
E-Safety Issues and Online Safety

Parents' Evening



E-safety Support

You must be an E-safety Support member to use these resources in your school. © www.e-safetysupport.com 2016

Aims of This Presentation

General awareness about the Internet and digital parenting

Issues around the use of cameras on devices

Social networking

Cyberbullying

Video Games

Settings & Controls



E-safety

“e-safety is a term which means not only the internet but other ways in which young people communicate using electronic media, e.g. mobile phones. It means ensuring that children and young people are protected from harm and supported to achieve the maximum benefit from new and developing technologies without risk to themselves or others”



Communication & Media Access

Then	Now
One phone in the house	Children with multiple accounts of social networking accounts
Televisions with four main channels	Devices with access to video on demand e.g. BBC iPlayer etc
Watershed on TV	Difficulty in controlling content seen on different media sites
Parenting skills focused on stranger danger, crossing the road etc	Digital technology makes it harder for parents to understand how to control access



The Internet Of Things...

The development of the Internet and technology over recent years means that we can go online using the following devices:

- Computers/laptops
- Smartphones
- Tablets
- Games Consoles
- Handheld devices
- Televisions
- Cameras



Digital Natives...?

American academic, Marc Prensky has discussed the concept of children being the 'digital natives' on an island being able to speak the language and understand the customs very quickly. Parents on the other hand are the 'digital immigrants' and find it very hard to adapt to the new world.

Whilst children and young people might be digital savvy, they still need:

- to understand about risks associated with strangers;
- rules of what they can and cannot do online;
- the ability to talk to parents about their worries.



What are your concerns?

Knowing who children are talking to on the internet?

Being able to control access to certain apps/sites?

The balance between 'screen time' and active lifestyles?

Talking to our children about the risks associated of being online such as talking to strangers?



Issues

- Children as young as 18 months are using Internet technology
- Children are not having active lifestyles and are spending too much time on-screen
- Rapid development of technology and products being targeted towards children from age 3+
- Social behaviour on the Internet e.g. video games / sexting / access to inappropriate content etc is being normalised



Digital Parenting – issues to be concerned about

- Cyber bullying
- Online privacy and personal information
- Reputation management and ‘digital footprint’
- Sexting, grooming, pornography and inappropriate material
- Illegal downloads and copyright infringement
- Spam, phishing, viruses and malware
- Being radicalised by political or ideological groups
- Children lying about their age to get onto social networking platforms with a 13+ age limit



Use of Cameras

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Cameras & Photographs

Cameras have now become an integral part of different digital devices with smartphones and tablets having them as standard.

Cameras can be used creatively to develop artwork and cartoons through different Apps.

However, many social networking sites enable users to share images and annotate photographs and easily upload them to the internet for others to see.



Use of Cameras

- Many devices come built in with a camera to take still images/video which can be shared.
- Predators using video chat facilities to groom and exploit young people online.
- Young people involved in risky behaviour and sharing inappropriate images (sexting).
- The use of video sharing sites e.g. Omegle which include sexual content.



Consequences

- Once information is uploaded online, it is very difficult to remove it.
- Possible criminal consequences of making or sharing offensive material.
- Psychological effect of intimate content being uploaded by others.
- Possible impact on future careers, especially in relation to specific professions.

'Teach children about the dangers of sexting', experts suggest



Sexting is seen as normal in modern relationships

By **Javier Espinoza**, EDUCATION EDITOR
19 APRIL 2016 • 6:01PM

Children as young as five should be taught about the dangers of 'sexting' and be encouraged to discuss 'about respect for their bodies', it has been suggested.



Support

- Talk about the risks of using specific applications e.g. Skype & Facetime.
- Look at restricting use to certain places where you can monitor use.
- Stress the importance of the fact that people can record video chats – don't do anything stupid!
- Explore the use of restrictions of specific applications on the device.



Social Networking Sites

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The Rise Of Social Networking

Social networking sites are very popular with children and young people. The emergence of sites such as Facebook have meant that information can be shared with a large number of people instantly.

Over recent years, a number of bespoke Apps to share images and video have become very popular with young people.

Many of these sites/Apps have specific terms and conditions and it is important that children talk to parents about registering onto sites before using them.



Different types of social network sites

There are many different types of social networking sites where people can communicate and share information.

These include:

- Messaging Apps
- Micro – blogging e.g. sharing short posts
- Video messaging/chat
- Photo based sharing
- Game based messaging/chat

It is important to remember that children can use social networking apps on smartphones, tablets, games consoles etc.



What you can do?

- Ensure that you sync you App Store / Google Play store to your name.
- Look at setting privacy settings on specific apps and ensure that they are set.
- Be clear about who they are sharing information with.
- If you get suspicious, then talk to your child and either contact the police or Click CEOP.



Cyberbullying

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What is cyberbullying?

“Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Electronic technology includes devices and equipment such as mobile phones, computers, and tablets as well as communication tools including social media sites, text messages, chat, and websites.”



How does it occur?

Bullies will target individuals in many ways including:

- Uploading information to social networking sites
- Creating anonymous posts targeting individuals
- Setting up group sites for different people to make hateful comments

How is it different to other types of bullying?

- It can be 24/7 and causes continued upset
- It can be seen by many different people
- Victims may be unaware who is posting the information



Video Games

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From Space Invaders To Grand Theft Auto 5

Video games have come along since the birth of Space Invaders and Pacman in the 1970's/80's.

Video games on games consoles are very sophisticated and realistic depicting content that you would expect in blockbuster film.

Games are not just available on games consoles but also on different other devices such as:

- Smartphones
- Tablets
- Smart TV's.



Age restrictions

Like films, video games have age restrictions due to their content. This is because the average age of someone who plays games in the UK is 32 years old. The content of many games rated '18' includes graphic violence, references rugs and sexual content. The rating system is as follows:

- 3:** Violence in a childlike cartoon setting.
- 7:** Unrealistic violence towards fantasy characters, sounds & images might be scary for young children.
- 12:** Realistic violence towards fantasy characters, unrealistic violence towards humans or animals, mild swearing.
- 16:** Realistic violence towards humans or animals, sexual nudity, glamorization of crime, alcohol and tobacco.
- 18:** Motiveless killing of human characters, discrimination, gross violence, sexual activity, drug



Playing Online

Many children and young people enjoy connecting with others when playing games. Services such as Xbox Live, Playstation Network and Steam.

However, some of the concerns that relate to children and young people being groomed online relate to uses video games networks.

Parents need to apply the same rules relating to video games so that young people do not share personal information when playing these games and look at the block and reporting mechanisms if they are being targeted by an individual.



Case Study – Breck Bednar

A teenager has been jailed for life with a minimum 25 years in prison for murdering a 14-year-old boy he groomed online.

A teenager has been jailed for life with a minimum 25 years in prison for murdering a 14-year-old boy he groomed online.

Lewis Daynes, a computer engineer and avid gamer, had pleaded guilty to the murder of Breck Bednar, who was found with his throat slashed on 17 February last year.

Daynes - who went by the online name EagleOneSix - befriended Breck over the internet and promised him "great wealth" from a fictional computer software business.

Breck left home in Caterham, Surrey, the day before his death, telling his family he had arranged to meet a friend online.

I couldn't save my child from being killed by an online predator

Breck Bednar, a 14-year-old boy who loved gaming, was groomed online and murdered in 2014. His mother, Lorin LaFave, was worried - would her pleas for help from police have been taken more seriously if he'd been a girl?



Settings & Control

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Take Control

- Look at your filtering and ensure that you set up your home broadband to 'family friendly'.
- Before you give a device to your child, look at the parental controls
- Balance screen time – have digital detox days and 'digital dusks'
- Talk to your children. Have a digital half hour where you watch CEOP videos and talk about the issues



Parent Controls

Many devices have parental controls that can support parents in being able to restrict their child from accessing certain features on a device and to limit the content they can access.

Before you give a child a device, look at ways you can set parent controls. Some tips are:

- *Set the device up before you give it to the child*
- *If you are buying a smartphone, make sure that the mobile phone provider knows that it is for a child, as this will enable a higher level of filtering*
- *Use sites such as <http://www.internetmatters.org/> to ensure that you can put parental controls on different devices.*
- *When using public WiFi, make sure it is family friendly*



Filtering

All major internet service providers in the UK have to provide family filtering services. Some useful tips are:

- Ask about filtering services before you purchase home broadband
- Look at the ISP web site for further details of how to set up filters.
- Make sure you don't give out your password and ensure that you test the filtering regularly



What you can do as a parent?

- Take responsibility
- Set clear rules
- Set clear consequences
- Ensure your expectations at home reflect real-life expectations at school, at university, in employment and in terms of the law.



SMART rules for children

- **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**eeting 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. Remember online friends are still strangers even if you have been talking to them for a long time.
- **A**ccepting 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**eliable - 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. If you like chatting online it's best to only chat to your real world friends and family
- **T**ell 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.



Sources of further information

- Know It All for parents

www.childnet.com

- Think u Know (CEOP)

www.thinkuknow.co.uk

- Safer Internet Centre

<http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/>

- Cyber Streetwise

<https://www.cyberstreetwise.com/>



Conclusion: The Internet should be positive for children

- Creativity – skills for job prospects
- Communication and collaboration skills
- Digital literacy

But:

- Keep private information private, and beware of creating a negative digital footprint.
- Be responsible and report and discuss inappropriate content.



Any questions?

