If you have any concerns that a child you know might be a victim of child sexual exploitation report it to West Yorkshire Police by calling 101 or you can call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111.

- A significantly older ‘boyfriend’ or ‘friend’ or lots of new friends.
- Spending excessive amount of time online and becoming increasingly secretive about time spent online.
- Sudden involvement in criminal behaviour or increased offending.
- Sexual health problems.

Know the signs...

**Boyfriend**
- Caring
- Jealous
- Possessive
- Controlling
- Violent
- Rapist
- Pimp

**IN AN EMERGENCY**
ALWAYS CALL 999 FOR POLICE
NON-EMERGENCIES
Deaf or speech impaired - Textphone 07786 200 200 - Text Relay 18001 101

www.westyorkshire.police.uk/cse
Sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse in which a young person is manipulated or forced into taking part in a sexual act often in return for attention, affection, money, drugs, alcohol or accommodation.

The child might think that their abuser is their friend or boyfriend but the abuser might physically or verbally threaten them and be violent towards them. They will control and manipulate them and try to isolate them from friends and family.

In organised sexual exploitation young people are passed through networks where they are forced into sexual activity with a number of men. This often takes place at ‘sex parties’ and the young people may be used to recruit others into the network.

Child sexual exploitation is a type of child sexual abuse.

Any young person could become a victim, whether a boy or a girl.

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

If you have concerns ring 101 or Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111.

Child Sexual Exploitation is child rape.

Know the signs

Even something that seems like normal teenage behaviour could be a sign that a child is being sexually exploited. Some of the visible signs include:

- Regularly missing from home or school and staying out all night.
- A sudden change in behaviour - becoming aggressive and disruptive or quiet and withdrawn.
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions such as clothes, jewellery, mobile phones or money that can’t be accounted for.
- Increase in mobile phone use or secretive use.
- Appearing to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Being picked up or dropped off in cars by unknown adults.
- No longer interested in school or usual friends.