Aggravated incidents involve criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation, sending or possession of youth-produced sexual images.

Adult offenders attempt to develop relationships by grooming teenagers, in criminal sex offences even without the added element of youth-produced images. Victims may be family friends, relatives, community members or contacted via the Internet. The youth-produced sexual images may be solicited by adult offenders.

Youth Only: Intent to Harm cases that arise from interpersonal conflict such as break-ups and fights among friends; involve criminal or abusive conduct such as blackmail, threats or deception; or involve sexual abuse or exploitation by young people.

Youth Only: Reckless Misuse No intent to harm but images are taken or sent without the knowing or willing participation of the young person who is pictured. In these cases, pictures are taken or sent thoughtlessly or recklessly and a victim may have been harmed as a result.

Experimental incidents involve the creation and sending of youth-produced sexual images, with no adult involvement, no apparent intent to harm or reckless misuse.

Romantic episodes in which young people in ongoing relationships make images for themselves or each other, and images were not intended to be distributed beyond the pair.

Sexual Attention Seeking in which images are made and sent between or among young people who were not known to be romantic partners, or where one young person takes pictures and sends them to many others or posts them online.

Other Cases that do not appear to have aggravating elements, like adult involvement, malicious motives or reckless misuse, but also do not fit into the Romantic or Attention Seeking sub-types. These involve either young people who take pictures of themselves for themselves (no evidence of any sending or sharing or intent to do so) or pre-adolescent children (age 9 or younger) who did not appear to have sexual motives. [Source: Sexting in schools and colleges(UKCCIS)]
Annex G

Flowchart for responding to incidents

Considerations – risk assessment
- Vulnerability of the child
- Coercion
- How shared and where
- Impact on children
- Age of the children
(For more information see Annex A)

Initial disclosure
This could come from a pupil directly, a parent, a pupil's friend.

Initial review with safeguarding team
At this initial stage the safeguarding team review the information and consider the 5 points for immediate referral. They make an initial decision about whether the incident can be dealt with in house. (For more information see page 11)

Risk assessment/Dealing with the incident
Consider the risk of harm and at any point if there are 'causes for concern' you can refer back to police/social care. (For more information refer to page 12 and Annex A)

Management in school
Ensure parents are informed and the incident recorded following all child protection and safeguarding procedures. (For more information see page 14)

5 points for referral:
1. Adult involvement
2. Coercion or blackmail
3. Extreme or violent
4. Under 13
5. Immediate risk of harm
(For more information refer to section 2)

Police/social care/MASH referral
Refer to your local arrangements for dealing with incidents and contact local services.
(For more information refer to page 15)