

This session will look at



What makes things more likely to go wrong

A couple of activities to make decisions about and discuss.



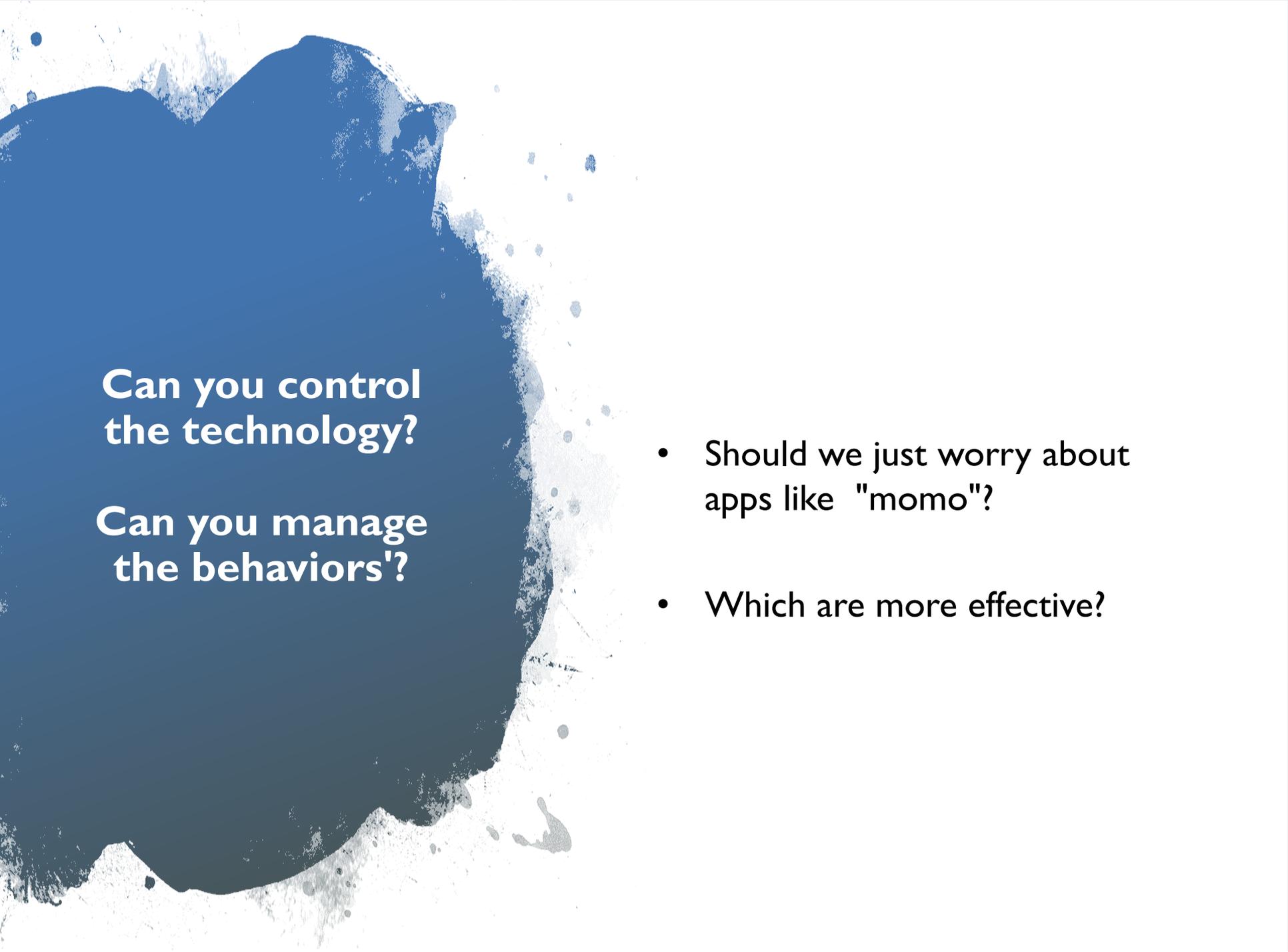
Short Stats



1 in 4 children have experienced something upsetting on a social networking site.

Around 1 in 8 young people have been bullied on social media

In 2017, the Internet Watch Foundation identified over 78,000 URLs containing child sexual abuse images



**Can you control
the technology?**

**Can you manage
the behaviors'?**

- Should we just worry about apps like "momo"?
- Which are more effective?

Think "The Three C's" of inappropriate

- Contact
- Conduct
- Content



Problems with inappropriate contact

- Grooming
- Coercion into harmful behaviour
- Loss of data - hacking

Problems with inappropriate conduct

- Sexting
- Physical wellbeing – lack of sleep
- Cyberbullying

Problems with inappropriate content

- Access to inappropriate material /extremist material
- 'Pro life' material

Scenario I



You notice that your child has to school with lots of new and expensive looking clothes. They have new trainers; a coat and you hear them telling their friends about the new mobile phone they've got.

What are the danger signs?

What could you do?

Where can you report?



Scenario II

**You hear children talking about the new Fortnite game at home.
You hear your child tell another child that the people they play
online with, have asked the child where she lives and how old she is.**

**What would you do?
Where could you report this?**



Scenario III

You notice that there is a sudden change in your child's behaviour – they are spending longer on their devices than usual, and hide the screen when you try to see. They are using devices in their own room with the door shut.

What are the danger signs?

What could you do?

Where can you report?



Places to go for help

- NSPCC Share Aware
- CEOP referral
- Safer Internet Centre
- Common sense Media for reviews by parents

Radicalisation and Extremism

What do these terms mean?

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and respect and tolerance for different faiths and beliefs. Extremism also includes calls for the death of members of our armed forces. (Source: Counter Extremism Strategy, October 2015)

How does the online world relate to these dangers?

Social media and other online channels e.g. chatrooms, instants messaging etc. can be used by extremists as a way of communication, as well as a way of researching people who may be vulnerable and easily influenced. Extremists often use these sites because they are harder to monitor and they can hide their identity. Extremists can also use the **Dark Web** to communicate. This is a part of the World Wide Web which is hidden and difficult to access or monitor.

Reporting

If you are at all concerned that you or a child in your care has been exposed to extremist views, it is vital that you tell someone straight away. Report immediately to the designated person, for example the Principal and Safeguarding Lead so that the correct steps are taken from the outset. If a child makes a disclosure about this topic you must follow normal school procedures for reporting disclosures.

Need more information?

Educate Against Hate is a website designed to provide further training and support to parents and professionals working with children. <http://educateagainsthate.com/>



Grooming

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

Children and young people can be groomed online or face-to-face, by a stranger or by someone they know - for example a family member, friend or professional.

Groomers may be male or female and they could be any age.

Sometimes children don't realise they've been groomed or abused, and think that the person is their boyfriend or girlfriend.

Online grooming

Groomers may go to a social network used by young people and pretend to be one of them.

They might attempt to gain trust by using fake profile pictures, pretending to have similar interests, offering gifts and saying nice things to the child.

Once they have the child's trust, the child is vulnerable to being exploited or abused.

Some may try to set up a meeting or even blackmail the child by threatening to share the pictures videos with the child's family and friends.

Further information

Read Leslie's story - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/fighting-for-childhood/childrens-stories-about-abuse/leslies-story/>

CEOP have created a web page with further information

<https://www.internetmatters.org/issues/online-grooming/>

IF YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS REGARDING THE SAFETY OF A CHILD YOU MUST REPORT IT TO A MEMBER OF YOUR SAFEGUARDING TEAM.



CEOP Website



Leslie's story

The Dark Web



What is the Dark Web?

The Dark Web refers to websites that are publically visible, but hide the IP addresses of the servers that run them.

These sites can be accessed online by anyone using the correct programs, but not through a search engine like Google or Bing.

Why are they a cause for concern?

Because they are hidden, the dark web contains a range of illegal and dangerous content such as the buying and selling of drugs.

Because they are secret, there is a risk that children could be enticed into communicating with someone who could cause them harm.

What can I do about this issue?

Listen to what children talk about at school – If children are making reference to works like “Dark Web”, or “Shadow Web”, Contact a member of your child protection team or the principal of the school.

Encourage children to use safe search engines such as www.kidrex.org .These can be used at school or at home, and have a greater level of transparency and filtering.