

PSHE
Year 10
Spring 1: **Snagged**

Key vocabulary:

Grooming – Action of a paedophile preparing a child for a meeting

County Lines – Gangs using young people to carry and sell drugs
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation) Type of sexual abuse

Extremism – Having very strong views not in line with the government or general population

Controlling behaviours

- Checking your phone and controlling who you talk to
- Telling you what to wear and how to dress
- Telling you where you can and can't go
- Pressuring you to send a nude selfie
- Pressuring you to commit crime
- Pressuring you to have sex
- Being physically violent



Taking, possessing and sharing naked images of Young People under 18 are all criminal offences (even if they are photos of yourself).

Anyone who shares these pictures is breaking the law.

Police are unlikely to prosecute a young person for taking a picture but if someone was blackmailing them, sharing pictures without consent or forcing someone to take or share a picture this might lead to police action.

Remember – it's easy to lie online, so unless you've met someone face to face, you could be talking to anyone.

- **How do I look?** We've been told by abusers that they look for young people who use a sexy username, post sexy pictures or talk about sex online. Think about how your online profile makes you appear to others.
- **Keep your private stuff private.** Don't share personal information like your phone number, address or school with someone you've only met online. If you're not sure about whether to share information with someone, ask yourself, what do they need it for?
- **Are they really a 'friend of a friend'?** Are they who they say they are? It's easy for someone to post fake photos, stream a fake video over webcam, or learn about you and your friends from information online. If they're a 'friend of a friend', ask your friend if they've met them in the real world.
- **Just between us?** Anything you share with a stranger online you've lost control of. If you send naked pictures of yourself or do embarrassing things on webcam, they could do share it anywhere, with anyone, even your family. Remember, it's illegal to take or share 'indecent' images of anyone under 18, even if you're the person in the pictures.
- **Checking in and meeting up.** Lots of popular social networks and apps enable you to share your location or chat to people in your area. It is never a good idea to share your location or meet up with someone you've only met online. But if you do decide to meet up, stay safe by meeting in a public place and taking a trusted adult with you.

- Talk to an adult you trust, like a parent, carer, teacher or youth worker. If you don't want to speak to someone you know there are organisations who can help.
- If anyone tries to get you to do things you don't want to do, you should talk to someone you trust or report to **CEOP**
- You won't be in trouble, whatever may have happened
- People who abuse can be very clever at making young people feel guilty about what has happened. They do this to stop you getting help. Remember, a real friend will never pressure you into doing anything you don't want to do or make you feel guilty when you've done nothing wrong.
- Whatever happens, you can always get help. If you don't want to talk to someone you know you can contact Childline or report to **CEOP**
- You can find sources of support at the back of your booklets

- Mix and match the terms in your booklets**
- **Cuckooing**
The taking over of a vulnerable person's home to use and sell illegal drugs from for a short period of time. The individual may have a mental/physical illness or may be promised free drugs in exchange for their house. The vulnerable person may also be sexually and physically abused throughout this process.
 - **Going Country**
This is the most popular term that describes county lines activity. It can also mean the act of traveling to another city/town to deliver drugs or money.
 - **Trap House**
A building used as a base from where drugs are sold (or sometimes manufactured). These houses usually are occupied by someone (usually adult drug users but sometimes young people are forced to stay in trap houses)
 - **Trapping**
The act of selling drugs. Trapping can refer to the act of moving drugs from one town to another or the act of selling drugs in one location
 - **Debt Slavery**
When a young person is forced to work in order to pay off a debt.



Young people join gangs for lots of different reasons. Some of these include:

- fitting in with friends and other gang members
- having the same interests as other people, like sports or music
- feeling respected and important
- to be protected from bullying or from other gangs
- making money from crime or drugs
- gaining status and feeling powerful.

Hanging out with your friends can be a good way to get to know each other and share hobbies and interests. But it can become dangerous if you join a gang that does illegal things like theft or gun and knife crime.

Behaviour	Maximum Criminal Consequence
Threatening behaviour e.g. credible death threats, stalking	Up to 10 years in Prison
Trolling – the trend of anonymously seeking to provoke outrage by posting insults and abuse online	Up to 6 months in prison Up to £5000 fine Or both
Blackmail including revenge porn	Up to 14 years in prison
Cyberbullying – name calling, nasty comments including on content uploaded by people on YouTube	Up to 6 months in prison Up to £5000 fine Or both If the messages are racially or religiously targeted the penalty can increase to up to two years in prison, a fine or both
Grooming online	Up to 14 years in prison (note if offender is under 18 the penalty is up to 5 years)
Fake profiles	Up to 10 years in prison Up to £5000 fine Or Both
Hacking accounts	Up to 5 years in prison Up to £5000 fine Or Both
Tagging photos with defamatory or negative comments	Up to 6 months in prison, a fine or both

The Law

At the end of the film we hear a police siren. Let's look now at the law and the consequences of abusive online behaviours

The following is a list of eight abusive online behaviours as identified by young people:

1. Threatening behaviour e.g. credible death threats, stalking
2. Trolling – the trend of anonymously seeking to provoke outrage by posting insults and abuse online
3. Blackmail including revenge porn
4. Cyberbullying – name calling, nasty comments including on content uploaded by people on YouTube
5. Grooming online
6. Fake profiles
7. Hacking accounts
8. Tagging photos with defamatory or negative comments



In pairs can you rank these behaviours from most to least offensive



Consequences



If you have a criminal record you might not be:

- accepted into a university, college or higher education
- able to get a job, internship or do work experience
- allowed to travel to some countries, like the USA
- It's important to think about your future and how being in a gang can affect your life

If you want to report a crime or talk about something illegal that has happened, you can call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111. You can also contact a counsellor at any time.

Signposting

More information, help and support on any of the issues covered in this unit can be found at:

- <https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>
- <https://www.gangline.com/>
- <https://www.childline.org.uk/>



Google's 'Good to Know' guide ([google.co.uk/goodtoknow](https://www.google.co.uk/goodtoknow/))
Get Safe Online ([getsafeonline.org](https://www.getsafeonline.org/))
Cyberstreetwise ([cyberstreetwise.com](https://www.cyberstreetwise.com/))

Being in a gang isn't against the law. But being involved with illegal activities (that some gangs do) could be an offence.

You could go to prison or end up with a criminal record if you're involved with:

- gun and knife crime
- violence or harassment
- turf wars or postcode wars
- carrying, using or selling drugs
- theft or other illegal activities
- rape and sexual assault

