eSafety

Safer online use
Parent presentation

Technology continues to change the way we live, work and play. We recognise that today's generation learn and engage differently to students in the past and that schools need to adapt and change to reflect the wider changes in society.

To help us to use technology to its full potential, we must understand the positive and negative aspects of its uses.

eSafety is not about technology, it is about our behaviour and the behaviour of other people.

Aims of this presentation

- Raise eSafety awareness

- Highlight potential issues

- Practical tips

- Reporting and support

access

One in three children in the UK now has their own tablet computer, which has nearly doubled in a year, Ofcom research 2014
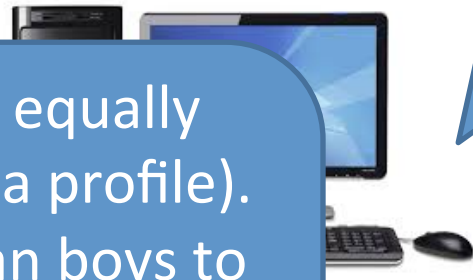
Research has shown that half of young people aged 12-15 have a smartphone.
Ofcom

Older girls and boys (12-15) are equally active on social media (71% have a profile). However, girls are more likely than boys to use Instagram (42% versus 30%), SnapChat (33% versus 20%) and Tumblr (11% versus 3%).
Ofcom 2014

ces that
net

Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-IOOn2wR8bU

What are the main concerns about the Internet?

- Social networking and cyberbullying
- Digital footprints
- Ignoring age restrictions
- Friending or communicating with people they don't know.
- Grooming and sexual abuse.
- Sharing personal information.
- Inappropriate content including pornography
- Gambling and running up debts.

Specific social networking risks include…

- Harassment or online bullying ("cyberbullying") on the part of your children or others'.

- Posting information about themselves that:
  a) could be used to embarrass or manipulate them;
  b) could cause psychological harm;
  c) could be used by criminals to steal their identity or property or – though very rare – determine their physical location to cause physical harm

- Damage to reputation or future prospects because of young people's own behaviour or that of their peers – unkind or angry posts or compromising photos or videos.

- Spending too much time online, losing a sense of balance in their activities.

- Exposure to inappropriate content.

- Potential for inappropriate contact with adults.

Cyberbullying

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MV5v0m6pEMs

STOP.
BLOCK.
TELL.

'Cyber bullying is rife on the internet and most young people will experience it or see it at some time. In our recent national bullying survey, 56% of young people said they have seen others be bullied online and 42% have felt unsafe online. Cyber bullying can happen 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and it can go viral very fast.' ***Ofcom***

Do you look after your Digital Footprint?

We have all heard of the term "digital footprints" but do we really understand what they mean?

- Essentially a digital footprint is data that is left behind when users have been online.

- Whatever we are doing on the internet we can leave a trail of information behind us which people can use to determine what we might be interested in buying, or for other less savoury purposes such as trying to hack into our online accounts and trying to access passwords etc.

- A lot of employers will also use social media to vet prospective employees so it is important that you are mindful as to what you post on any such sites.

- As the internet becomes bigger and bigger it is becoming increasingly important to think about what might happen to the ownership of the photos that you own and content that you write.

Remember that what [goes on the internet](#) normally stays there, even if you do delete posts there will be a trail of data that you have left behind

Age restrictions

http://www.net-aware.org.uk/

- http://www.net-aware.org.uk/networks/?order=-popularity
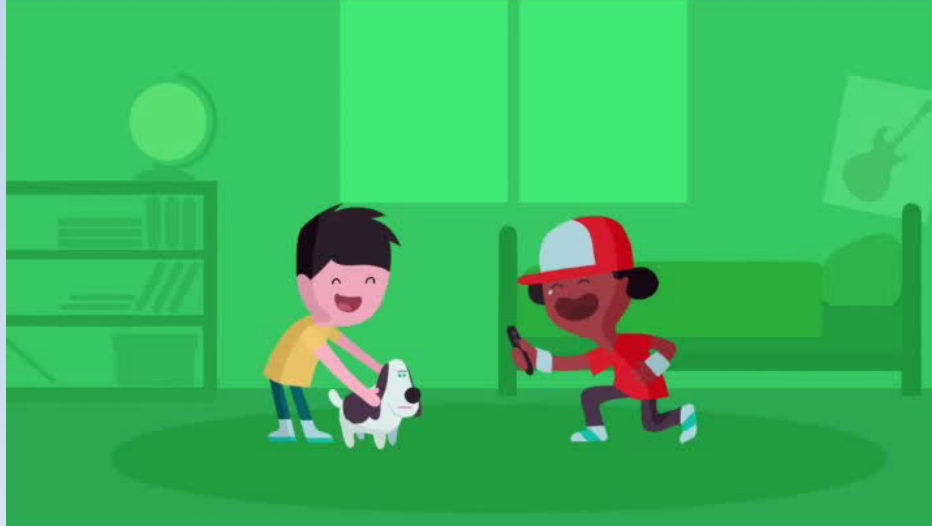
Friending or communicating with people they don't know.

Grooming and sexual abuse.

Sharing personal information.

What do 'parent controls' do?

- Filter and block content you don't want your children to see – such as violence and pornography.

- Restrict information that can be shared.

- Set time limits on how long children are online.

- Control the time of day that children can access the internet.

- Set different profiles, so that each family member can access content that's appropriate to them

What can be done?

- Set up home broadband parental controls.
- Set controls on your search engine.
- Privacy settings.
- Block pop-ups.
- Keep talking.

http://www.internetmatters.org/controls/interactive-guide/

Turn off pop-ups

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Chrome

- Click **Settings**.
- Click **Show advanced settings**.
- Under "Privacy," click **Content settings**.
- Under "Pop-ups", select **Do not allow any site to show pop-ups (recommended)** or **Allow all sites to show pop-ups**.

You tube pop-ups

Pop ups – avatar top right corner – **settings** – **playback** - **Annotations and in-video notifications**

What I want to know is...

- How do I report an incident?
- How is my child being taught e-safety in school?
- What is the e-safety policy?
- What action can I take right now?

How do I report an incident?

➢ Let school know

➢ UK Safer Internet Centre Parentport is home to the UK's media regulators and contains details on how to report, a range of online content, including advertising and games, that you feel may be unsuitable for children. www.parentport.org.uk

➢ For any indecent/racist content online contact Internet watch who will remove this.

➢ If you are suspicious of child exploitation / grooming contact the police branch CEOP – Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre www.ceop.police.uk www.saferinternet.org.uk

➢ If in immediate danger call 999

What is the School doing?

- Regular teaching of e-safety issues through PSHE and computing curriculum.

- Giving children the tools to know how to keep themselves safe online.

- Exploring and acting out different scenarios.
- Giving children the responsibility and autonomy to make the right decisions.

- Safer Internet Day and E-safety assemblies.

- School council raising awareness of e-safety issues.

- E-safety tips on newsletters and digital parenting magazine.

- Staff and Pupil Acceptable Use agreement.

- E-safety staff training.

- E-safety policy.

Stay safe online

Remember the 5 SMART rules when using the internet and mobile phones.

S — **SAFE:** Keep safe by being careful not to give out personal information when you're chatting or posting online. Personal information includes your email address, phone number and password.

m — **MEET:** Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission and even then only when they can be present.

a — **ACCEPTING:** Accepting emails, IM messages, or opening files, pictures or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages!

r — **RELIABLE:** Someone online might lie about who they are, and information on the internet may not be true. Always check information with other websites, books or someone who knows.

t — **TELL:** Tell your parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online.

Find out more at Childnet's website …

www.kidsmart.org.uk

Childnet International

KidSMART

What can I do right now?

- Encourage your children to use nicknames instead of their full name online.

- Set up a family email address when signing up to a new game and websites.

- Create a family agreement to establish your children's boundaries and your expectations whilst on the internet.

- Show an interest in the games that they play.

- Encourage children to use the internet and gaming consoles, within a shared family environment.

- Maintain an open dialogue with your child and encourage them to talk about their internet use e.g. who they are talking to, services they are using and any worries they may have.

- Give your child strategies to deal with any on-line content that they are not comfortable with – such as turning off the screen, telling an adult they trust and using online reporting facilities.

- Read signs – are they upset after using the internet or mobile phone?

- Privacy settings.

- Check the 'History' on the internet

- Contact the service provider for security measures.

- Report

- If your child is being bullied online, **save** all available evidence and **report** the incident e.g. the school, service provider or police.

Where do we go for more information

https://www.parentport.org.uk/

https://www.getsafeonline.org/

https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/
keeping-children-safe/online-safety/

http://www.internetmatters.org/
controls/interactive-guide/

http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/

http://www.kidsmart.org.uk/

http://www.net-aware.org.uk/

https://www.ceop.police.uk/

http://www.childnet.com/resources

Any questions?