

ST. DAMIAN'S R.C SCIENCE COLLEGE

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of sexual abuse that involves the manipulation and/or coercion of young people under the age of 18 into sexual activity.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example, being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet or mobile phones.

In all cases, those exploiting the young person have power over them either by age, gender, intellect, physical strength or money.

Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social, economic or emotional vulnerability.

Victims are often coerced into sexual relationships which they confuse with love and attention.

'Someone who wants to sexually exploit a young person will take time to make them and their friends trust them; This is known as grooming'.

- Groomed through sports such as football, swimming, athletics.
- •
- Invited and taken to houses and flats by other young people for parties.
- •
- Given alcohol, drugs, money and gifts.
- •
- Meeting someone through the internet who are not who they say they are.
- •
- Meeting people through online video games.
- •
- Wanted to be accepted by other young people.
- •
- Given lifts, taken to new places and having adventures with someone they have just met.
- •
- Someone who makes them feel good about themselves and then becomes abusive.

3 THINGS THAT MAY PUSH YOUNG PEOPLE INTO DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

- Accepted as part of a group.
- •
- Feeling unpopular or unloved.
- •
- Getting a buzz from doing something risky or rebellious.
- •
- Poor relationships with authority figures, such as police, teachers, parents, social worker.
- •
- Not going to school or an exclusion from school.
- •
- Problems at home.
- •
- Feeling alone or isolated.
- •
- Exploring their sexuality.
- •
- Paying a debt.
- •
- Being bullied or threatened.
- •
- Feeling not listened too.

4 SOME SIGNS FOR US ALL TO LOOK OUT FOR

- Going missing for either short periods of times or days.
- •
- Staying out late or not knowing where they are.
- •
- Being secretive about where and who they are going out with.
- •
- Distancing themselves from family and friends.
- •
- Change in behavior, such as, withdrawn or aggressive.
- •
- A change in appearance, for example, not caring for themselves or bathing constantly.
- •
- Having things bought them or that are unexplained.
- •
- Sexualised behavior.
- •
- Being picked up / given lifts by people they don't know.
- •
- A change in academic performance.
- •
- Drug or alcohol use.
- •
- Starting to miss school.

5 THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE

- Substance use
- Eating disorder
- Shocked
- Nightmares
- Flashbacks
- Depressed
- Suicidal
- Ashamed
- Made it feel it's a secret
- Worthless
- Tormented
- To blame
- Guilty
- Angry
- Anxious
- Out of control
- Withdrawn
- Self-harm
- Feeling numb

6 USEFUL AND INTERACTIVE RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS, PARENTS AND TEACHERS

It's not Okay - a campaign put together by Project Phoenix to protect young people www.ltsnotokay.co.uk

Think U Know - Information for children and adults on staying safe on the internet www.thinkuknow.co.uk

Chat Danger - A site all about the potential dangers on interactive services online eg: Chatrooms, online gaming etc

www.chatdanger.com

Get Safe Online - An online resource which provides practical advice on how to protect yourself, your computers and mobile devices against many problems encountered online.

www.getsafeonline.org

CRIMESTOPPERS - National charity to set up to fight crime 0800 555 111

www.crimestoppers-uk.org

ChildLine - A service offered by the NSPCC for children to call with any problems 0800 1111 www.childline.org.uk

Barnardo's - Numerous resources dedicated to Child Sexual Exploitation www.barnardos.org.uk