

<p><b>Don't Forget!</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trafficked children are at high risk of going missing - concerns must be dealt with immediately</li> <li>• Children are unlikely to disclose and have been groomed not to tell</li> <li>• Traffickers often pose as relatives</li> <li>• Where there are concerns of trafficking, the child must be spoken to away from adult/carer (who must not be used to interpret)</li> <li>• Overt probing/investigation into the child's circumstances may heighten risk of disappearance – this requires multi-agency response</li> <li>• Copies should always be taken of any identification of adult and child/ren, and wherever possible this should be photographic identification</li> <li>• Traffickers may divert attention of authorities by providing accounts of being on holiday, or plans to shortly return home or to another locality</li> <li>• Always record all addresses, names and contact details – home and holiday, addresses of relatives/friends being visited</li> <li>• Accounts provided by child/adult should be compared and any inconsistencies carefully scrutinised</li> </ul>
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Thanks to Harrow Local Safeguarding Board  
for use of their agency guides



## Child Trafficking Indicators Schools Staff

The following information is intended to act as a prompt to help workers identify areas that might indicate child trafficking. This is not a comprehensive list of indicators, and should be read in line with the CPC Inter Agency Guidance for Child Trafficking.

If a worker has a suspicion that a child has been trafficked, they should discuss this *immediately* with their line manager. They should make reference to the National Referral Mechanism form and matrix and follow the procedure in the CPC Inter Agency Guidance for Child Trafficking.

Service	What to look for
<b>School Admissions and school receptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult presenting with a number of children at different times</li> <li>• Adult presenting with unrelated children</li> <li>• Adult is not immediate family member or legal guardian</li> <li>• Unregistered private fostering arrangement</li> <li>• Adult unable to provide identification documents for children</li> <li>• Documentation that is false, altered or fraudulently obtained</li> <li>• Child has been in the UK for some time but not enrolled in education or does not speak English</li> <li>• History of missing links or unexplained moves</li> <li>• Registered at multiple or 'hot' addresses</li> <li>• Unable or reluctant to provide details – address, educational background, relationships in household</li> </ul>

Service	What to look for
<b>Teaching staff - as above, plus:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child claims to have been exploited, or owes money (e.g. for travel costs)</li> <li>• Indications of abuse/neglect (see CPC Inter Agency CP Guidelines)</li> <li>• Truancy/disengagement with education</li> <li>• Disinterest in education</li> <li>• Preoccupation with work, earning money</li> <li>• Request to leave education for work/training</li> <li>• Adults/ young people/ cars loitering near school or attempting to contact child</li> <li>• Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults</li> <li>• Indications of work – tiredness, manual labour – back aches, calloused hands, skin irritations, headaches</li> <li>• Indications of sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Has money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions unaccounted for</li> <li>• Child has excessive fears/anxieties</li> <li>• Behaviour – irritable, unsociable, aggressive, poor concentration or memory</li> <li>• Child not given sufficient time to complete homework</li> <li>• Receives unexplained calls/texts obtained</li> </ul>