

Esafety – Key Information

Notes taken from Phil Bagge's talk on esafety update

It's about getting the right balance for children. *Nowadays, children are more likely to go to YouTube for information.*

Cyber Bullying

<http://old.digizen.org/cyberbullying/fullfilm.aspx>

A link to a very powerful film showing what cyber bullying is and how it can affect different individuals and escalate.

Children often don't tell anyone what is happening. There is a fear that teachers/parents will overreact and take away all their technology.

The key message to have an open relationship with children.

If people send nasty/uncomfortable messages to them, children should be able to tell someone.

The problem with cyber bullying is its anonymous; you have no idea who is doing it. This makes you paranoid and you don't trust anyone.

Key signs to look out for:

- child is upset after being online
- child is upset after using mobile phone
- child is upset after internet gaming
- may withdraw from peer social interactions.

How to help?

- Save the evidence. If it's on a website, then the website will take the content down.
- Contact CEOPs/police
- Encourage child not to respond
- If happening in school and know the children, tell Headteacher

***Cyber bullying can take place anywhere. Children who would not be a bully face to face may still be a cyber bully.**

Internet – paedophile grooming

There are a small number of offenders who are,

- Persistent
- Obsessive
- Committed
- Capable

What does the internet offer?

- Access
- Multiple identities/opportunities

Often they will build up lots of different profiles and can then fine tune them.

What can we do?

- Grooming is a crime
- Report to the police
- Save evidence
- Listen to young person and take it seriously and respond positively.

CEOP website – has useful information if you have questions.

Social Networking

There is a move from Computers to mobile devices (these often go past any filtering you may have in place)

Examples of social networking applications

- Yik Yak (no identity)
- Snapchat
- Facebook
- Tumblr.
- Vine
- Whatsapp
- Instagram
- Wechat

- Ask.fm

MOST OF THESE HAVE AN AGE RESTRICTION – 13 AND ABOVE

Most children just do normal things using these applications, but it is open to abuse.

- ❖ Make sure the privacy settings have a locked down profile.
- ❖ Remember – once an image is posted it is out of your control
Photos may show your house – open to burglary.
Photos become part of your digital footprint.
- ❖ Friends should only be people they have met in real life
Children view collecting 'friends' as a competition.
- ❖ Think about what you post – would you show your Granny?

As parents, need to have an open line of communication, so need to weigh up whether you trust your child to use social networking sites in a responsible way.

Internet Gaming

Xbox/playstations – social networking is part of it. This goes on behind the game. They can have 'friends' that they play games with but should not have 'chats' with them.

Webcams – people can hack in and take control of webcams. Restrict access to webcams attached to online games for young children.