cyber

CONSCIOUS YOUTH BEHAVIOURS IN EMERGING REALITIES

Non-formal education practices:

Grooming & Fake Identities

R2 CYBER TOOLKIT

#7	**Kayleigh's Love Story**
Threat(s)	Grooming & Fake Identities on Social Media
	Digital grooming involves the strategic establishment of deceptive online relationships by adults with minors, primarily for exploitative purposes, often sexual. This process systematically exploits the digital anonymity and extensive connectivity afforded by various platforms, including social media, to manipulate and exploit young individuals. Concurrently, the phenomenon of utilising fake identities on social media exacerbates this issue. It allows for the creation or adoption of fabricated personas, facilitating a wide array of malicious activities. These range from furthering grooming endeavours to evading accountability and engaging in anonymous interactions that can compromise the safety and privacy of participants.
Typology	*Group discussions and debates*
Duration	45 minutes – 1 hour
Modality	*In-presence [classroom setting]*
Aim	To help learners understand what grooming means and how it might be used. To help raise awareness of potential risks, especially grooming, when using communication technologies including mobile devices. To help learners to reflect on their own behaviours. To empower learners so that they are able to prevent themselves from getting into risky situations online.
Learning Objectives	• To be able to understand the various types of online relationships that can occur from online communication • To be able to define the terms predator, grooming process, and willing participant • To understand the implications of the grooming process and willing participation in risky online behaviour
Trainee profile	Age 15-17 years
n° participants	Ideally up to 20 participants, or students of a maximum of one class.
Materials	Notebook, data projector, papers, stationery, film Kayleigh's Love Story - Movie duration is 05:30 minutes, source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WsbYHI-rZOE
Preparation	Grooming refers to actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, in order to lower the child's inhibitions in preparation for child sexual abuse. Child grooming is also used to lure children into sexual exploitation such as child prostitution or the production of child sexual abuse images. A victim of abuse made the point that "a paedophile will be the nicest person that a teenager can ever meet online".This chilling declaration is true and this is why it is so important that young people stop and think, and talk to someone if they have any concerns. It is also important that friends look out for each other and report any concerns or changes in behaviour to a trusted adult. It is important to watch the video(s) in full before showing it to pupils. Preparation of the teacher before the activity Grooming is a criminal activity whose aim is to use psychological manipulation to coax personal data from the victim, induce false confidence and lure them to a personal

	meeting, where physical violence, sexual abuse, abuse of the victim for child prostitution, production of child pornography, etc. usually occur. Because the establishment of contacts takes place most often in the environment of the Internet, mobile phones and other related technologies, it is a type of cyberbullying. The term cyber-grooming (sometimes also as cyber grooming, child grooming) appears very often. Cyber-grooming is most often used in the environment of chats, internet dating sites, instant messengers (for example ICQ, Skype) or on social networks. It is most common in the field of instant messengers (56%) and social networks (11.6%). [2] But it can also occur on many other sites, especially those aimed at underage users. Psychological manipulation usually takes place over a long period of time, from several months to several years. The victims are most often users aged 11-17, who spend more time on the Internet than others, with low self-esteem, etc. The attacker can then be more or less anyone. Individual stages of the attack can be found in annex 1.
Implementation	1. Introduction (10 minutes): At this age of children, the most appropriate way to engage them with grooming is to reinforce the message that they cannot always know the person they are talking to when they are online. However, it is important to recognize that predators are becoming increasingly open with young people; they may not lie about who they are, how old they are or even what they are looking for. They are skilled at manipulating situations in order to persuade young people to have a relationship with them. This may be done over different periods of time, but the important thing is that children and young people will often feel that they can trust this person. Sexualized behaviour is usually encouraged before the predator will move on to blackmail the young person. This is a complex area and the key message has to be that children and young people should act on their instincts and tell someone if something doesn't seem quite right. They should also look out for their peers, if a friend is engaged in an online relationship with someone that no one else has ever met; this could be a potential problem. Group Activity (20 minutes). Ask the group to discuss what the risks and benefits are of online communication. Questions: What do they already know about grooming? Can they define grooming? What can they do to minimise the risks? There is a video of Keyleigh's Love Story. Movie playback (5.30 minutes) The content of the film is in annex 2. Warn that some people may find the film uncomfortable or upsetting and let them know that you are going to discuss some of the issues after playing the film. It is important to let the young people know which member of staff they can talk to if they want to discuss anything further, we recommend giving the name of your child protection lead. Kayleigh's Love Story is a warning to young people, both girls and boys, about online grooming and the dangers of speaking to strangers or 'friends' you only know online. Emphasise the fact that in many grooming cases; the victim can be blackmailed, often using images that may have been sent. It may seem like a good idea to send inappropriate images to someone that you think you "know", but this is never the case. Discussion (14.30 minutes) Use some of the questions below to initiate discussion. Questions: What were the things that Kayleigh did that made her vulnerable?

	What should she have said / done? Why did Keighleigh feel that he couldn't tell anyone about what was happening? What would you do to prevent yourself from getting into a similar situation? Discussion Points: It is important to recognize and make clear to the learners that predators and paedophiles have always been in society. Technology is not at fault, it just facilitates the user. Extension Activities: Can the pupils come up with a short message or presentation aimed at raising awareness of these issues with others? Hopefully, by the end of the lesson they will realise the dangers, so they can then work together in small groups to decide on the best way to get this message across to their peers? What would be most effective?
Tips and hints	This lesson seeks to raise awareness among young people of some of the issues around grooming. Clearly young people are going to use the internet and mobile technologies as a means of communication. Many adults, (parents and teachers) find it difficult to understand the attraction of some of these new communication technologies, but whether we are able to feel comfortable with them or not, we have to recognise that they are the preferred method of communication for our young people. When we talk about these issues, it is important not to overreact. The risks do not merit a moral panic, and nor do they warrant seriously restricting internet use by children because this would deny them the many benefits of the internet. Indeed, there are real costs to lacking internet access or sufficient skills to use it.
Safety measures	Some children and young people will be much more aware of grooming as a potential risk when using online and mobile communication. Having mixed ability groups and possibly single gender groups will allow a more in depth and informed discussion.
External reference and Resources	https://scoutscymru.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/grooming_lesson_plan1.pdf http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/grooming https://www.leics.police.uk/police-forces/leicestershire-police/areas/leicestershire-force-content/c/campaigns/2019/kayleighs-love-story/
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Annex 1

Individual stages of the attack

- Creating a false identity

The attacker creates a completely new identity, including photos and personal information such as age, which is usually much lower than in reality. This identity is either used alone or modified with regard to the chosen victim. Sometimes the attacker also acts on behalf of a company that can offer children some kind of experience (competition, courses, experiential events, etc.)

- Establishing contact with the victim

A common way to gain trust is mirroring (the attacker tries to give the impression of having the same problems or the same hobbies as the victim. At the same time, the abuser tries to find out sensitive data about the victim. At the same time, the offender tries to bribe the victim to increase his credibility, or to

isolate them emotionally. His quest is to know some secret, thanks to which the victim can be controlled more easily. In the final phase, the attacker tries to introduce a dialogue with sexual content into the conversation, or to obtain intimate photos from the victim, so that the blackmailing continues. Blackmail then leads to a one-on-one meeting unless the victim voluntarily agrees.
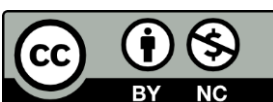
- Personal meeting

The meeting is the main goal of the cyber-groomer. During the meeting, an attack may not occur directly, but manipulation may continue, leading to further meetings. In the end, there is an attack - physical, sexual and using blackmail, the meetings can continue.
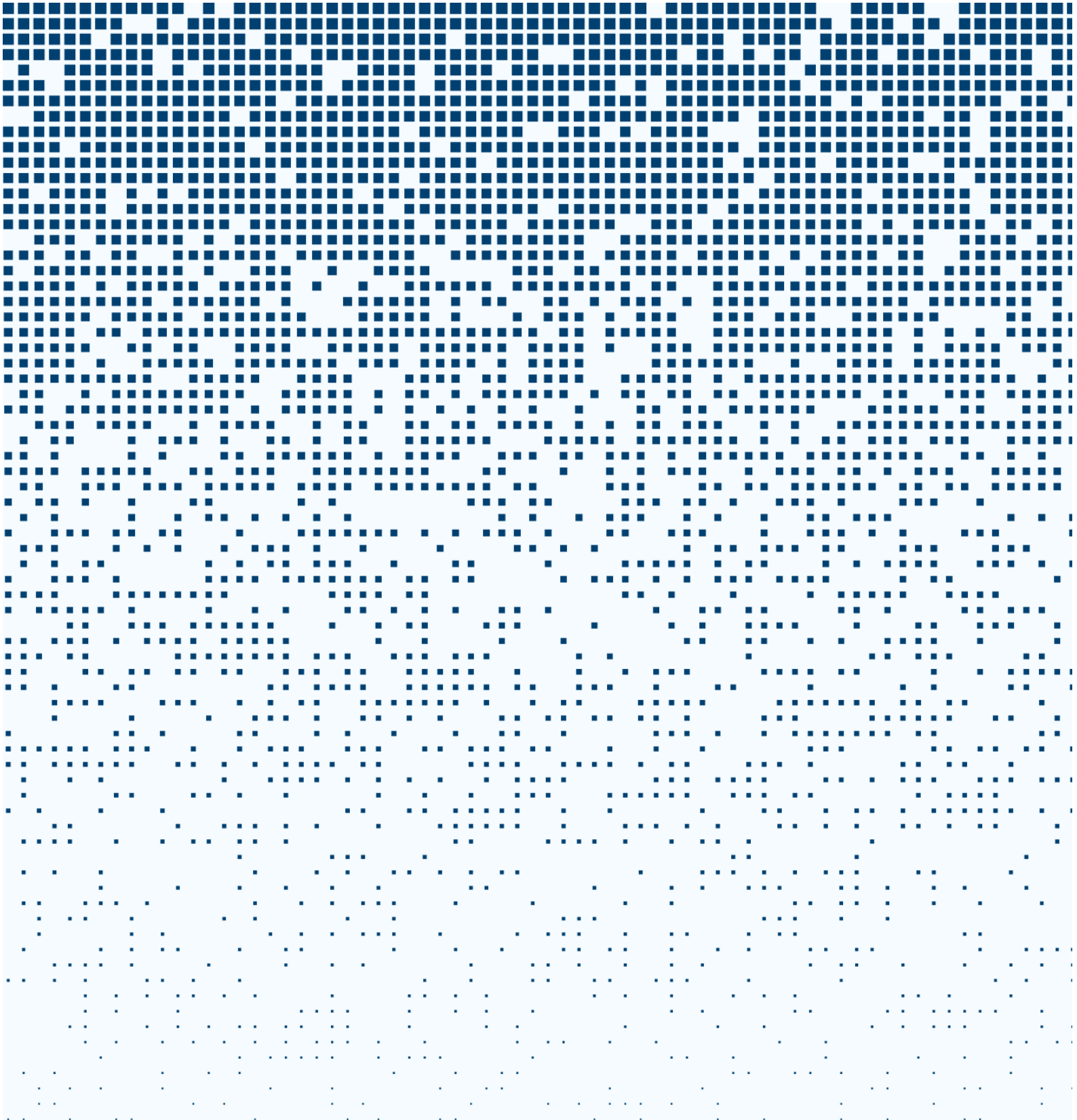
Annex 2

The video of Keyleigh´s Love Story - film content and its purpose

With the support of Kayleigh's family, Leicestershire Police made a film showing parts of the last 14 days of her life. Kayleigh's Love Story is a warning to young people, both girls and boys, about online grooming and the dangers of speaking to strangers or 'friends' you only know online. The film highlights how quick and easy it can be for children to be groomed online without them even knowing it is happening. Its purpose is to protect children and stop another family losing a child in this way. Over the course of two weeks they exchanged 2643 messages. Harlow told the 15-year-old all the things many teenage girls want to hear. He told her she was beautiful, how much he cared for her and that she was special. Harlow was grooming Kayleigh, along with two other young girls he had also been speaking to. It was Kayleigh that finally agreed to his request to spend the night with him on Friday 13 November 2015. The following day she was introduced to Harlow's neighbour, Stephen Beadman. In the early hours of Sunday 15 November, having been held against her will by the pair, Kayleigh was raped and murdered by Beadman. Beadman was sentenced to a minimum of 35 years in prison for Kayleigh's murdering in July 2016 . Harlow was given 12 years for grooming and false imprisonment.

Warn that some people may find the film uncomfortable or upsetting and let them know that you are going to discuss some of the issues after playing the film. It is important to let the young people know which member of staff they can talk to if they want to discuss anything further, we recommend giving the name of your child protection lead. Kayleigh's Love Story is a warning to young people, both girls and boys, about online grooming and the dangers of speaking to strangers or 'friends' you only know online.

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Erasmus+ KA2 Cooperation Partnerships in School Education

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