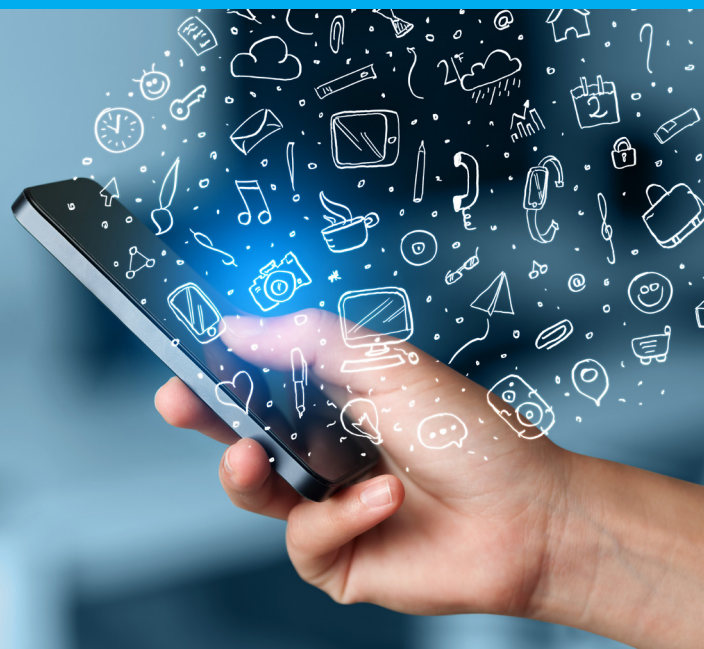


THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The moment you send an image, you lose control of it. Others can save it, share it and change it.
- If you receive an image, do not send it on. Think about the consequences for the other person and yourself.
- Trust your gut instinct. If someone asks you for an image, stop and think.
- If you have shared an image, tell a trusted adult.



WHERE TO GO FOR HELP AND ADVICE:

childline

ONLINE, ON THE PHONE, ANYTIME
childline.org.uk | 0800 1111



YEAR 8
Sexting

HELP AND ADVICE

WHAT IS SEXTING?

- Sexting is the use of technology to share personal sexual content;
- This could include texts and / or partial nudity right up to sexual images or videos.



WHY DO PEOPLE DO IT?

- Wanting to fit in;
- To get attention;
- They think it will make people like them;
- Some find it difficult to say no, especially if the person is persistent or threatening;
- They think they are in a trusting relationship.

A STUDY FOUND THAT UP TO 88% OF SELF-GENERATED SEXUAL IMAGES OF YOUNG PEOPLE HAD BEEN UPLOADED TO A DIFFERENT LOCATION FROM ITS ORIGINAL SOURCE.

THE LAW



THE LAWS AROUND INDECENT (SEXUAL) IMAGES OF CHILDREN WERE CREATED TO PROTECT YOUNG PEOPLE. A CHILD IS SOMEONE UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS OLD.

- Inciting a child to commit a sexual act – asking a child for a sexual image.
- Generating an indecent image of a child – taking or creating a sexual image of a child (this includes selfies).
- Possessing an indecent image of a child – having the image e.g. on a phone, printed copy.
- Distributing an indecent image of a child – sending or sharing a sexual image.
- Sextortion – blackmail, when someone is threatened to send money or more images.

IF YOU THINK THIS IS HAPPENING TO SOMEONE, PLEASE REPORT IT.