

RSHE QUESTION POSTBOX

As we have now moved on to Relationship, sex and health education (RSHE) we will have a POSTBOX in our classroom.

There will be a stack of post-it notes next to it. If at any point you have a question or something you wanted to know about linking to RSHE then please take a post-it note write your question and pop it in. You don't have to put your name on them if you don't want to.

THE TOPICS WE WILL COVER OVER THE NEXT TERM ARE:

- Honour-based abuse
- Forced marriages
- Modern day slavery
- Preventing knife crime
- Online gambling
- Social media validation
- Keeping data safe

TITLE – EXPLOITATION, PRESSURE AND CONTROL

DATE:



In today's lesson we will:

- Understand what **modern slavery** looks like in the UK
- Explain the link between modern slavery and knife crime
- Understand that exploitation happens gradually
- Know how to get help safely



MODERN SLAVERY **STILL EXISTS.**

There are **49.6 million** trapped in slavery worldwide. This is an increase of nearly **10 million** in **5 years**

Source: International Labour Organisation



TODAY'S
BIG
QUESTION

Why might someone stay in a situation they know is dangerous?

3
Minutes

Discuss with a partner and be prepared to share back to the class



What does modern day slavery look like now in the UK?

What signs would you see that might make you think someone is doing something against their will?

MODERN SLAVERY
CLOSER TO HOME THAN YOU THINK

**52%
INCREASE IN
POTENTIAL
VICTIMS
ACROSS UK**

A red poster with a white border. At the top, the text "MODERN SLAVERY" is in large white capital letters, followed by "CLOSER TO HOME THAN YOU THINK" in smaller white capital letters. To the right of the text is a white handprint icon. In the center is a white circle containing a black illustration of handcuffs. To the right of the circle, the text "52% INCREASE IN POTENTIAL VICTIMS ACROSS UK" is written in large white capital letters.

MODERN DAY SLAVERY

What is Modern Day Slavery?

Offenders often use violence, threats or coercion to transport, recruit or harbour people in order to exploit them in forced prostitution, labour, criminality, marriage and in some countries organ removal.

The 3 common types of modern-day slavery seen within the UK are:

Labour - Victims work directly for offenders, their wages are 'taxed' to cover accommodation, food and transport expenses.

Sexual - Victims are forced to work in the sex industry and can appear willing, this is often exposed on the internet and social media.

Crime - Victims are coerced into criminal activities incl. begging, shoplifting, drug possession or forced marriage.



modern slavery
& exploitation
helpline
08000 121 700

Why do people become victims?



ID taken



Threats to family



Withholding money



Dependency for shelter



Blackmail



Drug dependency



Isolation



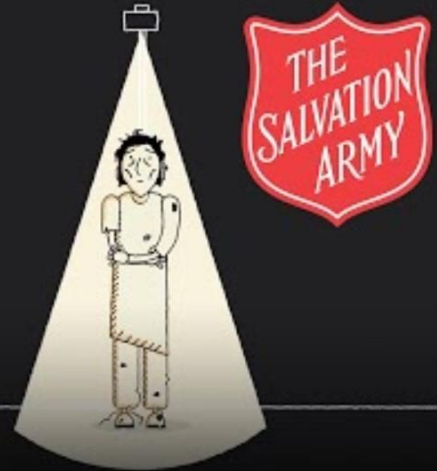
Death threats

VICTIMS OFTEN DON'T IDENTIFY AS VICTIMS

HOW TO SPOT SIGNS OF EXPLOITATION

- Long working hours
 - Substance addiction
 - Pregnancy
 - Money withheld
 - Language barriers
- Lack of:
- Possessions
 - PPE or suitable clothing
 - Access to medical care
 - Food

**CAN YOU
SPOT
THE SIGNS OF
A MODERN
SLAVE?**



**modern slavery
& exploitation
helpline**
08000 121 700

DAN'S STORY

SURVIVOR OF
**MODERN
SLAVERY**



How exploitation happens in the UK

You might not have time to look at them all

What modern slavery looks like in the UK

Modern slavery is when someone is controlled, exploited or forced to do things they do not want to do, often through fear, pressure or deception.

It does not always look like chains or locked rooms. It often looks ordinary at first.

CLICK ON EACH ONE TO FIND OUT MORE

- [COUNTY LINES](#)

- [CRIMINAL
EXPLOITATION](#)

- [FORCED LABOUR](#)

COUNTY LINES

What it is:

County lines is when organised criminal groups use children and young people to move drugs or money between areas.

How it often starts:

- Being offered money, gifts or “favours”
- Being made to feel special or trusted
- Being given small tasks at first

If someone is being pressured, threatened or controlled, it is exploitation — even if money is involved.

How control develops:

- Debt (real or made-up)
- Threats to the person or their family
- Being told they can't leave



County lines – reflection questions

- Why do you think criminal groups target young people rather than adults?
- Why might someone believe carrying a knife will keep them safe in this situation?
- Who really benefits from county lines — and who is put at risk?

CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION

What it is:

Forcing or pressuring someone to commit crimes for someone else's benefit.

Examples include:

- Carrying items
- Holding money or drugs
- Being blamed if something goes wrong

Being exploited into crime does not mean someone chose to do it.

Why young people are targeted:

- They may be easier to pressure
- They may fear getting in trouble
- They may feel they have no choice
- They exploit a person's low self esteem



Criminal Exploitation – reflection questions

- Why might someone be pressured into committing crimes for someone else?
- How might being told to “prove loyalty” increase the risk of violence?
- What could help someone feel safe enough to ask for help?

FORCED LABOUR

What it is:

Being made to work **without fair pay or choice**, often in unsafe conditions.

This might involve:

- Being threatened if they try to leave
- Having documents taken
- Being isolated or monitored

Being exploited into crime does not mean someone chose to do it.

Forced labour happens in the UK, it can happen in ordinary-looking places such as (not always):

- Car washes
- Agriculture and food production
- Construction
- Hospitality
- Nail bars and beauty services
- Domestic work



Forced Labour – reflection questions

- What signs might show that someone cannot leave their job freely?
- How could fear and control in forced labour be like fear and control in knife crime?
- What rights are being taken away in forced labour situations?

COULD YOU PUT THE PIECES TOGETHER?



ANY OF THESE CHANGES CAN POINT TO CHILD EXPLOITATION. MAKE SURE YOU KNOW THE SIGNS.

If you need help or want to raise a concern about a friend, family member or someone in your community. You can:

- Speak to a trusted adult
- Speak to a member of the safeguarding team at school
- Call 999 if they are in immediate danger
- Call Childline on – 0800 1111
- If it is exploitation online you can report it on CEOP - <https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/should-i-make-a-report-to-ceop-yp/>





Complete your EXIT
TICKET questions on
page

These link to the key
knowledge you need
to know for this block
of work