

Child Exploitation is NOT OKAY



Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation – CSE

"Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology."

Definition Child Criminal Exploitation – CCE

"Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. Children are also trafficked for the above whether it be house to house or from one town to another."



WHAT ARE THE RISKS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL NETWORKING?
(LAP TOPS, HOME COMPUTERS, I PADS, GAMING, PHONES, ANY DEVICE
YOU CAN ACCESS THE INTERNET THROUGH)

- Harassment or online bullying ("cyber bullying") on the part of your young person or others'
 - posting personal/sensitive information about themselves that:
 - a) Could be used to embarrass or manipulate them;
 - b) Could be used to track where about's making them a target for sexual predators (Child Sexual Exploitation).
 - c) Could be used by criminals to steal their identity or property.
 - Damage to reputation or future prospects because of young people's own behaviour or that of their peers - unkind or angry posts, compromising photos or videos, or group conflict depicted in text and imagery.
 - Spending too much time online, losing a sense of balance in their activities, which is why parents need to be engaged and monitoring internet use.
- Exposure to inappropriate content (in appropriate pop ups, adverts, age restricted sites, pornography).
- Potential for inappropriate contact with strangers, inappropriate adults, inappropriate peers.

(Parents / carers need to ensure that social networking does not lead to offline contact unapproved by them).

As a parent /carer you are responsible for your young person, if they use certain applications make sure they are age appropriate, also YOU use the application it is the best way to educate your self and stay in the KNOW.

Get your young person to help you with the applications if you find them difficult.

Children at a Risk of Exploitation



Child exploitation is a form of child abuse. It occurs where anyone under the age of 18 is persuaded, coerced or forced into sexual or criminal activity by other people.



Is my child in danger?



A child might be criminally exploited if they:



- Regularly come home late or go missing.



- Have unexplained money, gifts or mobile phone.

- Are contacted by people you don't know (can be online)



- Are experimenting with alcohol or drugs



- Are secretive

- Are experiencing sexual bullying including sexting and sharing indecent images

- Have changed physical appearance or are displaying signs of eating disorders

If you have any doubts about the safety of your child, don't hesitate and ask for help.

How does Exploitation Happen?



An adult makes a contact with a child.
This can happen at school, in the park, on the street, at a club or through a friend.



The child is befriended by the offender.
The child is offered cigarettes, alcohol and possibly drugs.



The offender will gain love and trust of the child.

The child will then come back to the offender.

The offender will manipulate the child and will tell him/her to keep it a secret.

The child won't tell anybody about it in order to stay in the relationship with the offender.

After the child is manipulated, the offender will start to exploit the child.

He/she will persuade the child that in order to keep the relationship they must have sex, or do a criminal activity.

The offender might sell the child for sex, blackmail the child, emotionally manipulate him/her, threaten him/her, and supply him/her with drugs and alcohol. This child is then ashamed and scared to tell anyone about this and doesn't know how to escape the situation.



Child exploitation does not always involve physical contact and may occur as online abuse.

This is never a child's fault. It is a fault of the offender.

Child criminal exploitation is the manipulation, coercion and control of children and young people to commit crimes usually for the benefit of other abusive adults or peers. Here are some signs to look out for that can suggest that someone you know might be being criminally exploited.

Found with large quantities of drugs or weapons

Frequent missing episodes and being found in a different area to where you live

Change in behaviour, ie more secretive, withdrawn, or isolated from peers, or not mixing with usual friends

Entering or leaving vehicles/cars with unknown adults

Self harm or significant changes in emotional well-being

Unexplained absences from, or not engaged in school, college, training, or work

Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive at home or school, including the use of sexualised language and language in relation to drug dealing and/or violence

Increased interest in making money

Abduction or forced imprisonment

Having multiple mobile phones, sim cards or use of a phone that causes concern eg multiple callers or more texts/pings than usual



Found with drugs inside rectum or vagina

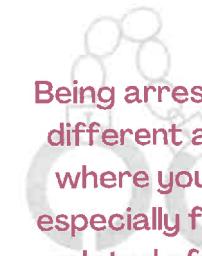


Returned from missing episodes with injuries, or dishevelled appearance

Unexplained amounts of money, mobile phones, credit, clothing, jewellery, new haircuts or other items and gifts

Increasing use of drugs or alcohol

Disclosure of a sexual or physical assault, followed by withdrawal of the allegation



Being arrested in a different area to where you live – especially for drug related offences

Reports of being taken to parties, people's houses, unknown areas, hotels, nightclubs, takeaways or out of area by unknown adults

Expressions around invincibility or not caring about what happens to them



New peer groups and/or relationships/Relationships with controlling or older individuals or groups

Keeping Teens Safe from Online Sexual Exploitation

Questions to ask

- » Who do you video chat with online?
- » Who are your friends on social media and how do you know them?
- » Have you ever been asked for information/content that made you feel uncomfortable? If yes, have your child describe the event.
- » Have any of your friends talked about a difficult situation s/he faced on the Internet? What are your views around what happened to your friend?
- » What are the most common things you share with your friends and others you are connected to?
- » What are the most unusual requests you have received online? How did you handle the situation(s)?
- » Have you activated any of the privacy settings or other controls on your accounts?

Common Tactics Used by Adult Offenders with Teenagers:

Flattery:

used particularly on girls in an effort to take advantage of the societal importance placed on female beauty

Pity:

used to encourage a sympathetic response from a teen and coerce her/him into feeling as if s/he is in a friendship or sexual relationship

Sharing Sexually Explicit Material:

used to normalize sexual activity and desensitize a teen to believe sexual activity with adults is okay

Persistence:

used to wear down a teen's personal boundaries, often under the guise that the adult will stop after the teen gives her/him what s/he wants (which is never the case)

Uttering Threats:

used to terrify a teen to comply with a request for sexual content

TRAPPED?

Find a way out



Challenger

Tackling serious
and organised
crime together

**Children and
vulnerable
adults are being
exploited to
commit crime**

Trapped? Find a way out



For more information and to
watch our short films please visit
www.programmechallenger.co.uk/trapped

To report concerns
call the police on 101 or 999 in an emergency
or alternatively call Crimestoppers
anonymously on 0800 555 111





Safety Plan: As a Parent/Carer this is your responsibility

In the Community

- . Try to know where your child/children are at all times.**
- . Make sure that their phone is charged up so you can reach them at any time, also making sure they have sufficient credit so they can call you.**
- . Make sure your child is mixing with appropriate peers around the same age. Get to know their friends.**
- . Do not let your child sleep out / or visit unknown properties, unless you have spoken to an appropriate adult, and you are happy they are where they say they are.**
- . If your child does not turn up on time and cannot be traced inform the Police on 101, unless you feel your child is in immediate danger call 999**

In the On Line Community

- . Always check your child's activity online and make sure they are using age-appropriate sites. Take an interest in what they do online.**
- . Check that your child has not got any personal information online. (Phone number, address, school, also any pictures that display their school uniform).**
- . Sending or receiving inappropriate images/videos, is an offence (inform your child of this).**
- . To help protect your child/children, I would advise that parent/carer sets up appropriate applications for their young people, along with parental controls, making sure you have access to passwords/numbers.**
- . You would not let your child talk to a stranger in the street, be aware of who they talk to online and check their friends list regularly.**

Some useful links to sites that can give you helpful information on Child Exploitation, keeping your young people safe online and in the community.

Support and information

www.ceop.co.uk

www.paceuk.info

www.thinkuknow.co.uk

www.itsnotokay

www.nspcc.org.uk

www.fosi.org/good-digital-parenting

www.childrenssociety.org.uk



Child Exploitation and Online Protection - C.E.O.P

How can CEOP help my child?

CEOP helps keep children and young people safe from sexual abuse and grooming online. We help thousands of children and young people every year, as well as their parents and carers who have been in a similar situation to you. We are here to help and give you advice, and you can make a report directly to us if something has happened to your child online which has made either you or your child feel unsafe, scared, or worried. This might be from someone they know in real life, or someone they have only ever met online. If you make a report to us, it will be read by one of our Child Protection Advisors who will get in contact with you on the phone number or email address that you give to us to talk about what you have reported, to make sure your child is safe and discuss what will happen next. Please try not to worry, your child has done nothing wrong, and we will do all we can to help. We will work together with you and lots of other professionals whose jobs are also to make sure you are safe, this includes other police agencies. If a crime has been committed, we will work together and use our specialist skills to identify the person or people responsible and bring them into the criminal justice system. If you're worried about your child being bullied online, or want to discuss a concern right now, you can call the NSPCC helpline for parents and professionals at any time on 0808 800 5000, or visit their website.

For more information relating to keeping your child safe online and supporting them if something has happened to them online, you can visit our Thinkuknow website for parents and carers.

CEOP helps keep children and young people safe from sexual abuse and grooming online. We help thousands of children and young people every year, as well as their parents and carers who have been in a similar situation to you. CEOP are unable to respond to reports about bullying, fake accounts, or account hacking.

I am a parent - Should I make a report to CEOP?

CEOP is dedicated to keeping children safe from sexual abuse and grooming online. CEOP are unable to respond to reports about bullying, fake accounts or account hacking.

We are here to help and advise you and to make your child safe. You can report to us if you are concerned that your child is being sexually abused or groomed online. This might be from someone they know or someone they have only ever met online. If you feel your child is in immediate danger, please call the police on 999.

For more information relating to keeping your child safe online and supporting them if something has happened to them online, you can visit our CEOP Education website for parents and carers.

What kind of things do parents/carers report to CEOP? Things parents and carers have reported include:

- I am worried my child is being groomed online
- My child has shared a nude picture online and is now being threatened
- Someone is asking my child to communicate with them on a live-streaming platform
- My child is meeting up with someone they met online
- I've noticed changes in my child's behaviour which I think may be due to someone they met online
- My child has learning difficulties and I am worried about the people they are talking to online
- I am a foster carer/adoptive parent, and I am worried that my child's abusive birth father/mother is trying to contact them online
- If you are worried that your child is in immediate danger please call the police on 999 straight away.

MISSING?

Bury
COUNCIL

When a child goes missing...

STAY CALM..!

Call, text and message your child via mobile, social media or apps. Explain to them you are concerned and just want them home safe.



Check all possible places in your house that they could be, the garage and any outdoor spaces. Ask friends or family if anyone knows where they are.



Call the Police on 101 to report your child missing. DO NOT call 999 UNLESS you feel your child is in immediate danger. Tell them you are reporting your child as missing and give any other information that will be relevant ie. CSE concerns, learning difficulties etc



The Police will provide you with an incident number. Record their name, collar number and ask for the details of who will be dealing with the matter.



Check to see if your child has taken anything like their phone, money or clothes. Look on their tablet, social media and laptop to see if there is any helpful information or if they have had contact with people recently. See if any of their friends have also gone missing. Share any new information with Police



The Police will come out and take a full report, asking for details about your Child, ask to see a recent photo and information like when they were last seen and any reasons that may have led to them going missing.



Keep your phone close to you in case your child is trying to make contact with you and check other ways they may reach out to you ie Facebook. Make sure there is someone at home in case they return

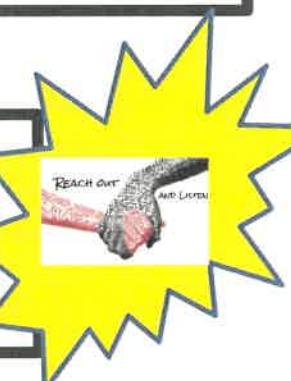
WHEN A CHILD RETURNS



Let the Police know your child has returned as soon as possible. If you have any concerns that a crime has been committed, please report it



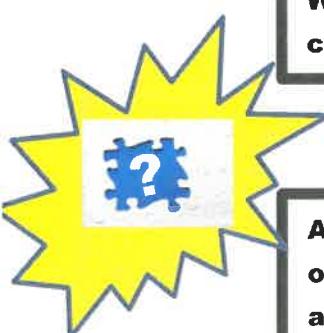
Check your child is OK. Stay calm and let them know you are happy that they are back. They may be hungry, dirty, tired or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Make sure they are rested and not under the influence of anything when you try to talk to them about going missing.



Calmly talk and LISTEN to your child about where they have been and the reasons they went missing. Let them know that you were worried and care about them and you want to work through any problems together. Try and create an environment where they feel listened to and supported. Make a note of any information they tell you for the Police.



Within 72 hours of your child returning someone (from the Police or Social care) will come and carry out a Safe & Well check.



A Return Home Interview will also be offered to your child to give them an opportunity to discuss the reasons why they went missing and to talk about anything they feel they need support with.