Changes to Keeping Children Safe in Education for 2021 (part 1 and annex B)

5 key changes to be aware of in KCSIE part 1

- More emphasis on online safety. Staff are aware that:
    - Technology is a significant component in many safeguarding issues
    - Abuse can happen online, offline, or both
    - Children can also abuse their peers online. This can include:
        - Abusive, harassing or misogynistic messages
        - Non-consensual sharing of indecent images (particularly in chat groups)
        - Sharing of abusive images and pornography to those who don't want to receive such content

- In addition to the groups staff are already aware of as more likely to need early help, the following groups have been added:
    - Pupils with health conditions
    - Pupils with mental health needs
    - Pupils with a family member in prison or who are affected by parental offending
    - Pupils at risk of honour-based abuse (such as female genital mutilation or forced marriage)
    - Pupils who are persistently absent from school, including persistent absences for part of the school day

- Additional forms of peer-on-peer abuse have been added:
    - Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers
    - Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without their consent (for example, forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party)

Also, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying have been added as examples of types of bullying (bullying was already a form of peer-on-peer abuse staff are aware of)

- Risk factors that increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence have been added:
    - Being male
    - Being frequently absent or permanently excluded from school
    - Having experienced child maltreatment
    - Having been involved in offending such as theft or robbery

- There's additional emphasis that victims should be taken seriously, supported and kept safe, and never made to feel like they are creating a problem for reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment

New specific safeguarding issues added to annex B

- Child abduction and community safety incidents:
    - Child abduction is when children are taken from their parents or carers without permission. It can be committed by parents or other family members, by people known but not related to the child (like neighbours, friends and acquaintances), and by strangers
    - Community safety incidents are things like unknown adults loitering near school or trying to talk to children
    - Always follow our pick-up procedures to make sure children only go home with their designated adult(s)
    - **If staff see anything suspicious or that doesn't feel right, they will report it immediately**

- Modern slavery:
    - This includes human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour
    - The exploitation can take many forms, for example sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced criminality and the removal of organs
    - There's a national referral mechanism for modern slavery – The school's DSL & DDSL will know about this

- Cybercrime:
    - This is defined as criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet
    - This includes activities such as hacking, 'denial of service' attacks (where a website is made unavailable), and creating and using malware such as viruses
    - Children who are particularly skilled in computing and technology may be drawn into cybercrime – either deliberately or inadvertently