



Safer Schools Lesson Plan – Image Sharing Upper Secondary



Crib notes

Aim of the lesson:

This lesson looks at sexting – what it is, what the law is and how we should respond to it. The PowerPoint presents pupils with scenarios which will allow for pupil-led discussion around image sharing/sexting. The extended task focuses on pupils reflecting on how easily an image can be shared.

Teacher's Notes:

Here's the bit where we give you some key information so you can seem even smarter in the eyes of your pupils.

- 39% of teens and 59% of young adults have sexted at least once. Therefore, it is an issue which we need to address.
- If a child takes or sends an indecent image of themselves, they are technically breaking the law. However, the police aim to sensibly deal with crime related to this issue. They do not aim to prosecute children for an error of judgement. We must reassure children that the police will simply want to support them and keep them safe.



Lesson plan

Resources:

Image Sharing PowerPoint, 4 balls of string.

Learning objectives:

- Understand sexting and the law.
- Deepen our knowledge of what to do/who to speak to if we are worried.
- Learn more about the dangers of sharing images.
- Reflect on how easily an image can be shared.



Teaching:

Slide 1: Title page

Slide 2: According to Childline...(all stats are from Childline's 2018-19 annual review)

This slide is used to highlight how prevalent issues around sex are for younger children. Share the following statistics from the slide with the class.

- 45% of all sessions related to mental and emotional health. (Discuss how mental/emotional health can be linked to image sharing – how they view themselves, relationships)
- Sex & sexual health is the #1 message board topic.
- Over 20,000 counselling sessions on sexual health, relationships and sexual abuse.

Slide 3: Learning Objectives

Slide 4: Sexting

Ask the pupils:

Have you heard of the term sexting before?

What other words have you heard used?

Slide 5: Sexting and the law

Remind pupils that the law is there to protect them.

- Indecent images of someone under 18 are illegal to send, have or receive (this includes indecent images of yourself if under 18).
- However, the law is there to protect young people. If you have seen or shared an indecent image, report it straight away.

Quick reporting = quick solution

Slide 6: What they can do if you see or share an indecent image

Remind them who they can talk to. Focus on the importance of early intervention.

- The quicker an image is reported, the easier it is for internet platforms and the police to take the image offline and stop it being shared.
- Speak to a trusted adult. They will know who to speak to and how to help you.
- Speak to Childline, either online or on the phone (0800 1111).

Slide 7: Things to remember

- Sending an image of yourself means it can be shared with others.
- Always talk to a trusted adult or to Childline if you are worried.
- Platforms like Twitter, Facebook and Google can remove images and prevent them spreading further.
- Sexting can lead to online bullying, grooming or emotional stress.



Slide 8: Scenario 1 (play animation to class)

Context: Tom (17) makes a friend on Instagram. He finds her really attractive and they begin flirting. They had never met in real life. The only image he has ever seen of her is her Instagram pictures. She asks him to share an image of his body. Tom sends it as he wants to impress her. Once she receives the message, she tells Tom that she is going to share the indecent image of him on social media unless he pays her to stop.

Slide 9: contains hidden slide with Scenario 1 transcript

Ask pupils how they would help their friend in this situation.

Remind them that this is called sextortion (when someone is extorted in order to behave sexually).

This is illegal.

They need to report it straight away.

Speak to a trusted adult.

Slide 10: Scenario 2

Samantha (16) met Jack (19) online. They flirted and got on quite well. After talking for two weeks, they decided to meet in person.

Samantha has been on a date with Jack. They both enjoyed the date. It is getting quite late and Samantha goes home. As she gets back to her bedroom she receives a Snapchat message from Jack.

"Great date babe" – Jack

"Yeah... Had top banter didn't we?"

"For sure... We should probs finish off the date then?"

"What you mean?"

"I mean send me (peach emoji)"

"No. Don't ruin it."

"Go on. You was flirting all night. You know you wanna"

As her friend, Samantha texts you for advice. Ask pupils how they would help their friend in this situation.

- Dangers of meeting people who they have only met online.
- Importance of consent.

Note the ages of Samantha and Jack. Is she the age of consent? Is it legal for Jack to ask / receive images of Samantha?