Teacher's Notes

An increasing issue that has developed over the past 5 years is the number of issues that are social media related, from fall outs in friendships to indecent or inappropriate messages being sent.

This lesson addresses that issue and hopes to make students more aware of the consequences linked to using social media and sexting.



Year 7 MY Curriculum

Online safety and sexting laws

Objective: learn about safety online and laws linked to sexting.

Outcomes:

- Explain the risks and benefits of meeting people online and how those relationships differ to those established offline
- Explain the consequences of sharing explicit images, including the legal, emotional and social effects

Identify safe and unsafe online relationship behaviours

Sexting

What is sexting?

In groups/pairs, can you define the term 'sexting'?

Write your definition in your books.

i swear i won't show anyone

your friends lol

i promise



ever???

Extra challenge!

The word 'sexting' is a portmanteau - can you explain what that means? Can you think of any other examples?

your friends lol

i swear i won't show anyone

i promise

ever????

Sexting - Self assess

What is sexting?

Sexting is when someone shares sexual, naked or semi naked images, or videos of themselves, or others. This also includes sexually explicit messages.

They can be sent using mobiles, tablets, laptops etc.

Sexting can also be known as: "Trading nudes,

Extra challenge!

The word 'sexting' is a portmanteau - can you explain what that means? Can you think of any other examples?

Portmanteaus are two words that are combined to make another . So sex and texting = sexting.

Other examples:

Other examples:
Brunch (breakfast and lunch), Brexit (Britain and exit)



Rules

Respect privacy. We can discuss examples but do not use names or descriptions that identify anyone, including ourselves.

Listen to others. It is okay to disagree with each other, but we should listen properly before making assumptions or deciding how to respond. When disagreeing, challenge the statement not the person.

No judgement. We can explore beliefs and misunderstandings about a topic without fear of being judged.

Choose level of participation. Everyone has the right to choose not to answer a question or join discussion. We never put anyone 'on the spot' (no personal questions or pressure to answer).

Task 1:



Read through the statements and put them in an order.

You can decide what that order is (for example, your "own personal priorities" or order of "most safe"- it's up to you)

EXTENSION:

Can you think of any other rules that would be good to add to the ones here?

- 1) Don't post any personal information online like your address, school, email address or mobile number.
- 4) Remember that not everyone online is who they say they are.
- 2) Think carefully before posting pictures or videos of yourself. Once you've put a picture of yourself online most people can see it and may be able to download it; it's not just yours anymore.

- 3) Don't meet up with people you've met online. Speak to your parent or carer about people suggesting you do.
- 5) If you see something online that makes you feel uncomfortable, worried or unsafe: press the report button, leave the website, turn off your computer if you want to and tell a trusted adult immediately.

Task 1: Which of these 'staying safe online rules' is the most important?

Explain why you have chosen that answer.

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- 4) Remember that not everyone online is who they say they are.
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- 2) Think carefully before posting pictures or videos of yourself. Once you've put a picture of yourself online most people can see it and may be able to download it; it's not just yours anymore.
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Examples of Sexting Offences under the Law of England & Wales

Protection of Children Act 1978
Section 1

It is an offence to take or permit to be taken, or make, any indecent photo or pseudo photo, of a child, or distribute or show such, or have in his possession with a view to their being distributed or shown by him or advertise indecent photos.

Criminal Justice Act 1988 Section 160

It is an offence to have any indecent photo, or pseudo photo, of a child in his possession unless he had legitimate reason; he had not seen the photograph; or photograph had been sent without his request, and he did not keep it for an unreasonable time.

Communications
Act 2003
Section 127

It is an offence to send a message which is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character. Criminal Justice Act 2015 Section 33

It is an offence to disclose private sexual photographs or films without consent of an individual who appears in them and with intent to cause that individual distress.

Additional offences

- Harassment: Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (PHA) as amended Section 2 –
 "causing alarm or distress" includes harassment & repeated attempts to impose
 unwanted communications & contact upon a victim. Can include harassment by more
 than one defendant against more than one victim.
- Stalking: Section 2A (3) of PHA 1997 following a person, watching or spying on them or
 forcing contact with victim through any means including social media. Effect on victim
 is to curtail victim's freedom, leaving them feeling that they constantly have to be
 careful. Course of conduct.
- Upskirting: Section 67A of Sexual Offences Act 2003 taking non-consensual photographs under a person's skirt or kilt.

Consequences

If you are found to be in possession of any indecent images of yourself, or someone under 18, the following may happen to you:

Placed on the sex offenders register

Given a prison sentence





Information goes on record

- This can impact your ability to get certain jobs
- This can prevent you from travelling to certain countries (America for example.)

Why do some people get involved with sexting?

There are lots of reasons why a young person may choose to send a naked or semi naked image/video to someone else.

- ☐ They join in because they think that 'everyone else is doing it'
- ☐ It boosts their self-esteem
- ☐ They see it as a way to flirt with others and test their sexual identity
- ☐ They use it to explore their sexual feelings
- ☐ It gets attention and connects with new people on social media
- ☐ They find it hard to say no if someone asks them to send an explicit video particularly if the person asking keeps putting pressure on

How many of these reasons did you come up with?

Task 2: Watch the video and answer the following questions in your books.





Q1. How could this affect Alex in the future?



Q2. What did Katie do wrong?



Q3. Which of the people in the video did something illegal?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z1n9Jly3CQ8&t=3s - Video manual link: NSPCC willy

Where can I get help?

The school safeguarding team are staff that are on hand to assist with any issues.

Your form tutor, or a member of staff in school are all available to speak to, although the safeguarding team would need to be informed.

Your parents/carer or guardians are also people you should speak to.

Any trusted adult in your family.





Plenary - Just a minute!

Below are our 4 main lines of enquiry for today's lesson. You have 60 seconds to tell your partner some of the answers. Swap - your partner then has 60 seconds to tell you more and to try to avoid repetition (not so easy!)

- 1- What is sexting?
- 2- Why do people do it?
- 3- What are the risks?
- 4- How do I keep myself safe?

