

## GOOD PRACTICE GUIDANCE FOR TRAFFICKED CHILDREN IN CARE

Updated February 2011

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Please refer to the [1] [London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance 2011](#) and [London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011](#) for more detailed guidance and details of support services/agencies.

Action	Issues for consideration
<b>First contact with child</b>	Take a photo (immediately as a safeguarding action, children can go missing within 24 hours)
<b>Safety of child</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide child with a card (laminated?) with emergency contacts – carers, police, Children Services.</li> <li>• Ensure child knows how to dial 999 and that the child knows this is a free number.</li> <li>• Explore child's previous conceptions of figures of authority/uniform. Ensure child understand the role of Children Services and police – point of safety</li> <li>• <b>The child should always be asked about what measures would make them feel safe</b></li> </ul>
<b>Safe placements</b>	<p><b>Type:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster care or residential? Carers/residential staff should have an awareness of trafficking and the impact on victims.</li> <li>• Close adult supervision is essential. A needs/risk assessment will determine the level of adult supervision required, but initially consider 24/7 monitoring, as full risks may not be apparent.</li> <li>• Consider cultural needs – is it appropriate to place the child with carers of the same cultural background, or does this create anxieties about association with past experiences, links to cultural community and risk of being recognised etc. Also consider issues of stigma, and whether the child feels comfortable associating with their cultural group.</li> </ul> <p><b>Location:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child's placement must be secret, away from the area where exploration has taken place and should not be revealed to alleged relatives/friends/contacts until a full risk assessment has been carried out [the same precautions are required for any contact with the child's family as the circumstances by which the child was trafficked may still require clarification [immediate or extended family may have been involved]</li> <li>• If the child is newly arrived in the UK, consider the account of their journey – is their physical presentation consistent with their account of travel? Are there indications that the child may have been in the UK for some time? Is the child's clothing likely to have</li> </ul>

	<p>been purchased in the UK; is the child familiar with the local area, transport, currency, language, food? If so, the child may have local connections – consider the risk of placing the child in local area if the child is already known locally by individuals/traffickers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider potential or existing links to trafficking networks. Is there a large local community of the child's ethnic/cultural group - is there a risk that the child may be recognised in public or establish unsafe connections?</li> </ul> <p><b>Safety in placement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there additional precautions required such as CCTV?</li> <li>• Carers must be fully aware of child's background and make immediate contact with police if there are concerns about danger.</li> <li>• Consider child's history – does the child pose a risk to other children?</li> <li>• Consider the risk of placing child with another child of same cultural background or trafficking background - one child may re-establish contact with traffickers or may have never ceased contact, which could put the second child at risk.</li> <li>• Foster Carers/residential staff must be alert to any loitering adults/young people/cars. Be vigilant and note down any details such as car registration/description, names and descriptions of any loitering individuals.</li> </ul>
<b>Phones</b>	<p><b>Mobile phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did the child arrive with a mobile? Consider removal of mobile phone or replacing SIM card until risk has been assessed. Consider taking a separate record of any names/numbers stored in the mobile phone and the recent call history. If replacing SIM card bear in mind that the child may have memorised contact numbers of traffickers.</li> <li>• In some circumstances a mobile may be a means to track (triangulate) the child's location if he/she has gone missing [this is a police action]</li> </ul> <p><b>Phones in placement :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess whether access to a phone/internet places the child at risk of contacting traffickers and compromising their location.</li> <li>• If placed with other children, can the child access other children's mobile phones?</li> </ul>
<b>Carers/staff</b>	<p><b>Monitor child for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anxieties/trauma/injuries/signs of abuse</li> <li>• Is the child preoccupied with money or work, making contact with someone?</li> <li>• Does the child appear to be acting under the instruction of an adult?</li> <li>• Is the child guarded about their relationships and daily activities?</li> <li>• Evidence of substance misuse</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring work/exploitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the child indebted?</li> <li>• Patterns of movement - leaving early/coming home late, consistently out on weekends? Physical indications of working - overly tired, back aches, head aches, skin irritations (consider manual labour, long hours, poor or unhygienic working conditions).</li> <li>• Indications of sexual exploitation?</li> </ul>
<b>Clothing/possessions</b>	<p><b>On arrival check possessions and clothing for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contact numbers (can be concealed in clothing)</li> </ul>

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<b>Access in placement to documents etc</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider any access the child may have to documents, money, Oyster cards (Oyster cards London only) or travel cards (opportunity to travel). Does access to such items enable the child to utilise them to go missing?</li> <li>In some circumstances an Oyster card/travel card may be a means to track the child's journey if he/she has gone missing</li> <li>Control of immigration papers/ passports – if there is a risk that the child may travel abroad; consider who should hold these documents.</li> </ul>
<b>Movement outside placement</b>	<p><b>Consider whether to control or supervise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should the child be permitted out alone, with other children?</li> <li>Should movement be supervised by carers?</li> <li>Restriction of movement and visitors? (who their contacts are, what their activities are)</li> <li>Is it appropriate for the child to attend religious institutions, community centres etc? Is it safe for child to be making links with their own cultural group? (consider private religious tuition, other peer activities that engage a wider cultural representation)</li> </ul>
<b>Missing Episodes</b>	<p>Trafficked children are at high risk of going missing, and while the full risks to a child may not be clear, it is imperative to remember that the potential for harm could be immediate and long lasting. The child's care plan must include a risk assessment and a contingency plan if the child goes missing. Such as agreeing with Police a rapid response model to track the child's likely movements when gone missing. To support this approach build into your risk assessment a missing child route map, identify routes the child may take if they were to go missing from the placement such as local over ground train or tube stations, Bust stops, cab offices, Main roads if picked up by the trafficker. This information should be shared with the Police when agreeing your rapid response model well. The placement have a key role to play in monitoring risks and developing , with children social care and the police, the risk assessment missing route map [1] <a href="#">London Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011</a> and the [2] <a href="#">London Procedure for Safeguarding Missing Children from Care and Home</a>.</p>
<b>Age Disputes</b>	<p>Where there is concern that a child may have been trafficked and an age dispute arises, the child should be given the benefit of the doubt as to their age until his/her age is verified – refer to the [1] <a href="#">London Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011</a> and local Children's Social Care age assessment/dispute procedures.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the child's ability to engage in education and any specialist support required which may result from the child's experiences of trafficking/abuse/separation</li> <li>Consider any risk that the child's attendance at school may pose to other children</li> <li>Staff to be alert to adults/ young people or cars loitering near school or contacting child.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff to be aware of risk of abduction or intimidation of child.</li> <li>• Specialist education support – consider language, gaps in education or lack of education.</li> <li>• Monitor indications of work/exploitation - explore truancy, poor attendance, tiredness at school</li> </ul>
<b>Legal advice/representation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source specialist legal advice/representation in relation to trafficking, immigration and forced criminality</li> <li>• Provide fact sheet/timeline about immigration process to minimise anxieties.</li> <li>• A child should never be coerced into cooperating with criminal proceedings against traffickers, and must be fully informed about risks and proceedings before deciding whether to testify. Refer to <b>[3]</b> <a href="#">UNICEF Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking</a>.</li> </ul>
<b>Money</b>	<p><b>Consider controlling pocket money or monitoring the use of money:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the child using the money for unauthorised contact purposes? Internet access, phone calls, purchasing phone cards?</li> <li>• Unexplained use of savings/allowance – is the child giving his or her allowance to someone else?</li> <li>• Does the child want more than one bank account? For what purpose? Is the child trying to avoid monitoring of their finances? Consider money laundering – as others may use child's account.</li> <li>• Is the child saving money for any purpose (e.g. victims known to Harrow have saved to travel internationally)</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<p><b>Physical Health:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health checks and responses need to account for the child's journey, exploitation, abuse and neglect</li> <li>• Consider the child's treatment, hazardous conditions, access to necessities such as food, water and shelter, malnourishment, exposure to extreme weather, exposure to unhygienic conditions or contagious illnesses, injuries, experiences of isolation</li> <li>• Dental checks – trafficked children's dental needs are often neglected</li> <li>• Immunisations</li> <li>• Sexual health checks</li> <li>• Breathing or respiratory problems (consider children in cannabis farms)</li> <li>• If substance misuse highlighted, consider a Young People's Substance Misuse Initial Assessment</li> </ul> <p><b>Emotional/Psychological:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Therapeutic/psychological services for the child to explore her/his experiences of trafficking/abuse/separation</li> <li>• Develop child's awareness of risks and understanding of abuse/exploitation</li> <li>• Consider trauma, sleep disturbances, depression, low self esteem</li> <li>• Use of normalisation to reduce shame and stigma</li> <li>• Develop child's ability to appropriately express emotions</li> <li>• Develop child's problem solving skills and ability to respond to challenges</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Behaviour</b></p>	<p><b>Consider support for appropriate socialisation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child may have been subjected to lengthy abusive or exploitative experiences and may not have an understanding of appropriate behaviour. Children who have been sexually exploited or groomed may lack awareness of boundaries.</li> <li>• Behavioural difficulties in placement or at school - consider whether child is being pressured by a trafficker to be moved to their care, and whether child is intentionally trying to sabotage a placement, or whether an older child is being pressured to leave school to work.</li> <li>• Consider normalisation of abusive relationships and whether the child has developed a dependant relationship with his/her trafficker.</li> <li>• Consider child's ability to determine risk, and to differentiate between benevolent and sinister intentions of others.</li> <li>• Consider cultural and gender differences.</li> <li>• A child may have been forced into adult roles/work, and may not behave as a child.</li> <li>• Clandestine nature of trafficking can create an 'underworld mentality' – child may engage in subterfuge behaviour.</li> </ul> <p><b>Develop protective factors</b> – a sense of physical and emotional safety, positive relationships with peers, aspirations, interests and activities, role modelling/mentoring, personal safety skills</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Work/exploitation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to make child aware of UK law re employment and what constitutes exploitation</li> <li>• Develop child's aspirations (consider mentoring)</li> <li>• Explore child's perceptions regarding work/obligation to provide for family, child's perceptions re exploitation/abuse</li> <li>• Pursue any indicator that a child may be working</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contact with relatives/friends in UK from child's country of origin</b></p>	<p><b>Explore risk. Consider controlling:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical access</li> <li>• Telephone/internet access</li> <li>• Movement (see 'Movement outside placement')</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contact with broader community or cultural group of origin</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider risk if a child is placed in a location where there is large community of their cultural group, consider whether they will be recognised (e.g. at mosque, local shops, youth group etc) – will they start to establish unsafe connections with community members?</li> <li>• Consider child's public profile – ie if placing child in small rural community is the child easily identifiable by virtue of his/her differences?</li> <li>• Consider risk to child of any media attention (e.g. publicity, recognition of sporting or educational achievements through the media) – is there a risk that the child's identity and location will be compromised?</li> <li>• <u>All necessary measures must be taken to protect the privacy of the child and his/her family to ensure their safety and security</u></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Family Tracing and Repatriation</b></p>	<p>Efforts should be made to contact the child's family except where it is determined that to do so would be contrary to the best interests of the child. Details of the child must not be revealed to the family until a full risk assessment has been carried out. Repatriation and family reunification may not be in the child's best interests. A risk assessment must consider vulnerability factors that may lead to re-trafficking and /or exploitation and abuse, as well as issues of stigma that the child may face if returned.</p>

<p><b>Common Assessment Framework</b></p>	<p>London Integrated Working without boundaries Common Assessment Framework Protocol [4] <a href="#">Young London Matters - Mobility and Young London Launch for the London Local Authority protocols for Common Assessment</a></p>
<p><b>NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING REPORT TO COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR DECISION</b></p>	<p>Where there are suspicions a child may be a victim of child trafficking or where there is clear evidence a child has been trafficked a referral to the competent authority should be made in order that a Reasonable and or conclusive grounds decision can be made. Referral can only be made by designated First Responders.  <i>(First responders for children are local authority children services, designated persons within Local Safeguarding Children Boards and the Police).</i></p> <p>Referrals are to be made using the [5] <a href="#">NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING REPORT TO COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR DECISION FORM.</a></p>

[1] London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance 2011 and London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011

<http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/>

[2] London Procedure for Safeguarding Missing Children from Care and Home available online:

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[http://www.unicef.at/fileadmin/medien/pdf/UNICEF\\_Guidelines\\_on\\_the\\_Protection\\_of\\_Child\\_Victims\\_of\\_Trafficking.pdf](http://www.unicef.at/fileadmin/medien/pdf/UNICEF_Guidelines_on_the_Protection_of_Child_Victims_of_Trafficking.pdf)

[4] [Young London Matters - Mobility and Young London Launch for the London Local Authority protocols for Common Assessment](#)

[5] **National Referral Mechanism for child victims of trafficking referral form is available on line:**

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/humantrafficking005.htm>

To help practitioners in their assessment of whether a child is a victim of trafficking, an [\(optional\) assessment tool](#) is also available online:

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/humantrafficking005.htm>

Information regarding the National Referral Mechanism and the Competent Authority can be obtained from the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre [UKHTC] at <http://www.ukhtc.org>

The UKHTC is a multi-agency centre that provides a central point for the development of expertise and cooperation in relation to the trafficking of human beings [THB], working together with other stakeholders from the governmental, non-governmental and inter governmental sectors in the UK and abroad and is the designated Competent Authority

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<p><b>NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING REPORT TO COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR DECISION</b></p>	<p>Where there are suspicions a child may be a victim of child trafficking or where there is clear evidence a child has been trafficked a referral to the competent authority should be made in order that a Reasonable and or conclusive grounds decision can be made. Referral can only be made by designated First Responders.  <i>(First responders for children are local authority children services, designated persons within Local Safeguarding Children Boards and the Police).</i></p> <p>Referrals are to be made using the [5] <a href="#">NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING REPORT TO COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR DECISION FORM</a>.</p>

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## GOOD PRACTICE GUIDANCE FOR TRAFFICKED CHILDREN IN CARE

Updated February 2011

This guidance is designed to aid Social Care and Education professionals, foster carers and residential staff to meet to the needs of trafficked children in care provision. This document has been developed within the context of the London Safeguarding Children Board Trafficked Children Toolkit pilot. It is intended as a practice guide only and not as compulsory procedures for services.

*Note: many of these actions are about monitoring or restricting movement/contact/finances as a means to safeguard. The intention is not to make the child feel as though he or she has been imprisoned. Any safeguarding measures must endeavour not to replicate or mimic any of the child's trafficking or exploitative experiences, which may include severe restrictions on the child's freedom.*

Please refer to the [1] [London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance 2011](#) and [London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011](#) for more detailed guidance and details of support services/agencies.

Action	Issues for consideration
<b>First contact with child</b>	Take a photo (immediately as a safeguarding action, children can go missing within 24 hours)
<b>Safety of child</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide child with a card (laminated?) with emergency contacts – carers, police, Children Services.</li> <li>• Ensure child knows how to dial 999 and that the child knows this is a free number.</li> <li>• Explore child's previous conceptions of figures of authority/uniform. Ensure child understand the role of Children Services and police – point of safety</li> <li>• <b>The child should always be asked about what measures would make them feel safe</b></li> </ul>
<b>Safe placements</b>	<p><b>Type:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster care or residential? Carers/residential staff should have an awareness of trafficking and the impact on victims.</li> <li>• Close adult supervision is essential. A needs/risk assessment will determine the level of adult supervision required, but initially consider 24/7 monitoring, as full risks may not be apparent.</li> <li>• Consider cultural needs – is it appropriate to place the child with carers of the same cultural background, or does this create anxieties about association with past experiences, links to cultural community and risk of being recognised etc. Also consider issues of stigma, and whether the child feels comfortable associating with their cultural group.</li> </ul> <p><b>Location:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child's placement must be secret, away from the area where exploration has taken place and should not be revealed to alleged relatives/friends/contacts until a full risk assessment has been carried out [the same precautions are required for any contact with the child's family as the circumstances by which the child was trafficked may still require clarification [immediate or extended family may have been involved]</li> <li>• If the child is newly arrived in the UK, consider the account of their journey – is their physical presentation consistent with their account of travel? Are there indications that the child may have been in the UK for some time? Is the child's clothing likely to have</li> </ul>

	<p>been purchased in the UK; is the child familiar with the local area, transport, currency, language, food? If so, the child may have local connections – consider the risk of placing the child in local area if the child is already known locally by individuals/traffickers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider potential or existing links to trafficking networks. Is there a large local community of the child's ethnic/cultural group - is there a risk that the child may be recognised in public or establish unsafe connections?</li> </ul> <p><b>Safety in placement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there additional precautions required such as CCTV?</li> <li>• Carers must be fully aware of child's background and make immediate contact with police if there are concerns about danger.</li> <li>• Consider child's history – does the child pose a risk to other children?</li> <li>• Consider the risk of placing child with another child of same cultural background or trafficking background - one child may re-establish contact with traffickers or may have never ceased contact, which could put the second child at risk.</li> <li>• Foster Carers/residential staff must be alert to any loitering adults/young people/cars. Be vigilant and note down any details such as car registration/description, names and descriptions of any loitering individuals.</li> </ul>
<b>Phones</b>	<p><b>Mobile phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did the child arrive with a mobile? Consider removal of mobile phone or replacing SIM card until risk has been assessed. Consider taking a separate record of any names/numbers stored in the mobile phone and the recent call history. If replacing SIM card bear in mind that the child may have memorised contact numbers of traffickers.</li> <li>• In some circumstances a mobile may be a means to track (triangulate) the child's location if he/she has gone missing [this is a police action]</li> </ul> <p><b>Phones in placement :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess whether access to a phone/internet places the child at risk of contacting traffickers and compromising their location.</li> <li>• If placed with other children, can the child access other children's mobile phones?</li> </ul>
<b>Carers/staff</b>	<p><b>Monitor child for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anxieties/trauma/injuries/signs of abuse</li> <li>• Is the child preoccupied with money or work, making contact with someone?</li> <li>• Does the child appear to be acting under the instruction of an adult?</li> <li>• Is the child guarded about their relationships and daily activities?</li> <li>• Evidence of substance misuse</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring work/exploitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the child indebted?</li> <li>• Patterns of movement - leaving early/coming home late, consistently out on weekends? Physical indications of working - overly tired, back aches, head aches, skin irritations (consider manual labour, long hours, poor or unhygienic working conditions).</li> <li>• Indications of sexual exploitation?</li> </ul>
<b>Clothing/possessions</b>	<p><b>On arrival check possessions and clothing for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contact numbers (can be concealed in clothing)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>coached accounts on paper</li> <li>names of people</li> <li>medical papers or information about blood group type (possibility of trafficking for organ removal. Whilst there are no recorded cases in the UK, there are suspicions that child trafficking for organ removal may occur in other European countries)</li> <li>possessions that may seem inappropriate for the child's age, culture or account of travel</li> </ul> <p><b>Ongoing monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the child acquiring new possessions and money with no plausible source?</li> <li>Has the child obtained one or more mobile phones without explanation?</li> <li>Is the child being contacted by unknown persons?</li> </ul>
<b>Access in placement to documents etc</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider any access the child may have to documents, money, Oyster cards (Oyster cards London only) or travel cards (opportunity to travel). Does access to such items enable the child to utilise them to go missing?</li> <li>In some circumstances an Oyster card/travel card may be a means to track the child's journey if he/she has gone missing</li> <li>Control of immigration papers/ passports – if there is a risk that the child may travel abroad; consider who should hold these documents.</li> </ul>
<b>Movement outside placement</b>	<p><b>Consider whether to control or supervise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should the child be permitted out alone, with other children?</li> <li>Should movement be supervised by carers?</li> <li>Restriction of movement and visitors? (who their contacts are, what their activities are)</li> <li>Is it appropriate for the child to attend religious institutions, community centres etc? Is it safe for child to be making links with their own cultural group? (consider private religious tuition, other peer activities that engage a wider cultural representation)</li> </ul>
<b>Missing Episodes</b>	<p>Trafficked children are at high risk of going missing, and while the full risks to a child may not be clear, it is imperative to remember that the potential for harm could be immediate and long lasting. The child's care plan must include a risk assessment and a contingency plan if the child goes missing. Such as agreeing with Police a rapid response model to track the child's likely movements when gone missing. To support this approach build into your risk assessment a missing child route map, identify routes the child may take if they were to go missing from the placement such as local over ground train or tube stations, Bust stops, cab offices, Main roads if picked up by the trafficker. This information should be shared with the Police when agreeing your rapid response model well. The placement have a key role to play in monitoring risks and developing , with children social care and the police, the risk assessment missing route map [1] <a href="#">London Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011</a> and the [2] <a href="#">London Procedure for Safeguarding Missing Children from Care and Home</a>.</p>
<b>Age Disputes</b>	<p>Where there is concern that a child may have been trafficked and an age dispute arises, the child should be given the benefit of the doubt as to their age until his/her age is verified – refer to the [1] <a href="#">London Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011</a> and local Children's Social Care age assessment/dispute procedures.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the child's ability to engage in education and any specialist support required which may result from the child's experiences of trafficking/abuse/separation</li> <li>Consider any risk that the child's attendance at school may pose to other children</li> <li>Staff to be alert to adults/ young people or cars loitering near school or contacting child.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff to be aware of risk of abduction or intimidation of child.</li> <li>• Specialist education support – consider language, gaps in education or lack of education.</li> <li>• Monitor indications of work/exploitation - explore truancy, poor attendance, tiredness at school</li> </ul>
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