



FREE LESSON PLAN

SIGNS AND INDICATORS EXERCISE

+

TRAINING MATERIALS FOR STAFF

Love or Lies?

Education Resource pack

MyDangerousLoverboy

The Eyes Open CIC Team



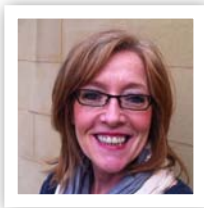
Virginia Heath is an award winning director, writer and cross platform producer. Virginia's film *Relativity* (10') won 'Best Short Film' at the Berlin International Film Festival. She has directed films for Channel 4 Television and is co-creator of the *My Dangerous Loverboy* project which won an award from the National Film Board of Canada.



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Short Film 20mins
Music video 4mins
Me, Jenny and Kate 2mins

FREE DVD

when you buy
the full pack

[www. MyDangerousLoverboy .com](http://www.MyDangerousLoverboy.com)
Directed by Virginia Heath
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FREE DVD

DVD VIDEO

Special thanks to the following organisations

Streetreach, Barnardo's SECOS project, Taking Stock, UKHTC Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Service

All photographs used in this pack feature actors from the *My Dangerous Loverboy* film

Juliet Aaltonen (Jade) Junade Khan (Raz) George Newton (Harding) Nicole Lecky, Catherine Verna Bentley and Roisin Martindale (Jade's friends)

Photographer: Johan Forsstrom

Introduction

Love or Lies? is a comprehensive educational resource pack containing lesson plans and interactive exercises designed for use with groups of young people in schools and other settings. It also contains information and exercises aimed at staff (which could be used by a wider group of front line professionals) highlighting the signs and indicators of sexual exploitation and internal trafficking. The exercises focus on creating healthy relationships, self-esteem, pressures and expectations, minimising risk, safety on the internet, sexual exploitation and internal trafficking (aka street grooming).

The Love or Lies? resource pack along with the free My Dangerous Loverboy DVD is produced by the Eyes Open Creative. The Eyes Open team brings together front line practitioners, Rachel Reynolds and Jayne Kerr, award winning film makers, Virginia Heath and Grant Keir, and digital marketing expert, Darren Bristow. The team has a track record of producing powerful on and off line awareness raising and training resources for young people and professionals working in this area.

Rachel Reynolds and Jayne Kerr have many years experience working with young people involved in, or at risk of, sexual exploitation, and have delivered prevention workshops within schools and community settings. Based on this experience, they felt it was important to raise the issue of sexual exploitation in a way that is relevant to all young people. This made it necessary to shift the primary focus away from sexual relationships.

For young people to be able to identify a potentially 'risky' association, they first need an opportunity to explore the characteristics that make up a positive relationship.

The Love or Lies? education resource pack draws heavily on a pioneering Healthy Relationships programme developed by Taking Stock, a Sheffield-based specialist project, and the Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Service.



The Love or Lies? pack incorporates the powerful film, My Dangerous Loverboy, which highlights the reality of grooming, sexual exploitation and internal trafficking. Initially piloted in Sheffield schools, the film is proving to be highly effective in raising awareness of this hidden crime with both young people and front line professionals including police officers, teachers, practitioners in social care, health, the youth service, voluntary agencies and foster carers.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the brave young women who taught us through their life experiences so much of what we now know.

Thank you for trusting us and sharing your lives with us. Your stories became the foundation this resource was built upon.

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What is sexual exploitation?



Definition

The sexual exploitation of children and young people is a form of child sexual abuse. It is an umbrella term for a range of negative sexual experiences that involve varying degrees of coercion. The sharp end of the spectrum includes young people who have sex in exchange for drugs or somewhere to stay, and young people who are exploited through formal prostitution.

Following consultation, the National Working Group for Sexually Exploited Children and Young People (NWG) presented the following as its working definition of Sexual Exploitation, which has subsequently been adopted in Government guidance: Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (Department for Children Schools and Families 2010).

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through use of technology without the child's immediate recognition: for example the persuasion to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones with no immediate payment or gain.

In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

(The National Working Group for Sexually Exploited Children and Young People 2008)
www.nationalworkinggroup.org

It is only in recent years that young people abused through sexual exploitation have begun to be seen as victims of abuse in need of protection. Previously young people have been treated as offenders and have been criminalised for their involvement in prostitution, despite the fact that they may have been below the legal age of consent.

Research has revealed a very different picture, showing these young people to be victims of coercion and control by adult abusers. Young people do not make informed choices to enter, or remain involved in, sexual exploitation, but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation. Often already vulnerable, it is all too easy for them to be tricked and taken advantage of by the adults who are controlling them.

While it is common for young people who are already vulnerable to become victims of sexual exploitation, it is important to recognise that all young people are potentially at risk. Sexual exploitation can, and does, happen to boys and girls of all backgrounds, races and sexualities. Adolescence is a difficult time when relationships with peers and family can change very quickly and very dramatically, leaving young people vulnerable and an easy target for adults who choose to exploit them.

Sexual Exploitation of Girls and Young Women

While young women may be drawn into sexually exploitative relationships in a number of ways, extensive research has revealed a very common and definite 'grooming' process, whereby an adult male initiates a relationship, which on the surface appears to the young woman to be everything a relationship should be. She will be given gifts, attention and affection and introduced to a 'party' lifestyle; inducements that many find hard to resist. What is actually happening is a process of subtle but very effective coercion.

The perpetrator deliberately creates a controlling and dependent relationship that effectively distances the young women from anyone who may exert a positive influence, e.g. parents/carers and friends. Having been drawn into a controlling sexual relationship with one man, the young woman will often be introduced into a wider group where she will be expected to engage in sexual activity with a number of men.

Although the young woman may have the view that one of the men is her 'boyfriend', she will accept that she is expected to participate in sexual activity with his 'friends'. The reward for engaging in this activity is acceptance by the group and access to the associated lifestyle, together with a

continuing relationship with her 'boyfriend'.

Furthermore, her status within the group will increase if she 'recruits' other young women into the perpetrator network, and so she may become actively involved in 'grooming' others and introducing them to her abusers.



While any young woman can become a victim of sexual exploitation, regardless of background or circumstances, many of those who become involved and remain in sexual exploitative relationships have minimal self esteem and are vulnerable because they have learned to 'find' their self worth in their attachment with men.

Gifts and rewards are frequently a factor with exploitative relationships and in the early stages of grooming young women will be supplied with drugs and alcohol for their 'willing' participation in sexual activity. Other gifts may be

given, in particular mobile phones and credit, to reinforce the message that the relationship is 'special' but ultimately it is a means to control the young woman.

The young women rarely see themselves as victims and believe they are in control of their situation. They are aware of what is expected of them but feel that engaging in sexual activity is a small trade off for being 'looked after' by a man or group of men and remaining part of what they see as their 'peer' group.

Sexual Exploitation of Boys and Young Men

While the sexual exploitation of all young people is largely a hidden problem, the sexual exploitation of boys is particularly so. It is the area of sexual exploitation about which least is known, with little documented research to provide any patterns or processes.

Nationally the number of females to males known to be involved in sexually exploitative relationships is in the ratio of 4:1. Stigma, prejudice and sometimes the assumption that boys involved in selling sex, or offering sexual favours, are more in control of their situation (and are therefore far less likely to be seen as victims), all contribute to under reporting, both by the young men

themselves and the adults working with them.

The sexual exploitation of young men can take many forms, some less visible than others, e.g. young men experimenting with their sexuality and being 'befriended' by older gay males, young men swapping sex in exchange for gifts, accommodation or other 'rewards', being 'groomed' by adult males - often within family/friendship networks.

Much less is known about 'grooming' in relation to boys than girls. However, being befriended by an older male and 'treated as an adult' - the exploiter will let him do things that their parent/carer would not approve of e.g. drinking, staying out late, watching adult films - is often a feature in the early stages of the grooming of boys. As time goes on the relationship is more obviously about sex in exchange for other things - cigarettes, alcohol, clothes, etc. It is the threat of others finding out about what he has done that often keeps the young man trapped in the relationship: 'what will they think of you?', 'you wouldn't want your friends to find out what you've been doing,' etc.

Many of the indicators of risk for young men are the same as those for young women - associating with older people, missing from home, truanting from school, drug/alcohol misuse and self harming behaviour are all common indicators for both sexes. However, for young men there is also a strong link to offending behaviour, with a

large proportion of those identified as at risk of sexual exploitation being involved in low level crime.



Increasingly the use of new technologies is a feature in the sexual exploitation of both sexes and for young men in particular there is a link to gaming websites. Commonly young men are approached online and offered gaming credit in exchange for sexual favours. This 'exchange' may take place in person or via a webcam. Increasingly this is being used as a means of targeting younger males who may not otherwise appear vulnerable, with the subsequent threat of exposure keeping them trapped in the abusive relationship.

While the issue of young men exploring their emerging sexual identity may make some vulnerable to sexual exploitation, it is important to acknowledge that the sexual exploitation of young men is not a homosexual issue - for either the victims

or the abusers - who may be heterosexual, bi-sexual or homosexual. Many young men who are sexually exploited identify as heterosexual and hence are much less likely to make a disclosure or ask for help for fear of being judged.

Trafficking for the purposes of Sexual Exploitation within the UK

Trafficking in human beings is not just transnational - UK nationals can also be victims of **internal trafficking** within the UK. There is increasing evidence of young people, male and female, being moved from town to town for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and the UK Action Plan on Human Trafficking, published in March 2007, recognises this as a form of child trafficking.

A child is any person under 18 years of age, and while a child can be internally trafficked for various reasons, including forced labour, domestic servitude and benefit fraud, within the UK it is the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation that presents the biggest problem.

Section 58 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (SOA) specifies that trafficking within the UK for the purposes of sexual exploitation is an offence punishable by up to 14 years in prison. This legislation has been successfully

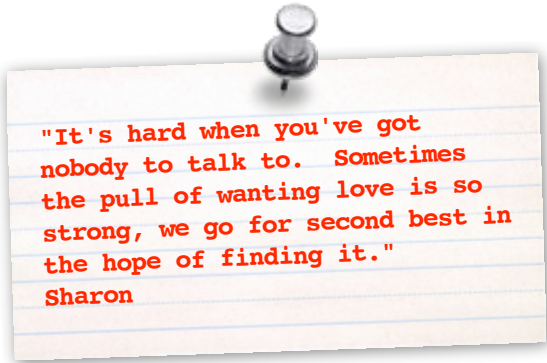
used to secure convictions in a number of cases where there was evidence that a young person had been moved from one location to another. The recognition of internal trafficking applies irrespective of distance travelled, and hence can be applied to movements within the same city.

As with other forms of sexual exploitation, a grooming process is used to engage the young person initially in a relationship with one adult. When the abuser has obtained dominance and control over their victim, they will be taken to other towns and cities, introduced to other groups of men and asked, or forced, to provide sexual favours to these men.

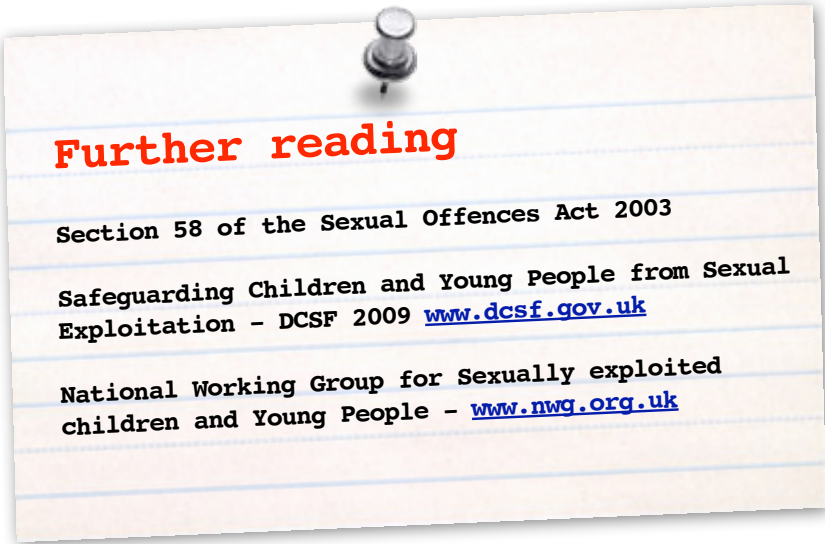
In many cases, the young person will fail to recognise themselves as a victim, the grooming process having created a willing involvement. Regardless of this, the young person is in no position to refuse; they will be in unfamiliar surroundings in a strange town, their family will not know where they are and even if they were able to call the police they would be unable to give a location. The threat of, or use of, extreme violence also serves to ensure compliance.

Frequently a child or young person who is known by services to be at risk of, or involved in sexual exploitation, will go missing regularly and for several days at a time. In these

instances it is likely that they have been taken to other towns or locations as part of the exploitation. Victims of this form of abuse are often passed between groups of men and may also be used to transport and deal illegal drugs. In a number of cases this activity has been identified as part of serious organised crime networks.



"It's hard when you've got nobody to talk to. Sometimes the pull of wanting love is so strong, we go for second best in the hope of finding it."
Sharon



Further reading

Section 58 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003

Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation - DCSF 2009 www.dcsf.gov.uk

National Working Group for Sexually exploited children and Young People - www.nwg.org.uk

Across the UK there are 209 Local Authorities. In October 2009 only 40 of these had any specialist service to meet the needs of this vulnerable group.

(NWG - National Working Group 2009)

Why preventative work is important

Sexual exploitation has been identified as an issue throughout the UK, in both rural and urban areas. Not only does it rob children of their childhood, it can have a serious long term impact on every aspect of their lives. It damages the lives of whole families and carers and can lead to family break up.

It is very difficult to say how many children and young people are being sexually exploited in the UK, both because it is largely a hidden problem that is difficult to identify, and because there is no system for recording cases centrally.

In 2004 it was estimated that up to 5,000 young people were being sexually exploited through prostitution at any one time in the UK (ECPAT 2004, Cause for Concern) and in 2005, Barnardo's estimated that there were 1,000 young people at risk of sexual exploitation in London alone (Harper Z. & Scott S. Meeting the needs of sexually exploited children in London, Barnardo's 2005). It is widely acknowledged that these figures represent only the 'tip of the iceberg.'

The increased use of the internet and other new communication technologies have also opened up new risks, with studies indicating that over half of young people who regularly use the internet have been exposed to online pornography and a third have received unwanted sexual comments via email, chat or instant messaging. Despite this, many young people fail to

acknowledge the risks that these new technologies bring, and are failing to take simple steps to keep themselves safe online.

Increasingly, girls are sending pictures of themselves to boyfriends on mobile phones, a practice known as 'sexting'. This can lead to them being blackmailed at a later date, as it is easy for these photographs to be uploaded onto the internet to be seen by a much wider audience. Distribution of these indecent images is a criminal offence, something young people are often unaware of.



Sexual exploitative experiences can cause young people long term physical, mental and emotional damage and can significantly impact on their ability to make and sustain successful, stable relationships in the future. Such experiences also leave young people vulnerable to a range of other poor outcomes, including:

- Substance misuse
- Unintended pregnancies
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Homelessness
- Anxiety and Depression
- Involvement in criminal justice system
- Victims of Domestic Violence

Research has indicated that over 70% of adults involved in prostitution were sexually exploited as children or teenagers, which highlights the importance of prevention and early intervention to help protect young people. (YWCA 2002 Not a Game: Young Women and Prostitution).

One of the most difficult aspects of the sexual exploitation of children and young people is that the process can be very subtle in the early stages. Abusive adults are not easy to identify and may appear initially as helpful and caring, someone the young person sees, not as a threat, but as a friend. Most young people also believe that:

'sexual exploitation could never happen to me'

By helping young people understand the complex nature of relationships, focussing on the skills and values that will help them progress through adolescence into adulthood, and increasing their awareness of the risk of and damage caused by exploitative relationships, we can help them to lead healthy, positive lives.

Who Can Use This Pack

The Love or Lies? Education pack has been designed primarily for use with young people at school (at KS3 and KS4), and school staff involved in PSHE delivery. However, it can also be used by any practitioner working with young people in a variety of settings.

Teachers

- ◆ PSHE / Citizenship Teachers
- ◆ Head of Year Nine/Ten/Eleven
- ◆ Drama Teachers
- ◆ Religious Studies Teachers
- ◆ Teachers leading Assemblies
- ◆ Pastoral Leads
- ◆ School nurses

Practitioners working with young people:

- ◆ Designated Child Protection Liaison Officers (CPLOs) and their deputies
- ◆ Youth Workers
- ◆ Sexual health practitioners
- ◆ Youth Offending staff

Others:

- ◆ Police
- ◆ Health workers
- ◆ Social workers
- ◆ Voluntary organisations
- ◆ Professionals who train others to work with young people

The pack is divided into two sections:

Exercises for staff

Exercises for young people

All children and young people are potentially at risk of being sexually exploited. Schools have a vital role to play in reducing this risk. By enabling children and young people to explore what makes a safe and healthy relationship, schools can help them to develop the awareness and skills needed to negotiate potential risks, stay safe and seek help if they need it.

The aim of the pack is to:

- Raise the awareness of all aspects of sexual exploitation with all staff who work directly with young people, and improve the skills and confidence of those who deliver Sex and Relationships Education – in particular in relation to the sensitive areas of abuse and sexual exploitation.
- Raise the awareness of young people around sexual exploitation and how to keep themselves safe. It also looks at developing strategies to deal with difficulties in relationships, including those conducted over the

internet via social networking sites, etc.

- Help schools to address the need to re-balance Sex and Relationships education (SRE) so that the relationships aspect receives more attention (as recommended in 'Review of SRE in schools' – Government commissioned report November 2008).

PSHE Curriculum guidelines

The PSHE Framework sets out a structured programme of learning opportunities to help young people lead confident, healthy and responsible lives. It sets out the need for schools to help young people understand and manage responsibly a wide range of relationships as they mature, including the need to 'be aware of exploitation in relationships' (DCSF 1999, The National Curriculum handbook for secondary schools).

The programme of activities contained in the Love or Lies? education pack has been developed to help meet the current national curriculum requirements for PSHE at KS3 and KS4 with particular relevance to the need to develop a healthy safer lifestyle, develop good, respectful relationships with others and develop confidence and responsibility.

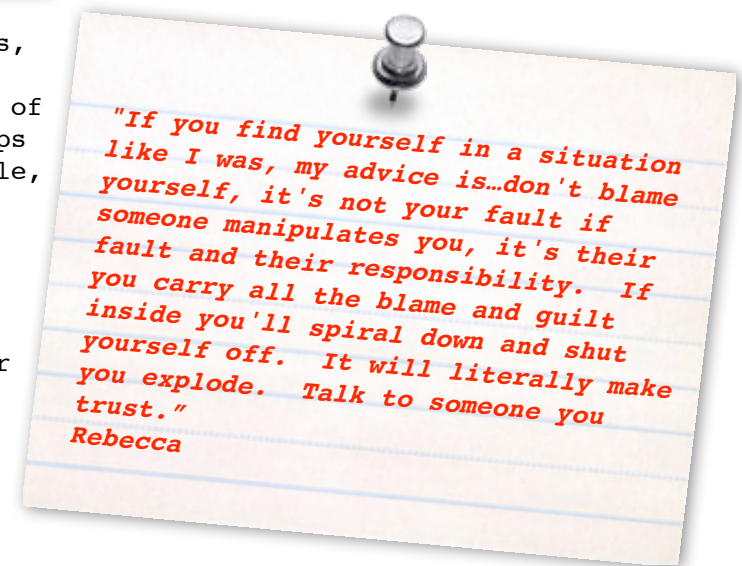
More recently, the Government commissioned Review of Sex and Relationship Education (SRE) in Schools (Nov 2008) highlighted the need for 'a stronger focus on relationships and the skills and values that young people need as they progress through childhood and adolescence into adulthood'. The report also identifies as a key issue the need to 'improve the skills and confidence of those who deliver SRE'.

In its initial response to the Review, the Government accepted the need for a 'rebalancing of SRE programs so that relationships aspects of SRE receive more attention' and has recognised this as a key principle that should underpin future guidance.



With its emphasis on enhancing skills, knowledge and confidence of staff, alongside recognising the importance of a strong and challenging relationships education program for all young people, the Love or Lies? pack is ideally placed to help schools meet the requirements of any future guidance.

For further information, see the Sex Education Forum Fact-sheet 37 (October 2006), and the National Curriculum Handbook for secondary teachers in England - DfEE and QCA (1999).



Suggested use of the pack

Each section has an introduction and approximate timings for all of the exercises within it. These will help staff to plan a programme of sessions and are flexible enough to be mixed and matched to take account of the time available. The following are suggested ways of delivering the pack to young people, depending on the age of the group and the time which might be available.

The 'My Dangerous Loverboy' DVD is a very powerful film which will provoke lively discussions around relationships and trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. It is recommended that it is only used as part of a robust Sex and Relationships programme such as the one described above, and should not be a 'stand alone' resource. Facilitators are advised to view the DVD and Teachers' Notes before using with a group.

KS3

Six 30/40 minute sessions (perhaps over six weeks):

- 1) The Relationship Grid and 'Happy Ever After' exercise
- 2) Pressure Points
- 3) "No Because..."
- 4) "Knowing You...Knowing Me"
- 5) Agony Aunt + extension exercise

KS4

Five 30/40 minute sessions:

- 1) Happy Ever After' Exercise
- 2) How Risky?
- 3) A Good Night Out
- 4) I thought my friend's buddy was my buddy..."
- 5) Leanne's or Liam's diary/My Dangerous Loverboy DVD and Teachers' Notes

KS4

Four 50/60 minute sessions:

- 1) The Relationship Grid + "Happy Ever After"
- 2) Soap Stories and 'No, Because...'
- 3) "Knowing You...Knowing Me" and "I thought my friend's mate was my mate..."
- 4) Leanne's or Liam's diary/ My Dangerous Loverboy DVD and Teachers' Notes

Training materials for staff

Introduction and Facilitators Notes

The following exercises can be used as part of an INSET Day or as part of a training session, and are a useful introduction to the topic for all staff.

The Risks and Indicators (30 minutes) exercise helps practitioners to look at issues around sexual exploitation and how to spot the signs that indicate a young person may be at risk of, or involved in, sexual exploitation.

Anyone who has regular contact with children is in a good position to notice changes in behaviour and physical signs which may indicate involvement in sexual exploitation, but parents, carers, teachers, and youth workers are among those particularly well placed to do so. They should also be able to recognise where children are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and may need targeted measures to prevent abuse.

The earlier that sexual exploitation, or the risk of sexual exploitation, can be identified, the more likely it is that harm to a young person can be minimised or prevented.

The indicators identified in this exercise are recognised key indicators linked with cases of sexual exploitation but should not be taken as proof of involvement or as predictive of future involvement. However, where these indicators of risk are identified the involved practitioner should seek further advice on how to proceed.



This exercise could be included as part of a training day and will help to raise awareness of the issues with all staff, not just those who might be working directly with vulnerable young people.

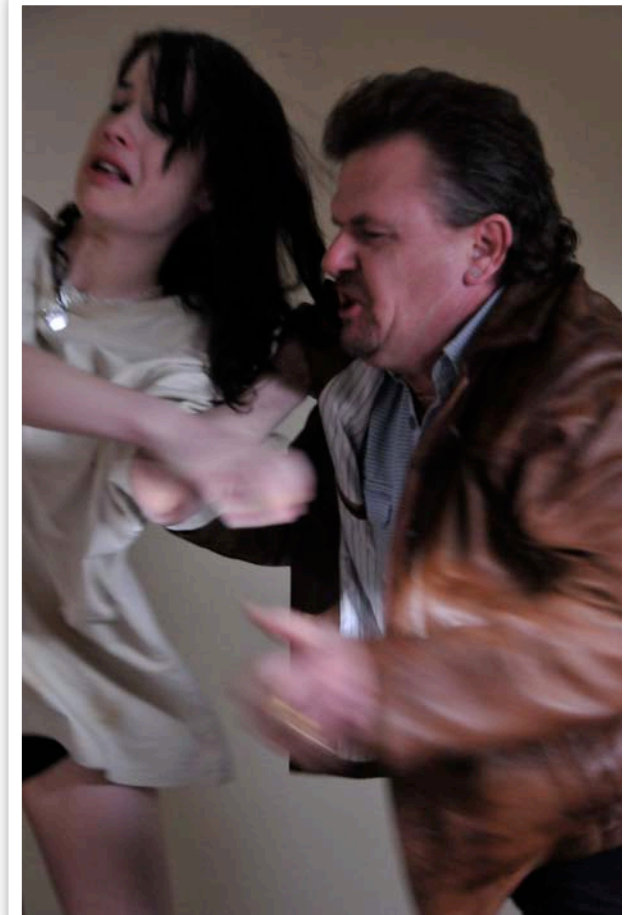
The Sexual Exploitation Quiz (15 minutes) can be used to introduce the topic of sexual exploitation and raise awareness of both the risk to young people and the support services available. It can be done easily in a staff meeting, or included as part of a broader training day.

The 'My Dangerous Loverboy' DVD and Teachers' Notes [60-90mins] raises awareness of the grooming process and the internal trafficking of young people for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Designed primarily for use with young people as part of a planned sex and relationships programme, it is also a very valuable training tool to be used with any practitioner working with young people. It should always be viewed by staff before showing to pupils, and it is important for young people to know there is support in school if they have been affected by the disturbing issues it raises.

Sexual exploitation quiz

1. Approximately what percentage of adults involved in prostitution were sexually exploited as teenagers?
a) 50% b) 70% c) 30%
2. What is the conviction rate for sexual offences?
a) 10 b) 20% c) 5%
3. How many young people are thought to be exploited through prostitution in the UK?
a) 5,000 b) 2,000 c) 10,000
4. What is the female to male ratio of those who are sexually exploited?
a) 4:1 b) 3:1 c) 5:1
5. What are the key signs, or 'Indicators of Risk' of sexual exploitation that a young person might display?
6. What percentage of women reported that they had experienced physical force by a partner or former partner at some time since age 16?
a) 19% b) 10% c) 27%
7. On average, what percentage of domestic violence charges are withdrawn by the complainant before the case gets to court?
a) 18% b) 58% c) 98%
8. In surveys carried out by schools in the UK, what percentage of young people thought their parents knew what they were accessing on line?
9. What percentage of their parents thought they knew what their children were accessing on line?
10. How many children have been safeguarded through the work of CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection) in the past 4 years?



Sexual exploitation quiz - answers

1. What percentage of adults involved in prostitution were sexually exploited as teenagers?

Answer: 70%. Many people are surprised that this figure is so high and it highlights the importance of preventative work.

2. What is the conviction rate for sexual offences?

Answer: 5%. Factors impacting on the low conviction rate include: lack of a formal complaint from the young person, who is often too frightened to come forward or has a misplaced sense of loyalty to the perpetrator; their credibility as a witness can be called into question owing to their lifestyle; witness intimidation and lack of protection; little police resource for this area of work and gathering evidence and securing a conviction in these cases is very time consuming.

3. How many young people are thought to be exploited through prostitution in the UK?

Answer: 5,000. This is an estimate as the sexual exploitation of young people remains largely a hidden problem. Many local authorities do not have a specific Sexual Exploitation service and hence accurate data is hard to obtain – the true figure is likely to be much higher.

(5,000 was the figure quoted in the 2004 report 'Cause for Concern' by ECPAT).

4. What is the female to male ratio of those who are sexually exploited?

Answer: 4:1. However the sexual exploitation of boys and young men is even more of a hidden problem due to stigma, prejudice and sometimes the assumption that boys involved in selling sex are more in control of the situation and are therefore less likely to be seen as victims.

5. What are the key signs, or 'Indicators of Risk', of sexual exploitation that a young person might display?

Answer: The four main indicators are: episodes of running away or going missing, associating with older people, not attending school and not mixing/engaging with peers/ family/key workers. Other risk indicators include: unexplained money or presents, regularly seen in different cars, homelessness, peer involvement, drug/alcohol misuse, excessive and secretive use of social networking sites on the internet.

6. What percentage of women reported that they had experienced physical force by a partner or former partner at some time since age 16?

Answer: a) 19% - 1 in 5 women and 1 in 10 men reported that they had experienced physical force by a partner or former partner at some time since age 16. (Coleman, K. et al (2007)). BUT the real figure is higher, as domestic violence is still regarded as a 'hidden' crime. Domestic violence includes not just physical and sexual violence but also jealousy and possessiveness, isolating from family and friends, instructing what to wear, what to think, who to see, etc. It is estimated that 33% of women experience domestic violence in their lifetime. Both domestic violence and sexual exploitation are about power and control and trap victims in a cycle of fear and dependency.

7. On average, what percentage of domestic violence charges are withdrawn by the complainant before the case gets to court?

Answer: c) 98% On average a woman is assaulted 35 times before she seeks help. In Britain, 2 women die every week as a result of domestic violence. One incident of domestic violence is reported to the police every minute.

8. In surveys of secondary schools in the UK, what percentage of young people thought their parents knew what they were accessing on line?

Answer: around 30%

9. What percentage of those parents thought they knew what their children were accessing on line?

Answer: around 70%

The use of mobile phones and the internet has raised serious concerns in schools and colleges throughout the UK. For example, sexual images of children have been circulated on mobile phones in school – sometimes generated by young people themselves. In some cases those images have made their way onto the internet. Some young people have arranged to meet 'friends' they've only spoken to online – in some cases they've gone to meet people alone.

CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection) have materials and DVDs which can be downloaded for use in schools for staff who have been CEOP trained. See www.thinkuknow.co.uk for more information.

10. How many children have been safeguarded through the work of CEOP in the past 4 years?

Answer: 624

CEOP is part of UK police. In particular, they work to protect and safeguard children and young people's online experiences and reduce the risks associated with new technologies. The number of children safeguarded from abuse through the work of CEOP has doubled in the past year bringing the total number since the organisation was launched in 2006 to 624.

Since its launch on 12th July 2010, the ClickCEOP application in Facebook has been downloaded over 55,000 times which will give users a direct link to advice, help and the ability to report a problem to the Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre if they are worried about someone's behaviour towards them online.



Signs and indicators exercise

AIM: To introduce staff to the key signs and indicators that a young person may be at risk of sexual exploitation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES: Staff will know what the key signs and indicators are and have had an opportunity to discuss some of the issues around sexual exploitation/unhealthy relationships.

YOU WILL NEED: The '**signs and indicators**' cards – one set per group

TIME: 30 minutes

OUTLINE: Arrange into small groups of 3 or 4. Give each group a set of cards and ask them to decide which they consider to be the four main indicators of sexual exploitation.

Allow the groups 10 minutes to agree on their four. Then either join two groups together to ask them to look at each other's cards and discuss any differences, or simply ask each group to feed back and facilitate a group discussion.

While they may all indicate risk, the **main indicators are: Going missing, associating with older people, not attending school and breaking away from family and friends.** These are most commonly seen together in sexual exploitation cases.

Points to raise in discussion include:

- What is meant by 'missing'? A young person can be classed as missing if their whereabouts are unknown or cannot be confirmed.
- Regularly going missing is often the strongest indicator of risk. In a survey conducted by Barnardos in 2009 of the 609 young people they were supporting at that time, 55% went missing on a regular basis.
- Most young people are secretive and what is meant by 'dressing inappropriately'?
- What counts as 'excessive condoms'?
- The importance of the protective factor of strong friendship groups.
- Perpetrators prey on those who appear most vulnerable and being absent from school sends out strong negative messages.
- Older males associating with young girls can often be involved in sexual exploitation.

Ensure that staff know where to obtain help and advice if they consider a young person is at risk – see the Appendix for useful websites and contacts.

Signs and indicators cards (photocopy this page)

<p>UNEXPLAINED MONEY AND/OR PRESENTS</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>INAPPROPRIATELY DRESSED</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>
<p>REGULARLY SEEN IN DIFFERENT CARS</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>EXPERIMENTING WITH DRUGS / ALCOHOL</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>ASSOCIATING WITH OLDER PEOPLE</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>
<p>NOT MIXING/ENGAGING WITH PEERS AND KEY WORKERS</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>SECRETIVE</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>GOING MISSING</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>
<p>EXCESSIVE CONDOMS</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>BREAKING AWAY FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>	<p>GOING ON THE INTERNET LATE AT NIGHT</p> <p>www.mydangerousloverboy.com</p>

Useful agencies and contacts

The following websites contain information about national organisations, networks and resources relating to children and young people at risk of, or affected by, sexual exploitation and their parents or carers.

Barnardo's

Barnardo's is one of the leading providers of specialist sexual exploitation services to children and young people across the UK. Barnardo's website is a rich source of resources and information relating to child sexual exploitation and trafficking
www.barnardos.org

Childline

Provides a 24 hour telephone helpline for children and young people. Website features help and advice on bullying
www.childline.org.uk

The Children's Society

The Children's Society is one of the leading providers of specialist missing and sexual exploitation services to children and young people across the UK.
www.thechildrenssociety.org

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre is part of UK police, and is dedicated to protecting children from sexual abuse wherever they may be. In particular, they work to protect and safeguard children and young people's online experiences and reduce the risks associated with new technologies.
www.ceop.gov.uk

Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line (CTAIL)

The NSPCC National Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line (CTAIL) is a service for anyone with concerns about human trafficking. Offering advice and information; presentations and case consultancy to professionals; gather information and data to gain a wider understanding of the causes of and issues around trafficking and work in collaboration nationally and internationally to prevent abuse from trafficking for children and young people.
www.nspcc.org.uk/ctail

NSPCC Inform

Child protection resources for professionals working to safeguard children
www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform

Coalition for the Removal of Pimping (CROP)

CROP is a national charity offering advice and support to parents and carers whose children have been targeted and groomed into sexual exploitation. They provide confidential and non-judgemental telephone advice, one to one support, self help groups, and parents support groups. Open referral system.
www.cropuk.org.uk

ECPAT UK

ECPAT UK stands for End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. ECPAT are a leading children's rights organisation campaigning against the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the UK and on its international aspects. Their website also contains links to a range of research published by ECPAT
www.ecpat.org.uk

Sex Education Forum

The Sex Education Forum is the national authority on Sex and Relationships Education and represents a collaboration of 47 organisations.
www.ncb.org.uk/sef

International Centre for the Study of Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Young People

The centre, based at the University of Bedfordshire aims to develop an international dialogue between academics, practitioners and policy makers about problems associated with the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and young people.
www.beds.ac.uk/research/iasr/intcent

NWG - National Working Group

UK wide network of practitioners, policy makers and researchers working with children and young people at risk of, or involved in, sexual exploitation. Website provides details of sexual exploitation projects throughout the UK
www.nwg.org.uk

ThinkUknow

CEOP's Thinkuknow education programme provides information, advice and free resources for professionals, parents and young people aimed at ensuring children and young people stay safe online.
www.thinkuknow.co.uk

The Railway Children

Railway Children was launched, to stop the abuse of children living alone and at risk on the streets, through early intervention.
www.railwaychildren.org.uk

UK Human Trafficking Centre

The United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre (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.
www.ukhtc.org

LOVE OR LIES? FREE LESSON PLAN and Training Materials for Staff evaluation form

Which exercise have you just done?

What did you learn from doing this exercise?

What was good about it?

Any other comments you would like to make?

What was not so good?

How could it be improved?

Thank you for completing this form – your feedback is very helpful to us. Please send completed forms to

Eyes Open CIC,
C/o QUBA
Belgravia House,
115 Rockingham Street,
Sheffield,
S1 4EB

Alternatively email us at info@eyesopen.org.uk

Notes

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www.mydangerousloverboy.com

This is a dedicated website with the aim of using creativity and imagination to raise awareness of the sexual exploitation and trafficking of young people. We have links through to a number of social media sites, such as facebook, flickr and YouTube where the music video is proving very popular and the audience is growing daily.

We are particularly keen for schools or youth groups who feel inspired to respond creatively to the campaign to get in touch through the website and we will find a way to showcase your work whether photography, posters, film, pop videos or music. For example, posters produced as part of Love or Lies? workshops could be promoted online. Feel free to contribute to the facebook page and encourage young people to engage with the campaign!

Eyes Open Training and Consultancy Services

Training and Consultancy services are available, designed and delivered by our professional staff with many years of 'in the field' experience:

Training on how to use the Love or Lies? pack;

Awareness Raising Sessions for Young People in schools and other settings;

Training and Consultancy for Managers and Frontline Practitioners.

Please fill in the contact form at www.mydangerousloverboy.com giving us an outline of your requirements and we will contact you to discuss these in detail.

My Dangerous Loverboy