes and Service Improvement Director (1)
6. Divisional Area Director (1)

Victoria Police membership:

1. Representative of Sexual and Family Violence Unit, Crime Command, Victoria Police
2. Senior Project Coordinator, Sexual and Family Violence, Crime Command, Victoria Police
3. Representative of Sexual Crimes Squad, Crime Command, Victoria Police
4. Representative of Sex Offender Registry, Victoria Police
5. Representative of SOCIT Coordination Unit, Victoria Police
6. Representation from a divisional SOCIT

The Co-Chairs may also invite other staff to attend and/or present to the sub-committee as necessary.

Attachment B: Key operational partners

Child Protection

Child protection practitioners have a statutory responsibility for children and young people in need of protection. Children and young people who are subject to protection orders and residing in out-of-home care are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

When child protection practitioners identify children and young people who are at risk of sexual exploitation, they must report the concerns via the DHS critical incident reporting system and also to Victoria Police. The local SOCIT is the initial point of contact for such reports.

SOCIT teams and coordination unit

Within Victoria Police, SOCITs have primary responsibility for local investigations of allegations and concerns of sexual abuse and exploitation.

SOCIT practice is supported by the SOCIT coordination unit, a centrally positioned training and policy unit situated in the Sexual and Family Violence Crime Command structure alongside the Sexual Crimes Squad.

Office of Professional Practice

The Office of Professional Practice leads the DHS approach to sexual exploitation and guides practice through provision of consultancy to practitioners and the police, and sharing of knowledge through professional development and training.

In partnership with Victoria Police's Sexual Crimes Squad, the Office of Professional Practice will promote awareness of strengthened joined-up approaches to prevent and respond to the risk of sexual exploitation. The Office will also assist and support divisional and area-based training and professional development approaches through production of specialist resources and training models, and assist delivery of specialised training programs.

The Office of Professional Practice also manages the co-located child protection practitioner based at the Victoria Police Sex Offender Registry who has frontline information sharing responsibilities between Child Protection, the Registry and Sexual Crimes Squad.

Victoria Police Sexual Crimes Squad

The Sexual Crimes Squad has a statewide role in the investigation of serious sexual offences and has a liaison function across Victoria Police and government and other relevant agencies. It also maintains intelligence on individuals or groups involved in child pornography, prostitution or sexual abuse.

Community service organisations (CSOs)

Although not a formal party to this commitment, CSOs have significance as providers of out-of-home care services for children and young people involved with the statutory child protection system.

The role of CSOs in relation to children and young people subject to child protection intervention can extend from being a provider of out-of-home care placements to having contracted responsibility for case management of individual clients, and also employing and/or supporting residential, home-based and kinship carers.

CSO out-of-home care staff are at the front line of identification of risk of sexual exploitation and also in providing the immediate response to high risk behaviours and situations. CSOs must report concerns of sexual exploitation to DHS.

Attachment C: General practice requirements for child protection and out of home care practitioners to respond to sexual exploitation

Children and young people in out-of-home care, particularly residential care, are highly vulnerable to the risk of sexual exploitation. Child protection and out-of-home care practitioners must be alert to the risk of sexual exploitation and understand its dynamics.

When concerns arise that a child or young person in out-of-home care might be at risk of sexual exploitation, child protection and out-of-home care practitioners must ensure that:

- All relevant information is collected from all relevant parties and sources and an assessment made of the immediate safety of the child or young person.
- The concern is reported to line management and Victoria Police SOCIT.
- A missing persons report is lodged with Victoria Police if the young person is missing and a search warrant is considered.
- The DHS incident reporting process is commenced and all key operational and management staff are informed.
- All records and documents are saved in CRIS/CRISP.
- A care team meeting is convened and/or safety planning process is commenced as soon as practicable.
- The immediate health, welfare and safety needs of clients and staff are considered.
- A consultation with a principal practitioner is considered.
- A sexual exploitation template is completed or an existing template is updated and recorded in CRIS.
- A copy of the template is provided to Victoria Police SOCIT through the child protection area manager (and a copy provided to the Office of Professional Practice).
- A referral of the young person to the High Risk Youth panel is considered.
- Information sharing with Victoria Police is prioritised. Victoria Police must be kept informed of current and proposed future actions in relation to child protection matters while Child Protection must actively follow up with Victoria Police regarding the progress of criminal investigations.
- The medical needs of the young person are considered
- The emotional needs of the young person are considered and assertive actions taken to link them with CASA, a pre-existing therapist (such as Take Two, CAHMS etc), a key worker, a divisional principal practitioner etc.
- A sensitive discussion with the young person should be considered concerning their exploitation and they are encouraged and supported to make a report to Victoria Police.
- Consideration is given to disruption options such as a temporary relocation of the young person from the area through respite time away with carers or a temporary alternate placement if possible.

Attachment D: The role of DHS high risk youth panels in relation to children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation

High risk young people with acute at risk behaviour (12-17 years) are amongst the most vulnerable clients of DHS and feature in a disproportionate number of critical incidents and adverse events. Within this cohort, young people in out-of-home care, particularly residential care, are highly vulnerable to the risk of sexual exploitation.

Child protection practice advice requires divisions to develop local arrangements to identify the highest risk young people within the child protection program and maintain a schedule of the highest risk clients¹⁶. Divisions must maintain a schedule of the highest risk clients and also operate high risk panels.

The high risk schedule provides a framework and mechanism to support early identification of the most highly vulnerable clients including those at risk of sexual exploitation. High risk schedules also support organisational risk management and provide for early advice to the child protection executive and also the area executive.

Each client on the schedule must have an effective and adequate multi-service case plan and functioning care team, and case intervention, goal achievement and risk management arrangements that are reviewed by a high risk panel no less than monthly.

The primary role of high risk panels is to support rigorous case review, planning and decision-making, service integration and collaborative problem-solving and to provide support and direction to case management and other direct service staff, in respect of those clients on the high risk schedule.

All children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation must be considered for referral to the high risk youth (HRY) panel for determination of the need for registration on the high risk schedule.

Where a young person at risk of sexual exploitation is referred to the HRY panel, the panel will determine whether there is adequate safety to redress the perceived risk. Part of this assessment is to ensure responses to sexual exploitation of children and young people in out-of-home care are integrated, coordinated, rigorous and effective.

Divisions will determine the geographical scope of HRY panels whether they are area or multi area based. Child protection practice advice no. 1594 requires high risk youth panels to be chaired by a child protection manager at the CPP6 classification (eg: child protection area or divisional services manager). Multi area-based HRY panels are chaired by a Child Protection Operations Manager.

The HRY panel will ensure that the sexual exploitation template is maintained for each client for whom sexual exploitation is evident.

As a critical stakeholder and partner in responses to high risk young people and sexual exploitation, Victoria Police must be represented on the high risk youth panels.

¹⁶ Child protection practice advice no. 1594 *High risk schedules for infants and youth*, January 2013.

Attachment E: Relevant protocols and resources for reference and guidance

1. *Overarching Relationship Principles Memorandum of understanding between Department of Human Services, Department of Health, and Victoria Police (June 2010)*
2. *DHS instruction: Responding to Allegations of Physical or Sexual Assault (RAPSA 2005)*
3. *Critical client incident management instruction 2011*
4. *Protecting Children – protocol between DHS – Child Protection and Victoria Police (June 2012)*
5. Addendum protocol for the Exchange of Information on Registered Sex Offenders, Victoria Police and DHS-Child Protection. October 2012
6. *Collaborative Responses Steering Committee Department of Human Services and Victoria Police (February 2014).*
7. Specialist practice resource 'Adolescents with sexually abusive behaviours and their families - Best interests case practice model' DHS 2012.
8. Specialist practice resource 'Children with problem sexual behaviours and their families - Best interests case practice model' DHS 2012.
9. Child Protection/Office of Professional Practice/Sexual Crimes Squad sexual exploitation template
10. Child Protection practice advice no. 1581 *Children in contact with sex offenders* (November 2012)
11. Child Protection practice advice no. 1594 *High risk schedules and panels for infants and youth* (January 2013)
12. Child Protection practice advice no. 1014 *High risk youth – practice requirements* (January 2013)
13. Child Protection practice advice no. 1357 *Missing persons reports* (November 2012)
14. DHS Area operations governance framework 2013