

SAFEGUARDING NEWSLETTER

Easter 2021

Coronavirus: domestic abuse

The domestic abuse charity Refuge says that between April 2020 and February 2021 there was a 61% increase in contacts to their helpline. 72% of people supported were women experiencing abuse and Refuge's helpline team helped women with information about their rights and options, including online child contact, 56,000 times.

Ask for ANI scheme

Victims of domestic abuse can access support from thousands of pharmacies across the UK by asking for ANI (action needed immediately). A trained pharmacist will offer the chance to go to a private space to talk to see if they need help from the police or charitable services.

HELPLINE

Refuge 24 hour National
Domestic Abuse Helpline:

0808 2000 247

Mens Advice Line:

0808 801 0327

Online Abuse



Facebook owned apps are responsible for 52% of online child sex abuse crimes a recent NSPCC survey has discovered.

Facebook plans to proceed with end-to-end encryption meaning that any communications sent by a device are kept secret. This will prevent the police from identifying and disrupting child abusers because end-to-end encryption effectively acts as a shield that keeps online abuse hidden.

The Office for National Statistics recently revealed that in three quarters of cases where a child has been approached by a person they don't know online, strangers made contact via direct message.

The Government needs to give Ofcom the power to take early and meaningful action against firms who put children at risk this way.

Help make this happen and protect children from online abuse by supporting the NSPCC Wild West Web campaign and contact your MP:

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/support-us/campaigns/wild-west-web/>

Helping everyone to report harmful content online



Threats



Impersonation



Bullying and Harassment



Self-harm or Suicide Content



Online Abuse



Violent Content



Unwanted Sexual Advances



Pornographic Content

The UK Safer Internet Centre

exists to enable people to report harmful content on the internet.

Their aim is to empower anyone who has come across harmful content online to report it by providing up to date information on community standards and direct links to the correct reporting facilities across multiple platforms.

<https://reportharmfulcontent.com>

It has identified 8 types of harm most likely to violate the terms of use on online platforms:

Threats

Impersonation

Bullying or Harassment

Self-harm or suicide

Online abuse

Violent content

Unwanted sexual advances

Pornographic content

56

56% of 11-16 year olds have seen explicit material online

1/3

One-third of British children 12-15 have encountered sexist, racist or discriminatory content online

1 in 10

One in ten children aged 8-11 who go online have seen something nasty or worrying online

Make sure your child knows not to share personal information like their phone number or email address online and if they need to provide this or similar information to sign up for a service tell them to check with you first.

As children may go online to widen their group of friends, set some boundaries when it comes to new friends online.

Advise them to use secure and legal sites to download music and games to avoid experiencing the risks associated with streaming content from unauthorised sites. Check attachments and pop-ups for viruses before they click or download.

Learn about it: Teach your child some simple rules

Encourage them to only talk to real-life friends or family on social media sites and in chatrooms.

Show them how to use privacy settings wherever they exist to keep their information private - remember that the default on many sites is set to public.

Advise them not to arrange to meet with people in real life that they've only talked with online without talking to you about it and getting your support.

Make sure they know not to post things online that they wouldn't want you to see