

Parents Information Evening

Keeping our Children Safe

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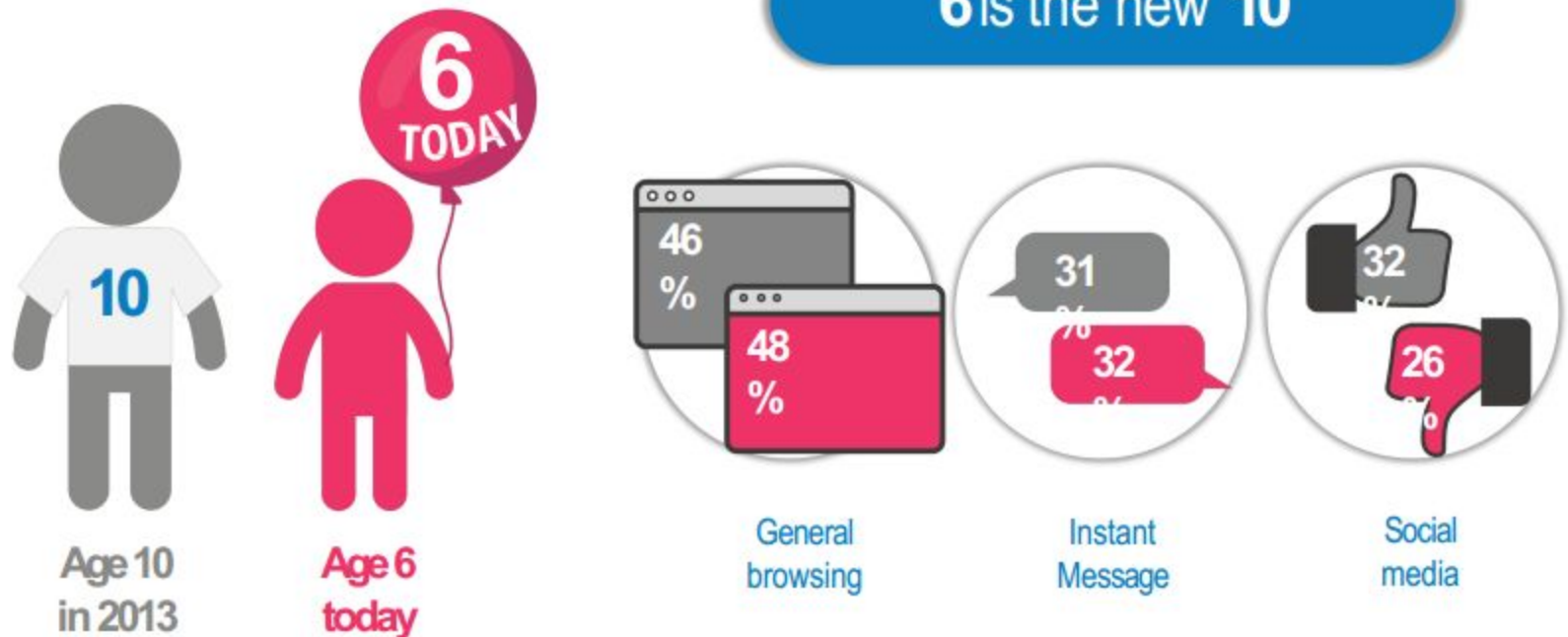


Use this link

<https://www.childnet.com/resources/staff-led-parent-online-safety-presentation/>

The world of social media

Internet use by young children is increasing



Child -Child- Online abuse

'All staff should be aware that **technology is a significant component** in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life. Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of **abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.'**



- **Flaming:** electronic transmission of angry or rude messages;
- **Harassment:** repeatedly sending insulting or threatening messages;
- **Cyberstalking:** threats of harm or intimidation;
- **Denigration:** put-downs, spreading cruel rumours;
- **Masquerading:** pretending to be someone else and sharing information to damage a person's reputation;
- **Outing:** revealing personal information about a person which was shared in confidence;
- **Exclusion:** maliciously leaving a person out of a group online, such as a chat line or a game, ganging up on one individual

Before you speak:

THINK

T = Is it True?

H = Is it Helpful?

I = Is it Inspiring?

N = Is it Necessary?

K = Is it Kind?

"The Grandma Rule"



Don't post anything
online that you wouldn't
want your
Grandma to see!

Conduct



The **Malicious Communications Act 1988** (MCA) is a British Act of **Parliament** that makes it illegal in England and Wales to "send or deliver letters or other articles for the purpose of causing distress or anxiety". It also applies to electronic communications.



ADVICE ON CYBERBULLYING

Discuss cyberbullying with your child - teach the importance of online respect and make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any worries or concerns.

If they are a victim of this type of behaviour:



Do save the evidence



Do report to your school/ the police



Do use online tools to report and block the perpetrator.



Don't deny your child access to a device or service. They may feel punished when they're already the victim.

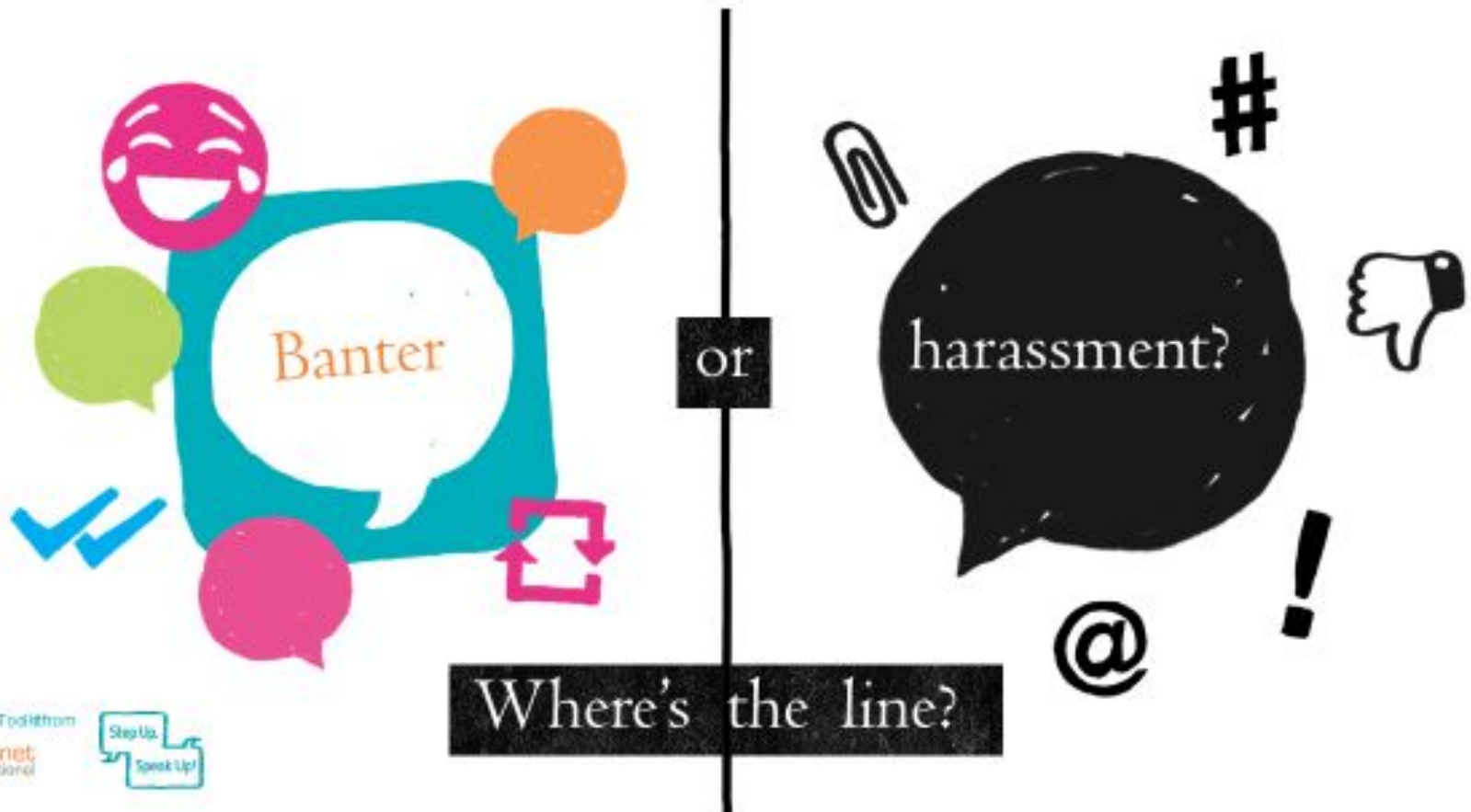


Don't retaliate.

Jaz takes a photo of two friends hugging. Because of the angle, it looks like they could be kissing. Jaz's friend, Katy, suggests Jaz post it in a group chat with the kissing emoji

5.
During a science lesson Ivan's teacher shows a picture of a naked body and asks the class to label the body parts. One of Ivan's classmates takes a photo of it and edits Ivan's face on to it.

7.
Jaden is pranked by his friends during a live video. They try to pull his trousers down but his underwear starts to come down too. As soon as they realise what has happened they help cover Jaden up, but some people watching still saw and now he's getting teased online about what happened.



A Campaign Toolkit from



THE THINGS I WISH MY PARENTS HAD KNOWN

Children's
COMMISSIONER

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ADVICE
ON TALKING TO YOUR
CHILD ABOUT ONLINE
SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Summary of top tips

- 1 Start speaking to your children about these issues before you first give them a phone or set up a social media account. This might feel very early, but you can do it in an age-appropriate way. It is better to be proactive than reactive.

Don't wait for the crisis.

- 2 Keep the conversation going. Adapt to your child so you can support them.

Don't mention it once and think that's enough.

- 3 Keep it casual, find everyday opportunities to speak about these issues with your child – like when you're walking or driving somewhere.

Don't scare them with 'the big talk'.

- 4 Focus on your child's emotions first and work out what they may have seen online. By listening to your child and understanding if they accessed harmful content, you can help to support them.

Don't punish them before listening and understanding.

- 5 Keep curious about the technology your child is using and stay up to date with platforms, apps and trends.

Don't pretend these issues don't exist

- 6 Set boundaries. Use filtering tools to limit your child's exposure to harmful content. Decide on rules and boundaries with your child, allowing them to input. Explain which monitoring and filtering tools you are using, and why.

Don't leave your child unsupervised online without using monitoring and filter tools. You wouldn't leave them alone in the park or the street, apply the same level of protection online.

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Our full guide shares information on each of these topics:



Pornography

"I feel like the best time for parents to have a conversation about porn is a bit earlier for boys than girls. From my experience of male friends, they definitely see porn earlier than my female friends. I mean like early: year 4, year 5, year 6."



Sharing nudes

"A lot of parents might just blame the child instantly instead of trying to support them."



Sexualised bullying

"A lot of my male friends feel like they can't do certain things as they feel like they will get bullied, or even worse than bullied... they feel like they're in danger if they don't do a certain thing."



Editing photos and body image

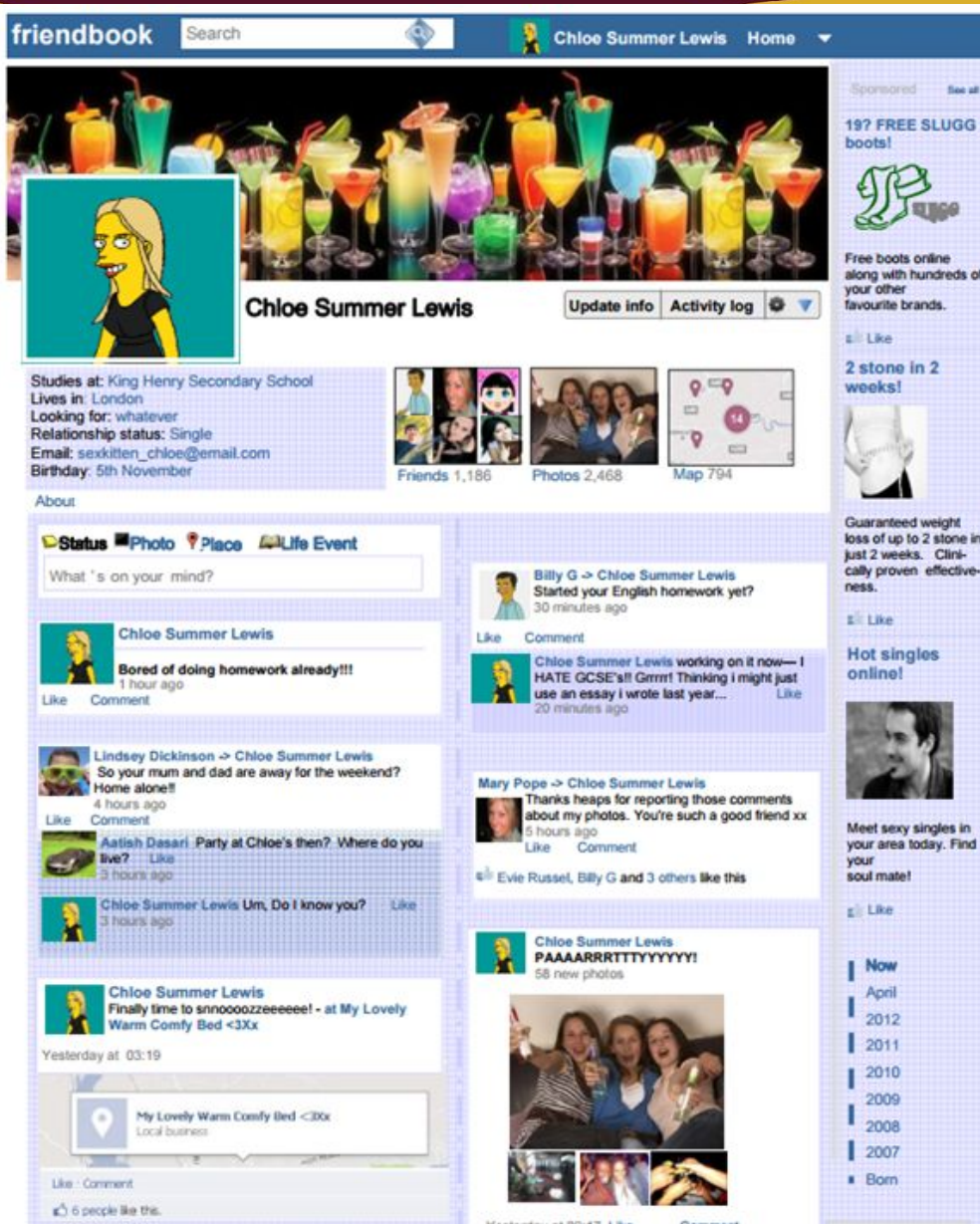
"It is still as damaging ... you know it's edited, you still wanna look that way. It is hard to get over the fact you don't look that way. It's hard to navigate through that."



Peer pressure

"You see people like those comments and get lots of likes. It makes you think to post more comments like that, you see people like them so you start posting more hateful comments."

All quotes from young people aged 16-21



It's important to keep personal information safe and not share it with strangers. It's also important for children to realise that new friends may not be who they say they are.



6 out of 10 followers are friends in the 'real world'

- DOB/Age/Address
- Pictures in school uniform
- Pictures of locations
- Status updates about where they are
- Geo-location

Everyone valued • Every day an opportunity • Every moment focused on success

Improvisation

13 year old Jamie has been chatting with Tom, an online friend, for some time. They've never met face to face.

Tom seems really nice and they have lots in common. Tom and Jamie have FaceTimed a few times.

It's the summer holiday and Tom messages Jamie to meet up in the park.



Related issue: **live streaming**



- Very young children have been offered rewards in-game to “see if you can get undressed and dressed in 30 seconds”
- In-game tokens can often be changed back into hard currency
- Indirectly, this constitutes sexualised activity for money

Spotting the signs of radicalisation

Radicalisation can be really difficult to spot. Signs that may indicate a child is being radicalised include:

- isolating themselves from family and friends
- talking as if from a scripted speech
- unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- increased levels of anger
- increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.

- Using non-mainstream social media/messaging products
 - Telegram; Silent Circle; Signal; Wickr
- Accessing the hidden internet (dark web)



Hashtag hijacking

- Using unrelated hashtags within social media messages (especially Facebook and Twitter) to cause your message to appear in someone's searches for messages with that particular hashtag, for the purpose of
 - advertising
 - spreading extremist messages to a wider audience



ADVICE ON GROOMING

Discuss online friendship with your child - make sure they understand that a person they've never met face-to-face is still a stranger. Discuss what kinds of information they should avoid sharing with strangers.

Ensure they know they can come to you if they have any worries or concerns.

If you have any suspicions whatsoever about someone who is in contact with your child online then report it to CEOP.

You will be shown how to report to CEOP later in this presentation.



Cyber Crime

- When we talk about cybercrime and children, it's often in the context of protecting the young ones from online dangers.
- But what about when it's the child? It's more common than you might think, including because at an early age, many kids don't realize that their activities are illegal
- The UK's [National Crime Agency \(NCA\)](#) said that data from its National Cyber Crime Unit (NCCU) showed a 107% increase in police reports from 2019 to 2020 of students deploying DDoS attacks
- The median age for referrals to the NCCU's "Prevent" team is reportedly 15, and a recent [NCA report](#) revealed that children as young as nine have been caught launching DDoS attacks



London schoolgirl Betsy Davies was just seven [when she demonstrated](#) in just 10 minutes how to hack a stranger's laptop via an unsecure public Wi-Fi network. How did she do it? By searching online for a how-to guide. Around 14,000 video tutorials were returned from YouTube alone at the time.



Elliott Gunton was 16 years old when he hacked UK ISP TalkTalk in a now infamous case that resulted in the compromise of over 150,000 customer accounts. He was later jailed for separate cybercrime offences [and has been indicted](#) for even more serious crimes in the US.



What are parents using and doing?

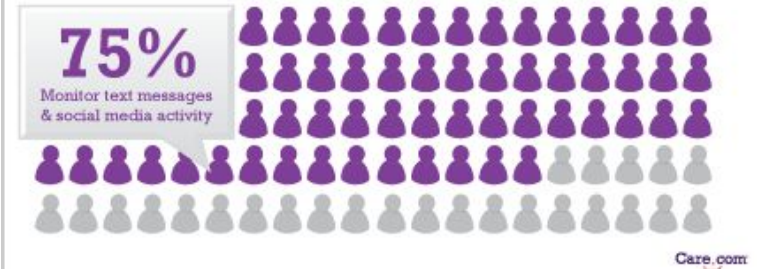
Overall, nearly all parents say they are doing something – either using technical tools, talking regularly to their child, supervising them, or having specific rules in place.

Getting in control

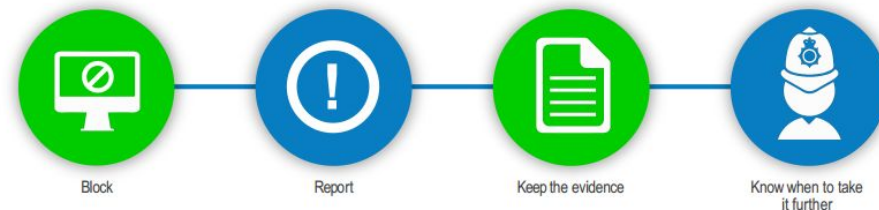
- An open honest dialogue with your child is key
- Talk to them about internet use
- Lead by example
- Encourage your child to think before they post
- **Block. Report. Evidence. Refer**
- Consider a family agreement with expectations
- Filtering software to block unwanted material
- Check filters on both the wifi and mobile devices
- Ensure their accounts are on private
- Know what they're sharing
- Friends list

Question #2

In response to recent news coverage of teens being bullied or cyberbullied across the country, 75% of parents are now monitoring text messages and social media activity.



The do's



Impero

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Any questions?

<https://www.childnet.com/help-and-advice/parents-and-carers>

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