

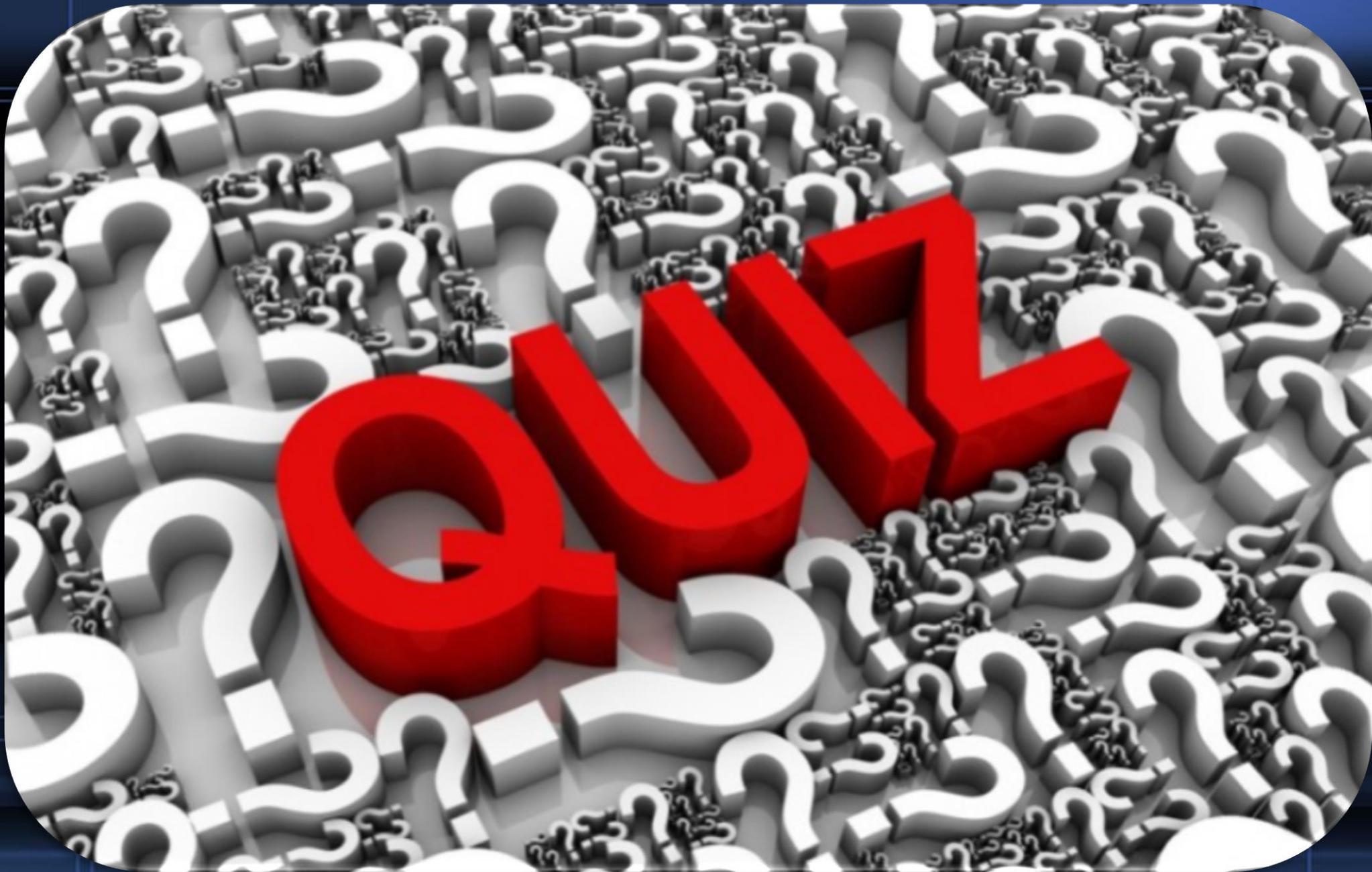
The logo for Shobnall Primary School is a circular emblem with a yellow and red background. A blue banner is superimposed over the center, containing the school's name in white capital letters.

SHOBNALL
PRIMARY
SCHOOL

Wednesday 21st March

ONLINE SAFETY MEETING FOR PARENTS

Helping to keep your children safe online



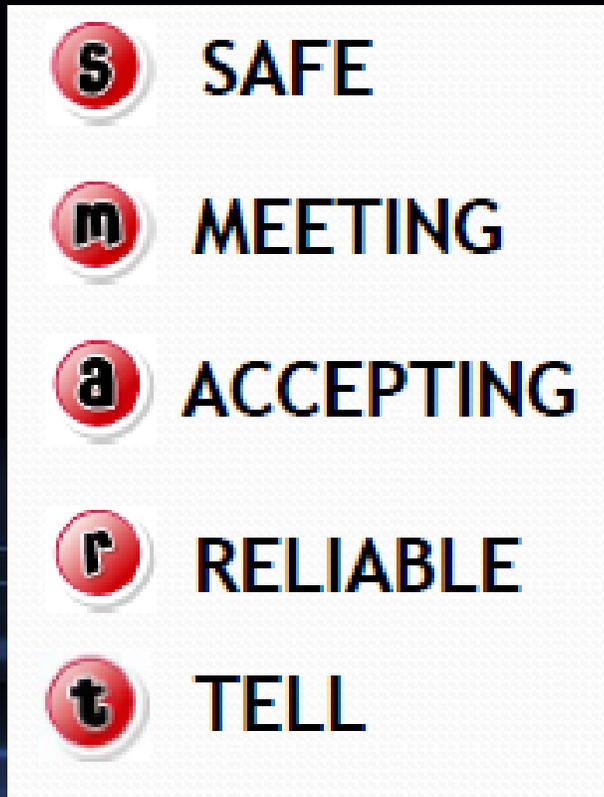
Aims of the session

- Reflect on the potential risks of the internet use for children.
- App awareness
- Discuss the importance of communication with children about the time they are spending online.
- Understand how to set up parental controls on home and mobile devices.
- Know what to do if your child encounters problems online.
- Q&A

- The internet is a fantastic revelation of the 21st century; it has many educational and communicative opportunities which can be positive experiences for all. We want children to enjoy this invaluable resource safely.
- However, with the good comes the bad and the ugly. With the anonymity of the web, it is easy for both children and adults to victimise, bully and harass other people; often causing great distress. Also, sharing sites and games such as Snapchat, Penguin Club, Minecraft and YouTube can be used by trolls and predators to harass and manipulate children: all within their own home.
- **The danger isn't the technology but the adults who use it.**
- The best way for your child to remain safe on the internet is for you to be aware of the dangers so that you can recognise the signals and act before it is too late. Listen and guide them in using this resource safely as we want them to be adventurous and to know how to keep themselves safe, not only in the real world but the same applies in the digital world.

What is online safety?

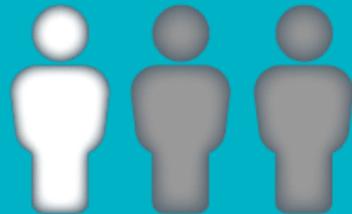
- All users of computing should be able to do so safely and responsibly without limiting their creativity.





RISE OF THE TABLETS

1 IN 3 CHILDREN



now own a tablet

...and 71% of children live in
a house with a tablet

Children Online

Potential Risks

- Accessing inappropriate content on the internet
- Using 'mature' social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and connecting with individuals they don't know
- Being cyberbullied by others on the internet
- Using technology inappropriately e.g. webcams and cameras on mobile devices (Instagram, You Tube)
- Sharing personal information with others they don't know on the internet (potentially leading to a meeting)
- Playing video games with adult ratings, e.g. Call of Duty, Grand Theft Auto

What is the minimum age for account holders on these social media sites and apps?

Age Restrictions for Social Media Platforms

13

Twitter
Facebook
Instagram
Pinterest
Google+
Tumblr
Reddit
Snapchat
Secret

14

LinkedIn

16

WhatsApp

18

Path

17

Vine
Tinder

18 / 13 with parent's permission

YouTube
WeChat

Keek
Kik

Foursquare
Flickr

<https://www.net-aware.org.uk/>

Search for a site, game or app to find out more

(e.g. Facebook) >

Explore other networks

All networks A-Z

Most popular

Most Popular



Instagram

Instagram is a picture and video sharing app. Users can post content and use hashtags to share experiences, thoughts or memories with an online community.



YouTube

YouTube allows you to watch, create and comment on videos. You can create your own YouTube account, playlists and channel with a public profile.



Snapchat

Snapchat is an app that lets you send a photo, short video or message to your contacts.



Minecraft: Pocket Edition

Minecraft is a game that lets you build and create a virtual world using building blocks.



Facebook and Messenger

Facebook is a social network which lets you create a page about yourself. Facebook Messenger allows you to instant message in group chats or one to one.

What are the implications?

- Many sites use 'targeted' advertising and therefore your child could be exposed to adverts of a sexual, or other inappropriate nature, depending on the age they stated when they registered.
- Young people may accept friend requests from people they don't know in real life which could increase the risk of inappropriate contact or behaviour. The general rule is, if they aren't friends in real life, they shouldn't be 'friends' online. Language, games, groups and content posted or shared on social media is NOT moderated, and therefore can be offensive, illegal or unsuitable for young people.
- Photographs shared by users are NOT moderated and therefore young people could be exposed to inappropriate images or even post their own.
- Underage users might be less likely to keep their identities private and lying about their age can expose them to further risks regarding privacy settings and options.
- Social media sites can be exploited by bullies and for inappropriate contact. Social media sites cannot and do not verify its members, therefore, it is important to remember that if your son/daughter can lie about who they are online, so can anyone else.

Unwanted contact and grooming

Definition of grooming:

A process by which a person prepares a child, significant others and the environment for the abuse of this child

Specific goals include gaining access to the child, gaining the child's compliance and maintaining the child's secrecy to avoid disclosure

Grooming techniques: Bribery and gifts, Flattery, Sexualised games, Threats, Blackmail, Desensitisation – pornography, child abuse images, video and web cams may be used.

What is cyberbullying?



Definition of cyberbullying:

The use of digital technology (text messaging, email, social networking sites etc.) to bully, harass or abuse someone.

Cyberbullying traits:

- It is an **invasion of personal space** for young people and is all encompassing and penetrating.
- The **audience can be large, reached rapidly and can be unknown**
- It is **easier for perpetrators to remain anonymous through the online world or masquerade** as another person
- The target of **bullying can be anyone as physical and other factors do not come into play.**
- Often young people who **engage in cyber-bullying get involved in an unintentional way.**
- There is a **disconnection as they are removed from the face to face.**
- **There is an evidence trail in the online world** therefore there is the ability to track people

Cyberbullying types

- **Flaming**: Online fights using electronic messages with angry and vulgar language.
- **Denigration/Roasting**: 'Dissing' someone online. Sending or posting cruel gossip or rumors about a person to damage his or her reputation or friendships.
- **Impersonation/Catfishing**: Pretending to be someone else and sending or posting material online that makes that person look bad, gets that person in trouble or danger, or damages that person's reputation or friendships.
- **Exclusion**: Intentionally excluding someone from an on-line group, like a 'buddy list.

What is sexting?

- Sexting is when someone shares sexual, naked or semi-naked images or videos of themselves or others, or sends sexually explicit messages.
- They can be sent using mobiles, tablets, smartphones, laptops –any devices that allows you to share media and messages.

Why do young people sext?

There are many reasons why a young person may want to send a naked or semi-naked picture, video or message to someone else.

- Joining because they think that ‘ everyone is doing it’.
- Boosting their self-esteem.
- Flirting with others and testing their sexual identity.
- Exploring their sexual feelings.
- To get attention and connect with new people on social media.
- They may find it difficult to say no if somebody asks them for an explicit image, especially if the person asking is persistent.

What the law says

Sexting can be seen as harmless but creating or sharing explicit images of a child is illegal, even if the person doing it is a child.

A young person is breaking the law if they:

- Take an explicit photo or video of themselves or a friend.
- Share an explicit image or video of a child, even if it is shared between children of the same age.
- Possess, download or store an explicit image or video of a child gave their permission for it to be created.

Children are culpable from the age of 10.

Useful information

- NSPCC- Share aware

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kwcL-VP3FYc>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sch_WMjd6go

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WingwgvcYvI>

- Thinkuknow- Nude selfies- What parents and carers need to know

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XjV0IKYpakk>

PEGI

PEGI was established in 2003 to help European parents make informed choices.



No bad language. Suitable for all ages



Contains bad language



Contains some frightening scenes or sound



Content which may discriminate



Mild bad language. A little bit of violence



This game shows drug use



Violence similar to real life.
Crime and extreme bad language



Game may scare children



Adults only.



This game involves violence



Can be played online



Risks of Gaming

- Many online games have communication feature which allow their users to interact anonymously with friends and strangers e.g. Minecraft, Fortnite and Roblox etc.
- Cyberbullies may harass fellow gamers and online scam artists may promise virtual goods in an effort to get credit card information.
- Some games consoles allow internet access as well, so it is important to be aware of their communication features.
- Exchanging contact details.

Parental Controls

Internet providers

- The 4 big internet providers in the UK- BT, Sky, Talk Talk and Virgin Media- provided their customers with free parental controls.
- No filter or parental control tool is 100% effective and many of the risks that young people face online are because of their own and others behaviour.
- Parents can:
 - Customise their parental controls.
 - Allow and block specific sites.
 - Set filter times.
 - Set limits for time online

<https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-centre/parents-and-carers/parental-controls-offered-your-home-internet-provider>

Parental Controls

Gaming Devices

- Parental controls can also be set up on games consoles, such as PlayStation, Xbox and Nintendo Wii.
- Restrict games based on age rating.
- Restrict time spent e.g. On the Xbox 360 activate the “Family Timer” to limit the total amount.
- Control your child’s friend requests so you know who they’re playing with online.
- Restrict online user-to-user communication and the exchange of user-generated content.

Parental Controls

Smartphones

- Capable of a range of internet functions: social networking, listening to music, playing games, browsing the internet, checking emails, taking photos and videos and watching TV.
- Out and about, users access the internet via 3G connection which is provided by the data allowance in their mobile contract.
- All mobile network providers provide parental controls.
- Some will have these on as default, but others you will need to request to be turned on.

e.g. Tesco Mobile and O2 have a parental control option to ensure that only websites they have classified as suitable for children under 12 can be accessed. Contact your service provider to find out about filtering options.

Parent Controls

iPads

- Look at age ratings and customer reviews before your child downloads an app.
- There are tools available which can block some communication apps. For example there are parental control settings on the iPad to disable the following functions:
 - FaceTime: a video calling app
 - Ping: an instant messaging app
- Multiplayer gaming: You can choose settings to prevent multiplayer games and adding friends. Find the parental control settings and in the Game Centre section select 'Off' for 'Multiplayer Games' and 'Adding Friends'.

What to do if your child sees inappropriate material online

- Don't overreact if your child tells you about something they have seen. You might feel shocked and angry but by dealing with it calmly your child will know they can turn to you again.
- Capture any evidence- screenshots and save conversations.
- Report it- School, Service provide, Police, CEOP Thinkuknow
<https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/>
- Use the safety feature and tools- child accounts, parental controls, privacy features in social networking.
- Be alert- changes in behaviour, secretive, vague about use.



Tips

- Keep the commuter in a high-traffic area of your home.
- Establish limits for which online sites children may visit and for how long.
- Remember that Internet technology can be mobile, so make sure you monitor mobile phones, gaming devices, tablets and laptops.
- Surf the internet with your children and let them show you what they like to do online.
- Know who is connecting with your children online and set rules for social networking , instant messaging, online gaming and using cameras/webcams.
- Check the browser search history on a regular basis.

Discussion Starters

- What are your favourite things to do online?
- What is personal information? Why should you keep it private?
- What could you do to be safer online?
- What would you do if anyone online asked to meet you face-to-face?
- Besides me, who do you feel that you can talk to if you are in a scary or uncomfortable situation?
- Do you use IM or chat rooms to talk to your friends and others?
- How many people do you have on your buddy/contact list(s) and who are they?
- Have you ever chatted with someone you did not know in real life? What kinds of things did you talk about?
- Do you know how to block others in chat rooms and IM? Can you show me how to do this?

Useful Website

- www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-and-resources/a-parents-guide/internet-enabled-devices
- <https://www.internetmatters.org/advice/social-media/>
- www.kidsmart.org.uk/beingsmart
- www.childnet.com/resources/parental-controls
- <https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/Primary/>
- <http://www.netsmartz.org/Parents>

Any Questions?

