

SMC SAFEGUARDING UPDATE



OCTOBER 2021

ST MARY'S
COLLEGE

ONLINE SAFETY

What the research tells us:

- 9 out of 10 of 10-15 year olds go online every day
- Half of 5-15 year olds use social media rising to 87% of 12 – 15 year olds
- Most popular sites are Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook and Tik Tok
- 1 in 6, 10 – 15 year olds have spoken to a stranger on line
- 1 in 10, 13 – 15 year olds have viewed sexual messages online
- 1 in 5, 10 – 15 year olds in England and Wales have experienced cyber bullying

GUIDANCE

Keeping Children Safe In Education 2021:

All staff need to access training on online safety

Ofsted:

- Ofsted will ask teachers and students about what is being done about online safety.
- Schools should create a safe environment in which online harms are not tolerated.
- Schools should have a culture of safeguarding that includes online safety.

KEY MESSAGES

LANYARDS

Lanyards must be worn at all times when you are on the school site.

NATIONAL ONLINE SAFETY

All staff need to complete the Safeguarding course by Friday 22nd October.

DUTY

All staff must be in their set locations with their high visability jackets on and engaging with students.



safeguarding@smchull.org

UNDERSTANDING ONLINE RISKS – UNSAFE COMMUNICATION

Online relationships

Connection between people who have met on the internet and may know each other this way.

Fake profiles

Profiles that are created to trick or deceive. They can be made to lure a child into an offline sexual relationship, persuade them to send money, gifts or requesting sexual images.

Online bullying

As the internet is available 24/7 this can make children feel like bullying is inescapable and seriously affected how they behave in real life.

Online grooming

A person building a connection with a child online with the internet to sexually abuse or exploit them. Vulnerable children are more likely to be targeted as they are more likely to be manipulated. Groomers often look to transition the abuse offline and either engage in sexual abuse or exploitation.

Signs to look out for:

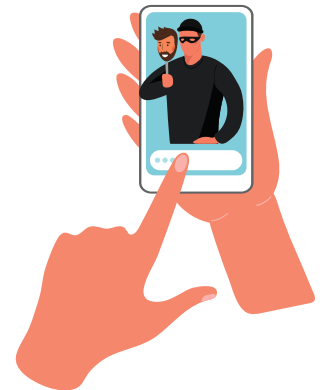
A child who is experiencing abuse online may:

- spend much more or much less time than usual online, texting, gaming or using social media
- be withdrawn, upset or outraged after using the internet or texting
- be secretive about who they're talking to and what they're doing online or on their mobile phone
- have lots of new phone numbers, texts or e-mail addresses on their mobile phone, laptop or tablet.

Responding to cases of online abuse

When responding to cases of online abuse, it's important to understand the impact it can have on a young person's wellbeing. They should:

- listen calmly to what the child has to say
- remember that the young person may be embarrassed and/or ashamed
- be non-judgmental and make sure the child knows that abuse is never their fault.



SUPPORT:

- [NATIONALONLINESAFETY.COM](https://www.nationalonlinesafety.com) TRAINING AND ADVICE FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS
- [HTTPS://WWW.THINKUKNOW.CO.UK/](https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/) THINKUKNOW IS THE EDUCATION PROGRAMME FROM NCA-CEOP, A UK ORGANISATION WHICH PROTECTS CHILDREN BOTH ONLINE AND OFFLINE.
- [HTTPS://WWW.CEOP.POLICE.UK/SAFETY-CENTRE/](https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/) TO REPORT AND RECEIVE ADVICE ONLINE ABUSE
- [HTTPS://WWW.CHILDLINE.ORG.UK/](https://www.childline.org.uk/) 24/7 SUPPORT
- [HTTPS://WWW.KOOTH.COM/](https://www.kooth.com/) MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING SUPPORT
- [HTTPS://GIVEUSASHOUT.ORG/](https://giveusashout.org/) SHOUT 24/7 MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT



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