

REMEMBER

- Youth often feel embarrassed and think they have to deal with online situations alone. If no one asks, they will probably not initiate the conversation.
- A deep desire to be liked, and an underdeveloped capacity to self-regulate impulsive behaviour and think about consequences can open the door to unanticipated harm
- Over half of teens who receive an online sexual image of a peer share it with more than one person; 60% of teens who have sent nude images felt pressured to do so.
- If a teen is sending sexual images of themselves or a peer, they are distributing child pornography. This is a crime.
- . We need to invite young people into the better and truer story about what relationships are about from God's perspective. Young people need to know that they were made to be agents of healing and hope in the lives of others rather than objects to be used and controlled. (Ephesians 2:10)



- •Teens tend to imitate their peers as they navigate their emerging identities. Sharing sexual messages, photos and videos ("sexting") is a disturbingly common way of experimenting with being noticed and affirmed. 40% of teens have either sent or received a "sext" by the age of 13; 40% of girls who are involved in sexting say that they do it as a joke; 34% do it to feel grown-up or sexy.
- •15% of teens who have sent or posted nude images sent them to people they met on the internet. Online sexual luring is growing exponentially. The regret and harm that follow can't be measured.
- •75% of those posting self-generated sexual images ("nudes") on the internet are 11-13 year-olds, with 80% of those being girls. This is known as self-exploitation and is increasing at alarming rates.
- •Online sexual exploitation also happens when a predator who may be a peer or a stranger uses manipulation, coercion or blackmail to get a youth to take and share sexual photos/videos of themselves, or to perform sexual acts over a webcam. This is often followed by the threat that the image will be shared, forcing the youth to generate more images for the exploiter. This is called sextortion.





RESPOND

- Start the conversation. Situations can escalate quickly but if the conversation has already begun, it may be easier for them to ask for help.
- •Ask them what they know. Invite them to help you better understand their world don't simply dump information on them. "Would you tell me about sexting and people your age?" "What do you know about online sexual exploitation or sextortion?"
- •Talk about red flags. Love bombing (excessive attention/adoration/flattery when the relationship is just forming), being pursued online by an interested stranger, repeated pressuring, threats to withdraw affection if sexual requests aren't met, promises of gifts ... If they were making a list to help protect their friends, what red flags would they add?
- •Develop a measuring stick. Healthy and unhealthy relationships look different. Especially if the youth has been exposed to porn, they may hold harmful expectations of what is ok in a relationship. Help them create a list of what a good relationship looks like.
- •Practice responses. Thinking in advance about a reply can be incredibly helpful. Remind the youth to never comply with threats even if they fear humiliation because it will just get worse. Instead they can contact you or needhelpnow.ca to help them figure out what to do next.
- •Unmask the plan. Youth are told by exploiters that since live streamed videos and photos will disappear in seconds from certain apps, there's no lasting image therefore no risk. That's not true. Exploiters simply take a screenshot or video, grabbing the image to do with what they choose.
- •Follow up. If they have been part of a self/peer exploitation incident watch carefully for harassment at school and despair afterward. This can be a dangerous time for a youth and they need to be reminded that they are more than this one story.



RESOURCES

For links to further resources, tools, and info for this topic, scan the QR code or visit

resourcesjsl.org



