## Online Safeguarding Issues for LGBT Young People



## Blessing or a Curse?





# Finding our Tribe





- 42% are bullied online
- 33% are sexually harassed online
- LGBT youth spend more time online
- 73% are more honest online
- 50% have at least one close friend online
- 62% use the internet to connect with other LGBT people
- 1 in 10 disclosed their identity to someone online
- 1 in 4 were more out online than in person

- 2 in 5 have met up with someone they met online
- 3 in 10 met someone who was older
- 1 in 5 did not tell anyone they were meeting up
- 2 in 5 have sent or received sexual, naked or semi-naked photos to a person they talked to online





# What makes a young person vulnerable to exploit?





#### Gemma Watts, 21

Posed as a 16yr old boy on social media to engage young girls in online and face to face sexual relationships, encouraging them to swap intimate photos

Also developed relationships with some of the girls' families

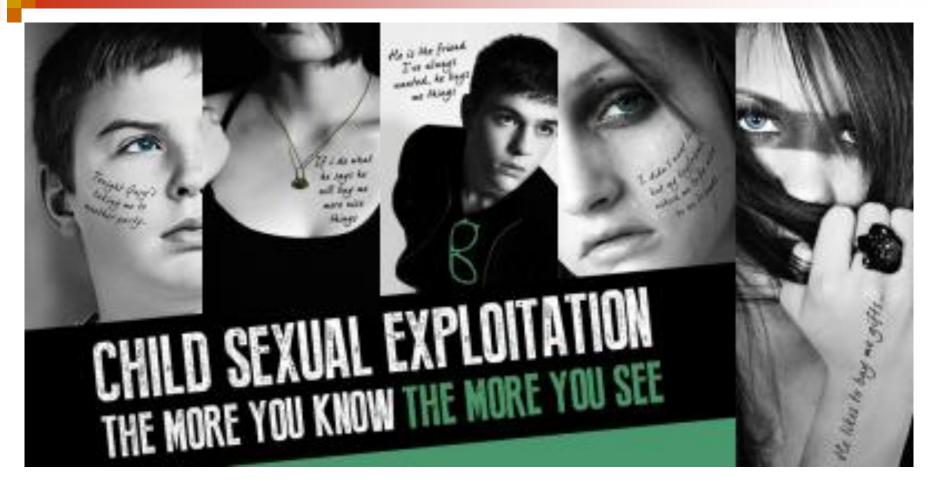
Believed to have sexually assaulted up to 50 girls

## All young people are potentially at risk!

• 15 is the peak age

### Additional vulnerabilities:

- Living in care
- Living with disabilities
- Experiencing bereavement
- Being marginalised
- Family rejection
- Being homeless
- Loneliness



Potential signs...

Secrecy
Jumpy/ frightened/ angry
Unexplained gifts
Changes in mood or behaviour

Spending more time online Spending more time on their phone

Being upset/ withdrawn Missing from home or school



- To recognise potential risk we must be open to the understanding the diversity of gender and sexual identity
- Use open, neutral language or phrase questions to encompass a range of possible responses
- Help young people understand healthy relationships
- Create a safe and trusting relationship so they can talk to you
- Teach them boundaries, respect and how to say NO

#### If they disclose

- Listen
- Assure it's right to tell you
- Assure it isn't their fault
- Take them seriously
- Explain what you will do
- Report what you have learned as soon as possible





#### **Impact**

- Physical and mental pain
- Education
- Family relationships
- Friendships
- How they view others

This may be short and long term...





#### **Impact**

- Anxiety and depression
- Low self-esteem
- Nightmares
- Attachment problems
- STIs
- Isolation
- Self-harm
- Guilt
- Shame
- Drugs
- Alcohol
- Eating disorders
- Offending
- NEET
- Negative future relationships
- Increased risk of further/ other violence

#### Remember

- Be aware of your own misconceptions and assumptions
- Review your safeguarding policy and risk assessment to ensure it encompasses LGBT young peoples' experiences

#### Report

- Local child protection services
- The police
- CEOP (child exploitation & online protection command)



#### Links

https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/how-to-spot-child-sexual-exploitation/ https://www.youngstonewall.org.uk/system/files/staying\_safe\_online\_guide.pdf https://www.csepoliceandprevention.org.uk/sites/default/files/cse\_guidance\_lgb tq.pdf

https://www.glsen.org/news/out-online-experiences-lgbt-youth-internet https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/curriculum-andresources/resources/disrespect-nobody-teaching-resources-preventing https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/schools/making-senserelationships/

https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/professionals/guidance/relationships-and-sexeducation-and-health-education-statutory-guidance/





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