

Safeguarding Bulletin

ISSUE 7

Mount Kelly's Safeguarding Bulletin aims to provide parents and carers with the information needed to have informed and age-appropriate conversations with their children about potential risks in the wider world and online. This week's bulletin is on the topic of echo chambers.

Have you ever read something online that's changed your perspective? Provided new information and made you look at an issue in a fresh light? Imagine if that kind of thing never happened: if everything you read on the internet just reinforced what you thought to begin with, and – what's more – confirmed that pretty much everyone else out there in cyberspace felt the same way.

Welcome to the world of online echo chambers, where one particular school of thought is constantly repeated and never challenged. This lack of impartiality can be damaging if the opinion is an extreme one – especially for younger people who are generally more inclined to believe it. Our guide has the essentials for parents and carers.

This week's **#WakeUpWednesday guide** examines echo chambers – how they work; why they're potentially harmful to impressionable young internet users; and what trusted adults need to do.

This **Internet Matters guide** also provides useful advice (including a short video) for parents and carers about how to prevent echo chambers and keep children safe online What are algorithms? How to prevent echo chambers | Internet Matters



What Parents & Carers Need to Know about

ECHO CHAMBERS

WHAT ARE THE RISKS? Digital echo chambers have become increasingly prevalent over the last half decade. Formed by a combination of social media algorithms designed to promote engagement and the basic human urge to be correct, these online environments reinforce the opinions that people already have – such as particular political ideologies – in a perpetual loop. The danger is that exposure to this constant bias can gradually nudge users towards more extreme views. That's certainly a potential hazard for young people, who tend to be more impressionable and easily influenced by things they see and read online – especially if it reflects a view they already agree with.

EXTREME IDEOLOGIES

Echo chambers can offer routes to harmfully extreme worldviews. A typically teenage distrust of authority, for example, could spiral into a full-blown belief in conspiracy theories – sometimes rooted in ideas which are antisemitic, racist or misogynistic. For impressionable individuals who may be feeling dislilusioned with life, echo chambers can often function as a gateway to radicalisation.

NO CRITICAL THINKING

While critical thinking skills are sometimes taught in schools, they are rarely domain specific. A lack of experience in thinking critically – for example, about things we see when browsing the internet – places young people at risk of falling prey to misinformation untruths and false narratives, which are sometimes deliberately designed to mislead them and influence their thinking.

A VALUES VACUUM

schools struggle to deliver on clear ethos, founded in British alues as outlined in the national urriculum, it leaves a space within hich other ideologies have potential flourish. Teaching about British alues in more siloed experiences, uch as PSHE lessons, doesn't always fectively convey the key notions: lerance, democratic values, dividual liberty and the rule of law.

UNDETECTABLE

LACK OF BALANCE

Advice for Parents & Carers

TALK ABOUT CHALLENGES

could be helpful to explain to your ild that, in general, people like to find idence to strengthen their existing beliefs and after to ignore anything which supports an oppose sepective. Emphasise that it's OK if someone sepective.

DEBATE CAN BE GREAT

DISCUSS 'UNHEALTHY FEEDS'

THE VALUE OF VALUES

Meet Our Expert





National Safety UpWednesday

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VARY THEIR DIGITAL DIET

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