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SAFEGUARDING NEWSLETTER

TACKLING MISOGYNY & HATE FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Where has this topic originated?

Misogyny can be traced back to the 17th Century. However, recent events have continued to highlight that violence against women is a major problem world-wide. The #MeToo and 'Time's Up' movements have highlighted the issues that most women face on a daily basis, and with the recent case of Sarah Everard we again see the conversation around gender-based violence. Additionally, social media influencers such as Andrew Tate (British-American kickboxing world champion and self confessed misogynist) are growing in popularity - Tate was the most googled individual in 2022.

If I hear students or staff discussing Andrew Tate, should I be worried?

It all depends on the context. If an individual is discussing Tate's sporting successes, his business sense or commenting on recent developments in the news, this is not necessarily a worry - everyone is entitled to form their own views and opinions. However, misogynistic views and statements should be challenged, and if signs of radicalisation or extremism become apparent this should be referred to safeguarding as a priority.

Is my concern safeguarding or behaviour?

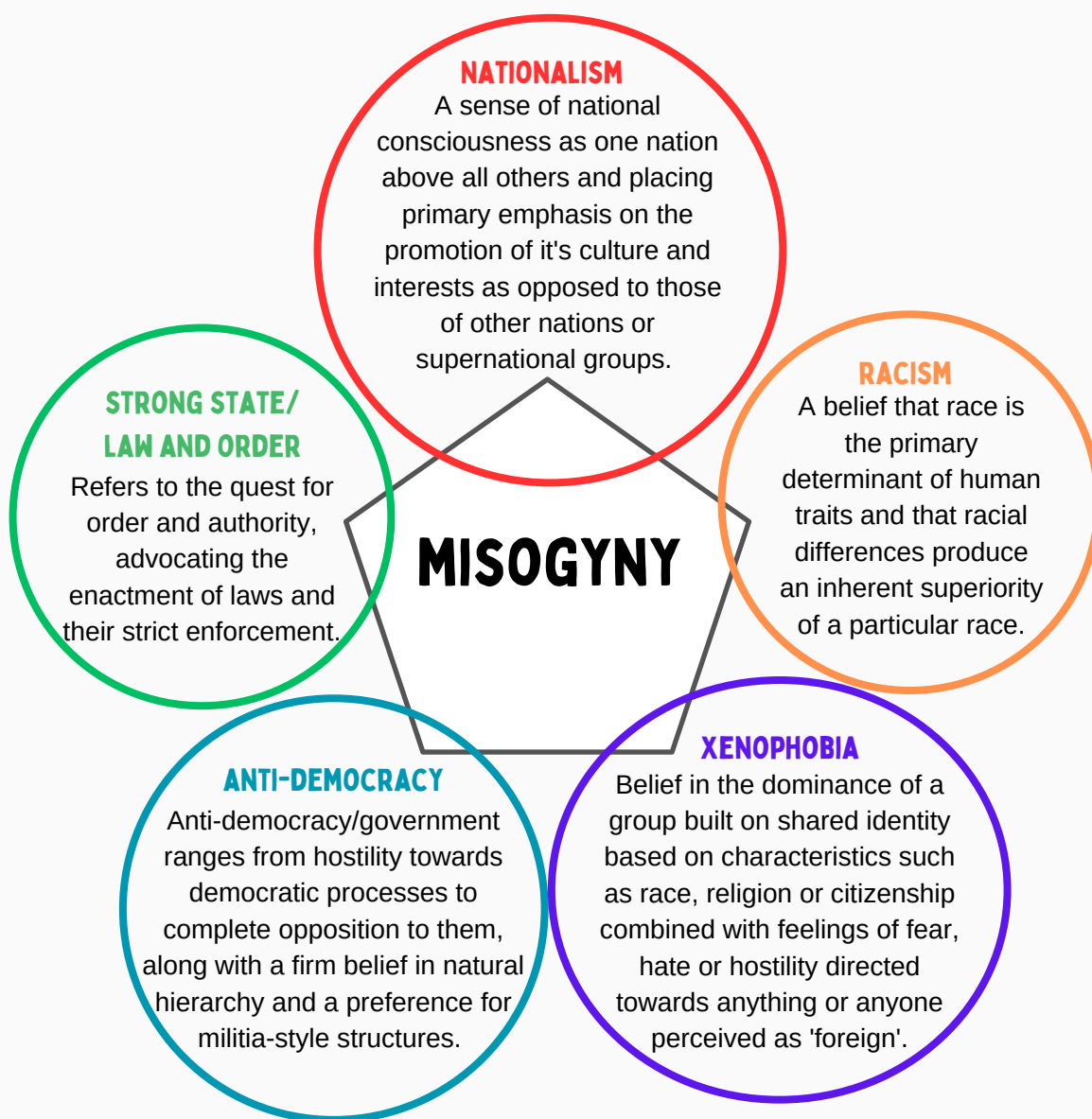
Most discussions regarding misogyny can be managed effectively by staff within the College community through conversation and controlled debate. In the event that discussion within a classroom environment becomes heated or inflammatory, this becomes a case for behaviour management by the teacher or staff member supporting the discussion. If the content of the conversation suggests that someone is at risk of harm or harming someone else, then it is a safeguarding concern and should be referred immediately.

Who can support me?

Your PPM, line manager or CAL will be able to support you if you have been affected by any of the conversations or situations you've been involved in, and we also have the Student/Employee Assistance App available for students and staff. Should you be concerned for the safety of a student, please contact the safeguarding team.

WHY SHOULD WE CHALLENGE THESE VIEWS?

Misogyny and gender identity can play a linking role between various far-right ideologies and groups both online and offline. The below infographic demonstrates these links, and identifies how these ideas could potentially feed into one another.



The Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats (CREST) has created an Introductory guide to Understanding Misogyny and the Far Right.

To access this article, click [here](#) if reading a digital copy of the newsletter, or scan the QR code below.



WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXISM, CHAUVINISM AND MISOGYNY?

SEXISM

PREJUDICE, STEREOTYPING OR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN ON THE BASIS OF THEIR BIOLOGICAL SEX

MALE CHAUVINISM

BELIEF IN MALE DOMINANCE AND SUPREMACY

MISOGYNY

DISLIKE OR CONTEMPT FOR, OR INGRAINED PREJUDICE AGAINST WOMEN

WHAT FURTHER SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE?



Hidden Hate is a podcast series from the Centre for Hate Studies at the University of Leicester. Across four episodes, they explore some difficult and topical questions about the causes and solutions associated with both online and offline hate.

Led by expert criminologists Neil Chakraborti and Amy Clarke, Hidden Hate brings together a diverse range of voices from practitioners to activists to academics, to share their expertise and experiences and help shed light on some challenging issues.

Topics covered are:

- 1) Hate and the Digital World
- 2) Hating Disability
- 3) Hating Immigrants
- 4) Hating Women

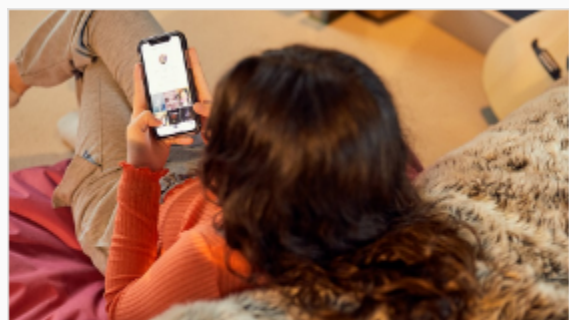
Episodes can be found by clicking [here](#), or scanning the QR code below.



CLICK [HERE](#) TO ACCESS GUIDANCE FROM **INTERNETMATTERS.ORG** ON HOW TO TACKLE MISOGYNY - OR SCAN THE QR CODE BELOW



THE NSPCC GUIDE TO KEEPING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SAFE ONLINE



Social media

Find out about different social media platforms and how to help children stay safe when using them.

NSPCC

Click [here](#) or scan the QR code to visit the NSPCC's comprehensive guide to keeping children and young people safe online.



A GUIDE TO SOCIAL MEDIA - PART THREE



Parler advertises itself as a "non-biased, free speech social media focused on protecting user's rights."

It works like Twitter in that users post texts or images, which in turn, other users can comment on, vote in approval, or 'echo,' which is basically a retweet or repost.

Parler's community guidelines note prohibition of spam, terrorism, unsolicited ads, defamation, blackmail, bribery, and criminal behavior. The app has no specific rules against hate speech, although there are policies against "fighting words" or "threats of harm." Existing posts feature incitements of violence, calls for civil war, anti-Black hate, antisemitism, homophobia, Islamophobia, and pornography, and the app has been described as a 'space for radicalisation'.

Parler's terms of service require users to be at least 13 years old or have parental permission, but the app doesn't require you to put in your age or birth date to get an account.



Odysee appears almost identical to YouTube, and users can upload videos onto their channels. Viewers can then 'like' videos and leave comments, and the homepage lists topic categories of videos trending on the site.

Odysee also runs on open-source software which is not subject to regulation by government authority or industry. Odysee's community guidelines state that "content that incites hatred or violence towards a particular group," "content that incites violence towards a particular group or person," and "content that promotes terrorism" is not allowed on the platform. It is important to note that these are merely guidelines, not legal sanctions. Popular channels include a spectrum of far-right commentators ranging from right-wing academics, alt-right speakers and individuals perpetuating 'fake news' and conspiracy theories.



Telegram is a free instant messaging app available across a range of mobile and desktop platforms, offering users a number of features, including no limits on media sizes, 'secret chats' and a huge 200,000-person capacity for group chats.

The app has a reputation as one of the most privacy-forward messaging apps. All Telegram chats are encrypted, but the level of encryption you get depends on what type of chat you make. This can lead users to believe their chats are more protected than they actually are. Private chat and group chats are protected by server-client encryption, while 'secret chats' benefit from end-to-end encryption - only the sender and the receiver can read your messages, and not even Telegram can decipher them.

Telegram users remain vulnerable to spear-phishing, ransomware, and cyber-espionage attacks through link and file sharing, as well as the threat of data loss and compliance risks.

