

E-SAFETY WORKSHOP



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Mr P Walters, Director of Key Stage 3

Wednesday, 1 February 2017

This evening

Lecture Theatre

- Illustrated guide to online risks
- Talking to your son about how he uses the internet
- Actions you can take to keep your children safe online

Computer Rooms (optional)

- Smaller group discussions
- Opportunity to ask further questions
- Introduction to online advice and resources
- Further time to explore practical advice

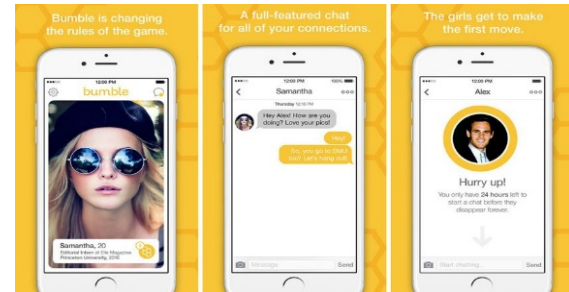
The risks - CONTENT

- Exposure to inappropriate content, including online pornography, violence and racist language (particularly via games), websites promoting substance abuse
- ‘Lifestyle’ websites, for example pro-anorexia/self-harm/suicide sites
- Hate/bullying sites, or extremist material
- Inauthentic or inaccurate content

The risks - CONTACT

- Grooming
- Cyber-bullying in all forms
- Identity theft, including 'frape' (hacking Facebook profiles) and appropriated mail and social media accounts
- **INADVERTENT CONTACT**

Example - Yellow



- As with all dating apps, users can connect with strangers by swiping right on their profile. When two users mutually 'like' each other, they can then chat through picture-messaging service **Snapchat**, which is widely used for sending sexual content.
- Unlike some dating apps, such as Tinder, Yellow does not restrict its users according to age and makes no attempt to verify ages.
- What it means for teenagers who download **Yellow** is that they will be able to flirt via Snapchat with other people in the locality, who may or may not be honest about their own identity.

The risks - CONDUCT

- Privacy issues, including disclosure of personal or sensitive information
- Digital footprint and online reputation
- Health and well-being (amount of time spent online (or gaming))
- Sexting (sending and receiving of personally intimate images)
- Copyright (consideration for intellectual property and ownership)

Social Networking and Public Profiles



internet
matters.org



Parental controls

- **Filtering** – content to restrict access to particular sites, such as pornographic websites.
- **Time limits** – restrict the amount of time your child can be online, or set periods of time where your child can access certain sites.
- **Monitoring** – where you are informed of certain sites that your child is attempting to gain access to.
- **Reporting** – where you are provided with information about what sites your child has used.

Where to set parental controls

- **Internet Service Providers (ISPs).** These are the organisations that pipe the internet to your home. [All major ISPs provide parental control packages](#). These can allow you to apply controls across all of the devices that access the internet through your home connection – such as laptops or consoles.
- **Devices that connect to the internet.** Most computers, mobiles and games consoles now come with parental controls that can be applied.
- **Software.** There are a wide range of packages available to buy or sometimes download for free – always look for reputable companies and check out reviews online.

Privacy settings

Most social networking sites, like Facebook, now give your child a lot of control over what they share and who they share it with. Through a site's 'privacy settings' you are able to control:

- **Who can search for you** – this means that when people search your name on a site, your profile does not come up.
- **Who sees what** – this means that you can control the information you share, like your photos or 'wall' posts. You can usually restrict this to friends only, friends of friends, certain groups of friends, or everyone.
- **Who can post information about you** – some sites enable others to 'tag' photos of you or share other information about you, like your location. It is important that you stay up-to-date with the privacy settings that your child uses and help them stay in control of their profile.

Safe modes

You can enable 'safe mode' in Youtube and Google searches (but you must do this in **every** browser)

The screenshot shows the YouTube website's footer and a settings modal. A blue arrow labeled '1' points to the 'Safety' link in the footer. A red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'Safety mode: Off' text. A red circle labeled '3' highlights the 'Choose your safety mode' section, which includes the text: 'Use YouTube's Safety Mode if you don't want to see videos that contain potentially objectionable material on YouTube. While it's not 100 percent accurate, we use community flagging and other content signals to determine and filter out inappropriate content.' Below this text are radio buttons for 'On' (selected) and 'Off'. A red circle labeled '4' points to the 'Save' button, which is labeled 'Save and lock Safety Mode on this browser'. A red circle labeled '5' points to a green notification banner at the bottom that says 'Successfully locked Safety Mode setting on this browser' with a checkmark icon.

Help About **Safety** Privacy Terms Copyright Uploaders & Partners Developers Advertising

© 2010 YouTube, LLC Language: English Location: Worldwide Safety mode: Off

Choose your safety mode

Use YouTube's Safety Mode if you don't want to see videos that contain potentially objectionable material on YouTube. While it's not 100 percent accurate, we use community flagging and other content signals to determine and filter out inappropriate content.

On Off

Save Save and lock Safety Mode on this browser (Learn more)

YouTube Search

Successfully locked Safety Mode setting on this browser

Talking about e-safety with your son

Far easier than attempting to monitor internet use is simply to talk to your son about what he is doing online.

It is impossible to protect your son from all online risks via blocking and filtering.

Let them teach you!

Develop a trusting relationships by getting them to tell you about the sites they're using.

- Why do they like the site?
- What can they do on it?
- What's so fun about it?
- Who uses it at school? Who are their friends on it? Who else you can talk to?



Talk about the risks

- Show your son that you know about the risks that he faces online.
- Be open talking about material that he might find online and why you are keen that he is protected from this.
- Ask him about his e-safety education at school: What has he learned? What is he concerned about?

Reach agreements about internet use

For example, these could cover:

- The amount of time your child spends online, or playing computer games.
- Having regular screen breaks – at least five minutes every 45-60 minutes (this applies to study time too!).
- Not sharing any pictures they wouldn't be happy to share with you.
- Not giving out personal details, such as mobile phone number and address, to people they don't know and trust.

NB: Excessive / unrestricted internet use is also a major factor in educational underachievement.

Key Advice

- Learn all you can about the Internet and the risks to children. Always remember that access to the internet is everywhere: phones, games consoles, and public places.
- Make sure that your child understands the importance of not transmitting information about their location...or when you are going on holiday!



Key Advice

- Place your children's computer in a high-traffic area and take an interest in the social-media sites they use.
- Install software that records Internet use, and review the web sites your children have visited.
- Some parents restrict internet use to certain times of the day to support their son in developing the self-discipline to study.



Key Advice

- Encourage your children to tell you if they receive offensive messages or see something online that makes them feel uncomfortable.
- It's important to establish an atmosphere of openness and trust. Even though the Internet can bring dangers into your home, it offers many opportunities for learning and entertainment.



Where else can you get advice?



CEOP trained staff at Wilson's School:

Mr Burton, Mr Cady, Mr Walters, Mr Hudson