E-Safety Information Meeting

Tuesday 21st and Thursday 23rd
October 2014
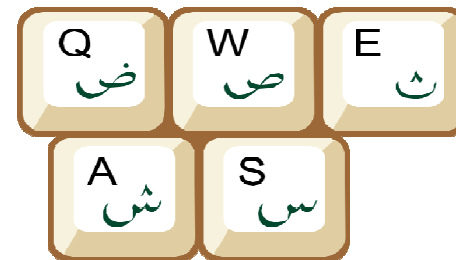
Purpose of the Meeting

- What we mean by e-safety
- Identify e-safety risks
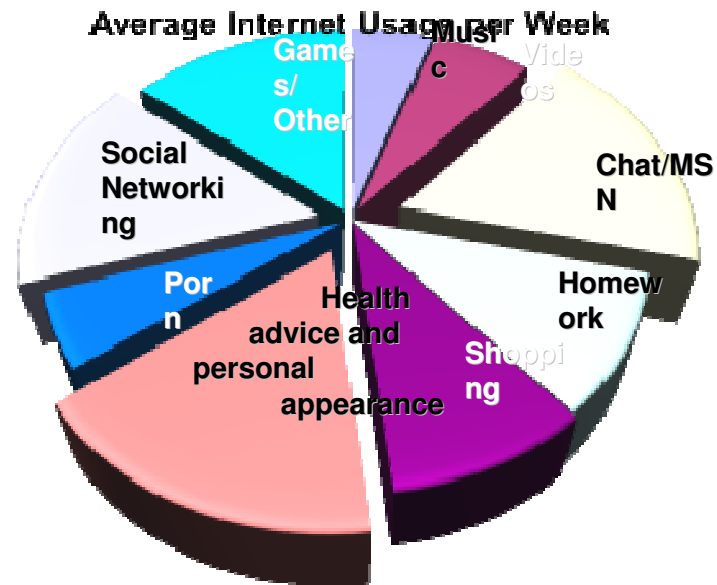- How we can protect ourselves and our children

What is e-Safety?

- e-Safety aims to raise awareness of the potential harms of the internet while reducing these risks by awareness and strategies for safe use

- e-Safety relates not only to computers but increasingly mobile phones and games consoles

e-safety Facts

- 76% of parents leave their children
  unsupervised on the web.

- 4 out of 10 parents have no idea
  what their children are doing online

- Teenagers spend on average 31 hours per week on line

Average Internet Usage per Week

Games/Other · Music · Videos · Chat/MSN · Homework · Shopping · Health advice and personal appearance · Porn · Social Networking

e-Safety risks

- Content – inappropriate images, text, games ratings, life style sites (eg promoting self harm)
- Contact – grooming, cyber bullying, meetings strangers, identity theft
- Conduct – privacy issues (sharing personal information), health and well being (time spent on line), sexting, illegal downloading, hacking
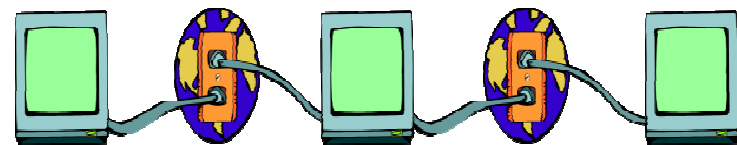
e-Safety Risks can arise from:

- Text messaging
- Social networking eg Facebook
- Chat rooms
- Instant messaging
- GPS positioning
- Web tracking
- Email spams

Please take a few minutes to watch this:

http://m.youtube.com/watch?v=kgCNGvL0g1g

https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/parentsguide/

Social Networking

- Facebook is the most popular with 32 million users in the UK
- While you have to be 13 years to use anecdotal evidence suggests that many children younger than this use FB
- Twitter has 11 million users in the UK
- Other examples of social media – flickr, instagram, linkedin, You Tube, Moshi Monsters, Club Penguin

Social Media

- Social media allows you to post information in the form of text, photos, sounds – which the whole world can potentially access
- In schools Facebook etc has totally changed the nature of playground gossip – be sure of what you say?
- Security settings are essential
- Protect yourself and your family eg who can see what?

Do try to watch this clip:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aDycZH0CA4I

Cyber Bullying

- Cyber bullying is using digital technology to maliciously send messages, photographs etc that are intended to embarrass, harass or intimidate others

- It may be through texts, emails, social media

- We tell the children to never send digitally something you wouldn't say to someone's face

- The record is there forever – no excuse of you misunderstood me!

Gaming

- Online gaming allows gamers to play others from across the world
- We don't always know who they are – would you allow your child to play football in the park with a 45 year old man?

This is a great clip to get this point across:

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

- Risks of online gaming – unsuitable games, language, images, encouragement to meet off line
- Games are all age restricted – do you know which are suitable for your child?

www.askaboutgames.com/age-rating-info/
www.pegi.info

Digital Footprint

- This is the information on line about you
- Everything that has EVER been put online can be accessed (probably by anyone)
- Increasingly employers use sites like Facebook to vet potential staff
- Reputations can be easily lost by on-line comments (particularly for those working in schools)
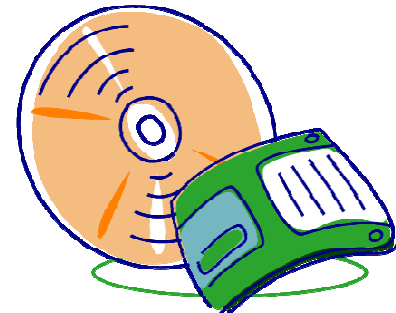
Responding to e-safety concerns

- The computer world is just like the real world and we have to teach the children when to respond to concerns
- E-safety is an integral part of our ICT teaching in all year groups
- Miss Daniels is our e-safety coordinator
- The school regularly reviews procedures for example all staff recently had training at a training day and the school policy was updated
- At school the school has very restrictive filters which don't, for example, allow access to social media sites
- All computers have a dolphin icon (Hector protector) which the children can click if something inappropriate appears

Minimising Risk

- The internet is here forever as are social networking sites and people who would choose to use the web for immoral reasons
- The key thing is to teach the children how to use it safely and how to minimise their risk
- Clear boundaries need to be set and parents need to take an active role
- Children (particularly older ones) may have a much deeper knowledge of computer system eg can unset any settings you may have put on the family computer
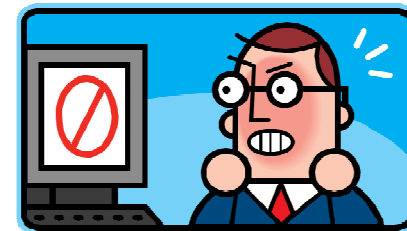
Useful sites

- UK Council for Child Internet safety – www.education.gov.uk/ukccis
- Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) – www.ceop.police.uk
- Think u Know – www.thinkyouknow.co.uk
- UK Safer Internet Centre – www.safeinternet.org.uk
- South West Grid for Learning – www.swgfl.org.uk/staying-safe
- Cybermentors – www.cybermentors.org.uk/safety/
- CyberSentinel – www.cybersentinel.co.uk

Any Questions?