



SAFEGUARDING YOUNG PEOPLE

An Introduction

blhairdressing
the real alternative to college

Aims of the Session

TO GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF SAFEGUARDING YOURSELF AND OTHERS.



Objectives of the Session

On completion of the session you will be able to:

- ✓ Understand your 'Learning Entitlement': Every Child Matters key priority areas
- ✓ Understand how BLHT will support you in providing a safe environment to learn
- ✓ Be aware of your role and responsibilities to others (H&S / commitment to training / supporting each other)
- ✓ Safeguarding and its importance in society today.

Learner Entitlement: Every Child Matters

- The Government's aim is for every child, whatever their background or their circumstances, to have the support they need to:
- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic well-being
- BLHT response: see Learner Entitlement Booklet and posters around the centre

Range of Safeguarding

- Being protected from harm and neglect, maltreatment, violence, sexual exploitation, accidental injury, death, bullying and discrimination, crime and anti-social behaviour in and out of school,
- Have security and stability and are cared for.
- E-Learning: using 'appropriate' websites. Being aware of the dangers of social networking sites and the consequences of meeting people by yourself (recent murder of Darlington girl found in a farmers field in Sedgefield. She met a man through facebook and agreed to meet him— Nov 2009)

Activity 1

- Spend 2-3 minutes discussing in groups examples of situations when people do not feel safe or are being threatened?
- Write down your thoughts and ideas giving examples.
- For example:

Being bullied – how would you feel?

Why do you think people become bullies?

- Give Feedback to your group

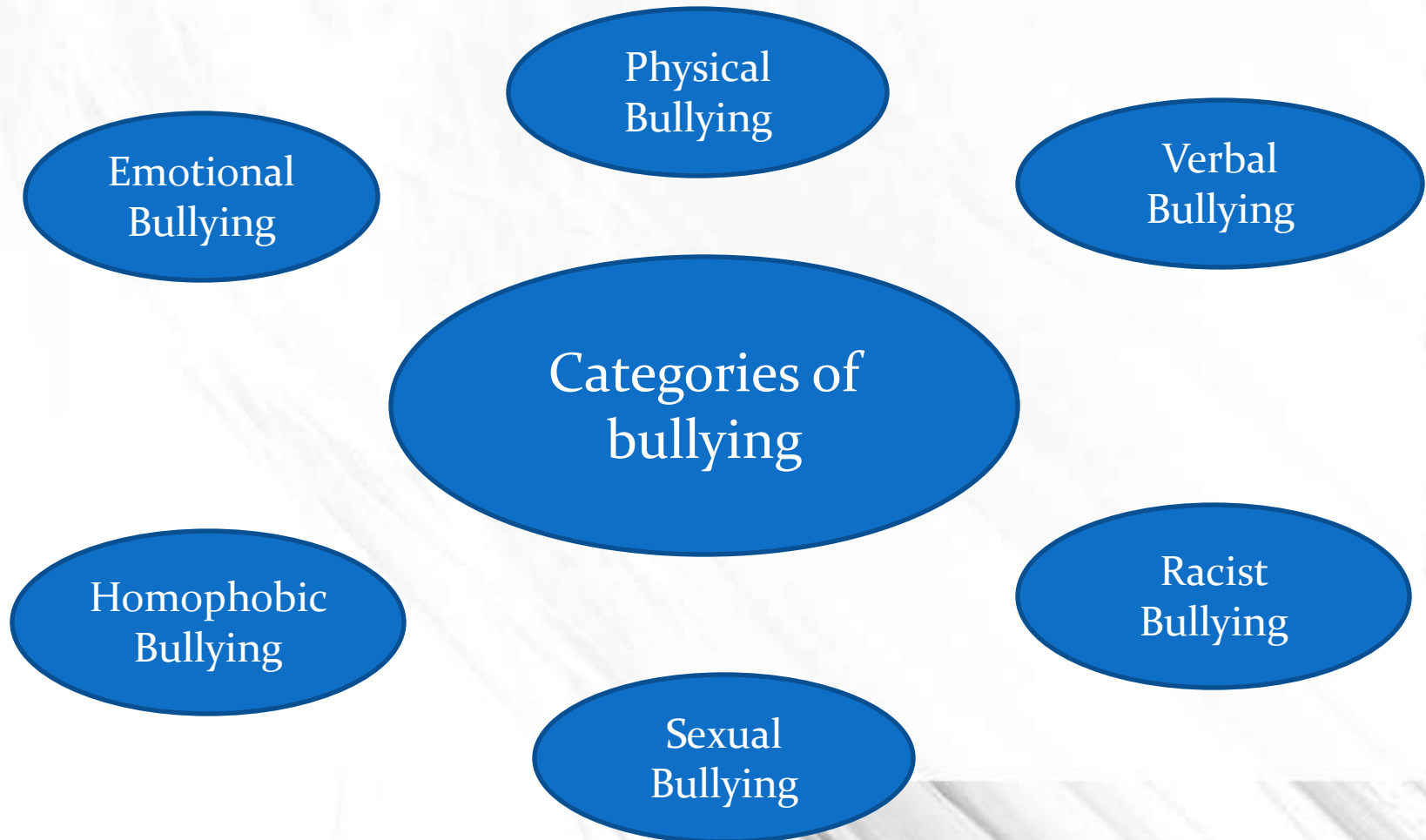
- Abuse can take on a variety of forms. Recently the Government announced that they want to crack down on “Cyber Bullying” whether this is done by text messaging or by the use of the internet.
- In the past a person was only subject to abuse either at home, school or work etc. and when they moved out of that location they had some rest but with cyber bullying it can carry on for 24 hours per day.
- A recent case in The Sun newspaper (dated 22.8.09) reported a case of a cyber bullying via Facebook and she was jailed for 3 months!!!! (Case study laminated available in your centre)
- Another case, a young girl committed suicide because of this (Nov 2009)

Types of Abuse

There are 4 main types of abuse

- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect

The 6 categories of bullying



- Emotional Bullying- is the most common type and can involve not speaking to and excluding someone (sending someone to Coventry), tormenting, ridicule, humiliation
- Physical bullying- can include pushing, hitting , kicking, pinching and other forms of violence or threats
- Verbal bullying- includes name calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours and persistent teasing
- Racist Bullying- Can involve racial taunts, writing graffiti, gestures
- Sexual Bullying- involves unwanted physical contact or abusive comments
- Homophobic Bullying – involves hostile or offensive actions against lesbians, gay males or bisexuals or those thought to be lesbian, gay or bisexual.

Child Abuse Statements

Group Activity

State whether the provided statements are true or are a myth. Answers will appear underneath.



Child Abuse Myths

Myth – children / young people are usually abused by strangers

Fact – Most children / young people are abused by adults who they know and trust.

Myth – Women do not sexually abuse children / young people.

Fact – although the overwhelming majority of child abusers are male, in around 5-10% of cases, the abuse is by a woman.

Myth – Some cultures believe that child abuse is acceptable.

Fact – Child abuse is unacceptable in all cultures.

Myth – Disabled children/young people are less likely to become victims of abuse

Fact – Disabled Children/young people are more likely to be abused.

Myth – Children/young people often lie about abuse

Fact – Children/young people rarely lie about abuse.

Myth – Child abusers have deprived backgrounds and are below average intelligence.

Fact – Abusers come from a wide range of social and intellectual backgrounds and may be well liked and respected members of the community.

Myth – Children / young people are always safe in groups.

Fact – This is not always true.

Myth – Children/young people abused by their parents are always taken into care.

Fact – Children / young people are cared for within the family home where possible.

Abusive Relationships in Teens

- Teen dating abuse occurs at surprising rates; one in five teens who have been in a serious relationship report being hit, slapped or pushed by a partner.
- Dating abuse can happen to anyone, at any age, no matter what race or religion they are, and no matter what their level of education or economical background. Dating abuse also occurs in same-sex relationships.



- It isn't an argument every once in a while, or a bad mood after a bad day. Dating abuse (or "relationship abuse") is a pattern of controlling behaviour that someone uses against a girlfriend or boyfriend.
- Abuse can cause injury and even death, but it doesn't have to be physical. It can include verbal and emotional abuse—constant insults, isolation from family and friends, name calling, controlling what someone wears—and it can also include sexual abuse.
- Does your boyfriend or girlfriend:

Signs of dating abuse

Does one person in the relationship

- **Act jealous or possessive?**
- **Put the other person down or criticize them?**
- **Try to control where he or she goes, what they wear or what they do?**
- **Text excessively?**
- **Blame them for the hurtful things they say and do?**
- **Threaten to kill or hurt themselves if the partner leaves them?**
- **Try to stop them from seeing or talking to friends and family?**
- **Try to force them to have sex before they're ready?**
- **Hit, slap, push or kick?**



Activity 2

- A recent study conducted by Liz Claiborne Inc. & Teenage Research Unlimited found that alarming numbers of teens experience and accept abusive behaviour in dating relationships. Many teens also feel physically and sexually threatened. While these statistics might surprise (or even scare) you, it's worth being aware of them;
- In your group see if you can match the statistics.
- TUTOR – Give out activity sheet2

Teen date abuse statistics

- **1 in 5 teens** - who have been in a serious relationship report being hit, slapped or pushed by a partner.
- **1 in 3 girls** - who have been in a serious relationship say they've been concerned about being physically hurt by their partner.
- **1 in 4 teens** - who have been in a serious relationship say their boyfriend or girlfriend has tried to prevent them from spending time with friends or family; the same number have been pressured to only spend time with their partner.
- **1 in 3 girls** -between the ages of 16 and 18 say sex is expected for people their age if they're in a relationship; half of teen girls who have experienced sexual pressure report they are afraid the relationship would break up if they did not give in.
- **Nearly 1 in 4 girls**- who have been in a relationship (23 percent) reported going further sexually than they wanted as a result of pressure.

What to do if you suspect abuse or feel you are being abused...

- Speak to either your salon manager or school tutor
- Speak to BL Hairdressing tutor or centre manager
- Speak to your parent or guardian
- You can also see our website for details of specialist referral agencies for direct contact numbers/websites to different organisations.
- www.blhairdressing.co.uk 'Click on Contacts'

**Always protect
yourself!**

