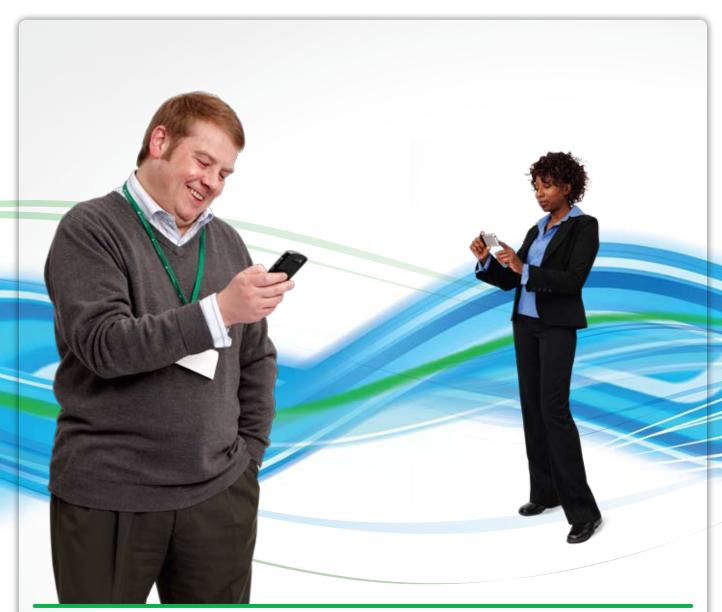


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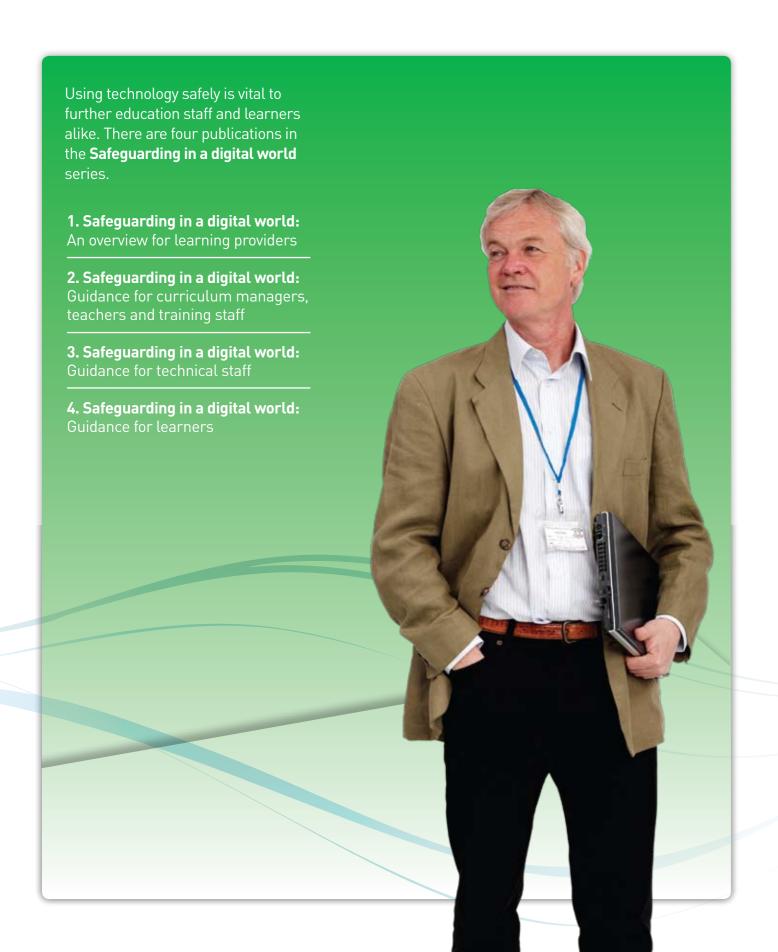




## Safeguarding

in a digital world

An overview for learning providers



# Technology in everyday life

Technology is part of everday life. Our learners use it not only as a tool within their learning, but also in their work and leisure time.

WHAT'S INSIDE

Learning providers have always had a duty of care for their learners at the heart of their policies and practice. Duty of care also includes safe use of technology.

It is important that learners learn and are empowered to be safe and responsible when they are using technologies, particularly Web 2.0 collaborative technologies such as social networking sites, which are becoming an essential aspect of productive and creative social learning.

#### What are the risks to learners?

Information and communication technologies are key within education and training to support an individual's progress, but they can also be misused.

These risks are often characterised by the four 'Cs':

- Content this is content that may be unsuitable or potentially illegal, such as offensive or pirated content
- Contact this may be unwelcome or inappropriate contact, such as grooming or sexual contact
- Conduct this could be as a recipient or as an active participant – giving out too much personal information or the bullying of another person
- Commerce this could be 'phishing' or other methods of identity theft.

This document explains the importance of e-safety in a digital world. It outlines some practical steps and advice for assessment and reducing risks for your staff and learners.

Find out more

www.becta.org.uk/safeguarding



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## **Protection in practice**

#### Who needs protection?

Your organisation may have learners from a wide range of ages with different levels of knowledge and different needs in their uses of technology.

In particular, under the Children Act 2004, anyone under the age of 18 is considered to be a 'child'. You have the same responsibilities to learners when they are working online as you do when they are being taught face to face. Learners with special needs or vulnerable learners may also need particular care. A vulnerable adult is 'a person aged 18 years or over, who is in receipt of or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation'.

## But we already have blocking systems in place...

Organisations are finding that a blocking and banning approach, which merely limits exposure to risk, is not sustainable. You need to focus on a model of empowerment; equipping learners with the skills and knowledge they need to use technology safely and responsibly.

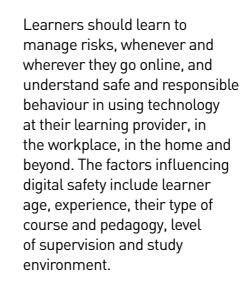
Becta's PIES model is an effective framework for approaching safeguarding strategy across learning provision. It offers a simple way of mitigating against risks through a combination of effective policies and practice, a robust and secure technology infrastructure, and education and training for learners and employees alike, underpinned by standards and inspection.

Policies and practices

Standards and inspection

Education and training and technology

FIGURE 1: BECTA PIES MODEL



Assessing and understanding risks as they apply to your learners, then taking mitigating action, and empowering learners to protect themselves are key to effective safeguarding in the digital environment.

It is important that you consider Becta's PIES framework and work across any partnerships when dealing with e-safety. Your partners may include employers, FE colleges, workbased learning providers, local safeguarding children boards, education improvement partnerships, higher education providers, local agencies such as social services and the police, as well as other appropriate bodies.

By working on joint policies and good practice across the partnership, you can help to promote:

- the development of appropriate skills relevant to learners' age or stage of development
- an approach that is consistent across the partnership so that learners are not subject to conflicting guidance
- robust reporting arrangements for raising safeguarding concerns and effective response and support in relation to any e-safety concerns or a serious incident.



FIGURE 2: OPERATIONAL FOCUS MODEL

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### **Organisational response**

You should aim to develop clear policies, procedures and monitoring systems for e-safety, which are integrated within the teaching and learning, and management processes, but which also allow learners access to the very significant benefits of effective use of information learning technology.

You should be working to:

- develop informed learners who can identify and minimise risks, which may be amplified by technology
- engage learners about their rights and responsibilities when working online so that they understand what constitutes safe and responsible online behaviour
- educate learners so they are clear and confident about how to report their concerns.

The following are points for reflection when you consider enhancing your learners' e-safety:

#### 1.

In relation to your policies and procedures consider integrating e-safety within:

- your acceptable use policy (AUP) (include employers and partners, and wherever learners learn)
- learner course induction
- teaching and learning processes including teaching learners how to stay safe and responsible online
- learner support arrangement, including anti-bullying and harassment policy
- staff development and training.

#### 2

In relation to your infrastructure and software systems consider the need for protecting against risk and monitoring access through the appropriate use of:

- firewall
- anti-virus
- filters
- tracking and monitoring systems.

#### 3.

Develop policies and procedures, including effective training for learners and staff which effectively tackle ICT misuse and reinforce responsible use.

Overall, your e-safety systems, policies and procedures should:

- provide confident and clear messages about working safely online
- educate learners and empower them to make informed choices
- equip staff with the skills to confidently support learners to safe online working and to protect themselves
- make lines of responsibility for safeguarding online clear to all
- develop robust and resilient e-safety policies to include training, monitoring, reporting, supporting and review arrangements.



## CHECKLIST FOR ACTION

Do you have effective strategies and policies for:

risk assessment of learners working in a digital environment informed by their education and training requirements, experience and learning context?



engagement and involvement of tutors, assessors, employers and partners in developing effective policies and guidance which mitigate risks involved in working in a digital environment?



technologies which support the organisation's policies, procedures and monitoring arrangements?



communicating about safety within a digital environment with learners, tutors, assessors, employers and partners who are involved in the education and training process?



training, development and updating about working safely in a digital environment for learners, tutors, assessors, employers and partners who are involved in the education and training process?





## FURTHER INFORMATION

Information from Becta www.becta.org.uk/safeguarding

JISC research, advice and guidance www.jisc.ac.uk

Direct Gov's Click Clever, Click Safe campaign http://clickcleverclicksafe.direct. gov.uk/index.html

Get Safe Online - Clear up-to-date advice for individuals and small businesses

www.getsafeonline.org.uk

Easy-to-read website on online security (based in Ireland) www.makeitsecure.org /en/index.html

The UK Hotline for reporting illegal content www.iwf.org.uk

Report abuse, via the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre

www.ceop.police.uk/reportabuse





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