

Keeping Children Safe

*E-safety:
Information
evening for
parents*

Protect your children online

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



Passwords

- Keeping online accounts safe- for you and your children.



Perfect Password Checklist

Use letters and numbers

Use a minimum of 8 characters

Don't contain any personal information

Use characters like brackets, &, or %

Use a mixture of capitals and lower case letters

Use a sentence or a line from a song instead of just one word

Only use the first letters of that sentence

Use different languages

Will be easy for me to remember



Current Issues – E-safety

Only 1 in 10 victims will inform a parent or trusted adult of their abuse.

81% of young people think bullying online is easier to get away with than bullying in person.

92% of secondary school children have had experience of being cyber-bullied.

30% of children between the ages of 9-16 have corresponded with a stranger online.

70% of students report seeing frequent bullying online.

Over 1000 young people talked to Childline about online sexual abuse.

40% of Key Stage 3 and 4 students have witnessed a 'sexting' incident and, in the same group, 40% didn't consider topless images inappropriate.

77% of 12-13 year olds have a Facebook or other social networking page.

Definition of Cyber bullying:

- Child Line define cyber bullying as when a person or group of people use the internet, mobile phones, online games, or any other kind of digital technology to threaten, tease, upset or humiliate someone else.

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Methods of Cyber Bullying

- Post hurtful comments or send threatening messages
- Stealing passwords
- Blogs
- Websites
- Sending pictures through email or phones
- Internet polling
- Interactive gaming
- Sending malicious code
- Sending junk email or instant messages
- Impersonation

• Source: <http://www.stopcyberbullying.org>

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Joe's story

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dubA2vhllrg>

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What to do if you are worried about your child:

- Ask them.
- Listen.
- Don't contact the bully but ask your child whether they have kept the messages.
- Encourage your child not to respond to the comments.
- If they are being bullied, report the abuse with your child via the social media sites themselves. They all have a report abuse button.
- If a fake site has been set up in your child's name, contact the provider and get it taken down.
- Let school know.
- Continued harassment is a crime- report it to the police if necessary.



Chloe Summer Lewis

Update info

Activity log



Studies at: King Henry Secondary School

Lives in: London

Looking for: whatever

Relationship status: Single

Email: sexkitten_chloe@email.com

Birthday: 5th November

About



Friends 1,186



Photos 2,468



Map 794

Sponsored

19? FREE SLUG boots!



Free boots online along with hundred your other favourite brands.

Like

2 stone in 2 weeks!



Guaranteed weight

On Line survey

- Almost half (49%) of young people questioned say they have given out personal information, such as their full names, ages, email addresses, phone numbers, hobbies or names of their schools, to someone they met on the internet.
- Childnet
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Consequences

-
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcMTvOWLzZQ>

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Helping your child stay safe online:

- 1. If they feel uncomfortable about what someone is saying, tell them they can just quit or log out of the conversation - and if possible, block that person or report them to the chat room provider .
- 2. They can tell the other person they are saving the conversations, which may put a predator off. If they are being abused, bullied or harassed by anyone online, they should save conversations as evidence.
- 3. They can refuse to answer questions of a personal nature, A predator may ask for a photo but refuse to send one of their own (though still beware, as they might use a fake one).

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Helping your child stay safe online:

- 4. If the person is harassing them, this is against the law and they can report that person to the police.
- 5. If the person is being persistent, question why someone would want this information. They should remember they don't have to answer. Don't be afraid to say 'No!'.
- 6. If the person chatting to them mentions information about their location, or makes them feel afraid, they should take a copy of the saved conversation to you so you can report it to the police. In the UK you can report this online to the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre at www.ceop.gov.uk

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Sexting

- Sexting is the sending and receiving of sexually explicit images via mobile or the internet.
- It is against the law to send or keep sexually explicit images of anyone under 18 , including yourself.
- Children as young as 10 have been found to have sent pictures of themselves to others.

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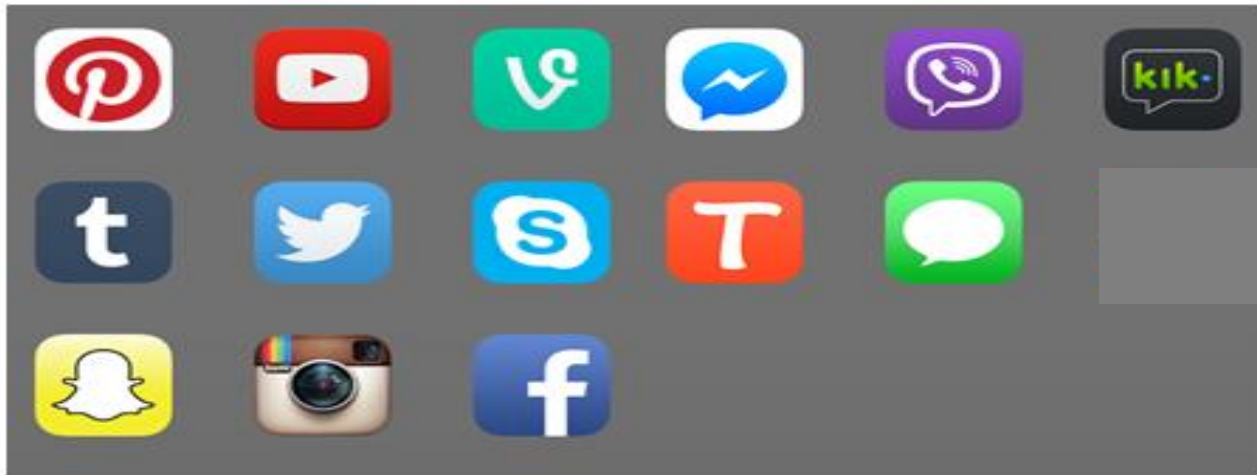
Current Issues – E-safety

- Grooming – sexually PLUS from extremist groups
- Geo-tagging – if phone has GPS can be tracked
- Trolling – criminal offence
- Revenge/conquest porn – now illegal
- Apps replacing websites – children's phones are private and under their control – they are an extension of the hand, they report feeling stressed if physically separated from their phone, children as young as 8 set passwords to lock devices that parents don't know

**Can you name
these apps?**

Can you name these apps?

Use APPropriate language



What can you do?



- Use filtering software and set parental controls to block inappropriate sites
- You can buy parental control apps for smartphones.
- Talk to your child about the dangers of the internet.
- Know what websites they are visiting.
- If they have a social networking site, make sure that they are not giving away personal information, such as their address, their school, their age and/or location. Encourage them to have a user name that does not actually contain their real name or date of birth. A cartoon profile picture is much safer than an actual photograph of themselves. Ensure that their account has the highest privacy settings available. Are they "friends" with people they don't know in the real world?

What can you do?



- Talk to them about the dangers of meeting up with people they only know through the internet. Thinkuknow website has short videos about this which are child friendly but make the dangers of this clear.
- Children sending/posting naked/partially nude/ sexually suggestive photos of themselves without any pressure from anyone else is on the increase (Child Exploitation and Protection Centre). Make sure they know this is against the law and that once they have posted the image, their control over it is lost.

What can you do?



- Talk to your child about what to do about reporting e-safety concerns. Beatbullying website gives excellent advice for parents and young people about reporting cyber bullying and what to do if they fall victim to it.
- All website providers and social networking sites have a responsibility to act upon reported abuse. Contact them.
- CEOP can be contacted for persistent harassment or any concern about potential grooming or the posting of naked/partially nude/suggestive images.

What can you do?



- Make sure your child knows that they can also talk to a member of staff that they trust at school. If it is related to sexting or grooming, it will always be referred to the Designated Senior Person for Child Protection and Safeguarding- Miss Steadman. You will be contacted as soon as possible the same day about any of these issues although it may be necessary to contact the police first regarding potential grooming.

Want further advice?

- Go to:
- www.childnetinternational
- www.thinkuknow
- www.ceop
- www.beatbullying
- www.childline
- See the school website- this presentation will shortly be available there.

