

## Language Guide for Practitioners - Supporting children and young people who may be at risk of exploitation



of those people, the imbalance of

The child(ren) have an existing peer

The child(ren) feel under threat / have

been groomed or coerced into being in

control

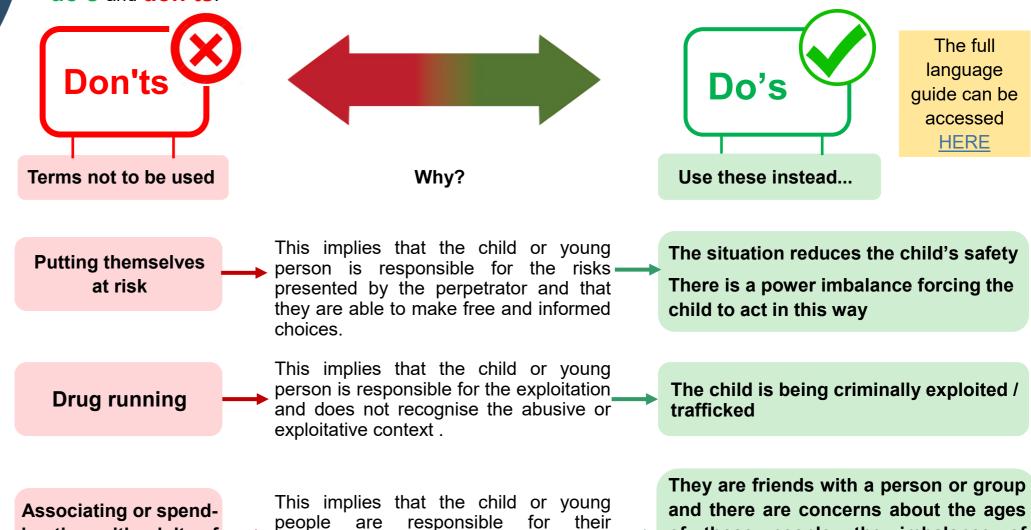
power / coercion /

exploitation / offending

network in this location

this neighbourhood/location

Professionals need to think about the language they use when working with children and young people who experience harm outside of their home environment. Our spoken and recorded language should always recognise and be responsive to trauma resulting from the harm children/young people have experienced. If support services don't make these considerations, this may contribute to the continuing victimisation of children and young people and prevent young people and those that care for them from accessing the right help at the right time for them. Here are some do's and don'ts:



exploitation and have the capacity to

This implies that the child or young

exploitation they experience in a •

location. It does not recognise abusive

or exploitative context or their right to be

in the location without experiencing

responsible

for

make a free and informed choice.

people are

harm.

## Top Tips - Remember...

- The child is not responsible for the risks presented by the perpetrator.
- The child or young person is not responsible for and cannot consent to the abuse / exploitation they suffer.
- The child is not choosing this lifestyle or situation, they have been groomed and / or their vulnerabilities have been exploited. There is likely some imbalance of power and control.

ing time with adults of-

concern

Despite the risk s/he

continues to return

to the location

All language used to describe the situation for the child and the concerns of professionals should keep these consideration at the heart.