



E-Safety for Parents/Carers

Wyken Croft Primary School

Tuesday 5th December 2017

What are children using?

- * Facebook
- * Whats app
- * Snap Chat
- * Instagram
- * Twitter
- * X Box live
- * PSN
- * You Tube

Statistics...

- * 62% of children use a tablet at home
- * 1 in 3 children have their own tablet
- * 11% 3 – 4 year olds have their own tablet
- * Girls aged 12-15 send in average 163 SMS a week
- * Children between the ages of 9 – 12 are the most common to lie about their age
- * Pupils with special needs are 16% more likely to suffer online abuse

What is a friend?

- * Someone from your past
- * A relative
- * A colleague
- * Someone you've met

What is a friend from a child's viewpoint?

- * Someone they play with online
- * Someone they have met on a forum
- * A friend of a friend
- * Someone that they haven't met in person

What issues do children face?

- * Grooming
- * Cyber Bullying
- * Revealing private information
- * Radicalisation and Extremism
- * Downloading malicious software

Grooming - Grooming is when someone builds an online relationship with a young person and tricks them or pressures them into doing something sexual.

- * Video

- * Anyone can groom someone. A 'groomer' is someone who makes an emotional connection with someone to try and make you do things like:
 - * have sexual conversations online or by text messages
 - * send naked images of yourself, which is sometimes called sexting
 - * send sexual videos of yourself
 - * do something sexual live on webcam
 - * meet up with them in person.
- * They might be old, or young. And they can be male or female.
- * <https://www.childline.org.uk/info-advice/bullying-abuse-safety/online-mobile-safety/online-grooming/>

Cyber Bullying -

Cyber bullying is any form of bullying which takes place online or through smartphones and tablets.

- * 11% of children have experienced cyber bullying
- * Majority of cases happen outside of school
- * Most cases happen on social media platforms using mobile technology
- * Girls are more likely to suffer Cyber Bullying than boys

Revealing Private Information

Primary Threats to Personal Online Safety



Identity Theft

A crime where con artists get your personal information and access your cash and/or credit

Phishing

E-mail sent by online criminals to trick you into going to fake Web sites and revealing personal information



Hoaxes

E-mail sent by online criminals to trick you into giving them money



Spam

Unwanted e-mail, instant messages, and other online communication

Radicalisation and Extremism

- * Posting messages, video clips, images or content of a violent extremist nature
- * Target people who are deemed vulnerable to becoming radicalised
- * Encourage them to join the cause

What are the signs

- * Becoming increasingly secretive about online viewing habits
- * Using online social network platforms to promote violence or any other criminal behaviour to advance a cause
- * Downloading large amounts of violent extremist content

Malware - A **virus** is a file written with the sole intention of doing harm, or for criminal activity. There are many types of **virus**. Viruses and spyware are also known as '**malware**'

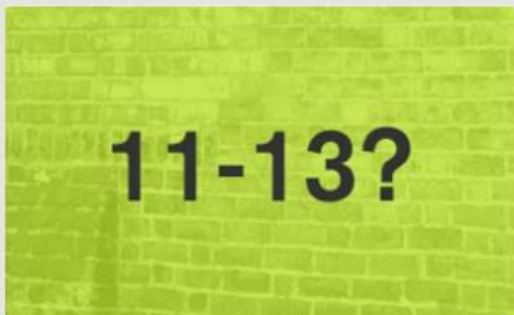


Thinkuknow.co.uk



Welcome to CEOP's Thinkuknow

Are you...



SMART Campaign



Remember the **5 SMART RULES**
when using the internet and mobile phones.

Think you know SMART

S

**Stay
Safe**

Don't give out your personal information to people / places you don't know.

M

**Don't
Meet Up**

Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Always check with an adult you trust.

A

**Accepting
Files**

Accepting emails, files, pictures or texts from people you don't know can cause problems.

R

Reliable?

Check information before you believe it. Is the person or website telling the truth?

T

**Tell
Someone**

Tell an adult if someone or something makes you feel worried or uncomfortable.



Follow these SMART tips to keep yourself safe online!

SAFE

- * Do not give out personal information
- * Think about WHO will see the information
- * WHAT can/will they do with the information?
- * HOW can you stop strangers getting information about you?

MEETING

- * Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous
- * WHY should you never arrange to meet anyone you don't know in real life
- * WHAT might happen if you do meet a stranger that you have met on the internet
- * WHO should you tell and what should you do

ACCEPTING

- * Accepting messages from people you don't know can be dangerous
- * WHO sent it?
- * WILL it be safe to open?
- * WHAT can I do to protect myself and my computer?

RELIABLE

- * Someone online may be lying about who they are, and information you find on the internet may not be reliable
- * WHETHER you can believe what strangers tell you when you are chatting to them online
- * WHAT can I do to check they are who they say they are?

TELL

- * Tell a trusted adult if something makes you feel uncomfortable
- * WHAT should I do when people I'm chatting to online make you feel uncomfortable?
- * WHO can I tell?
- * WHAT can I do to stop it happening again?

eSafety Tips

© Teaching About
Technology
The World's Largest
Technology Resource

1

People
you don't know
are strangers.

They're not
always who they
say they are.



2

Be nice to
people
like you
would
on the
playground.



3

Keep your personal
information private.



4

If you ever
get that
'uh oh'
feeling,
tell a grown-up
you trust.



What can you do?

- * Be vigilant and monitor online activity
- * Become familiar with your children are using
- * Try to engrain e-safety into your children's everyday lives
- * Any issues talk to a member of staff or our safeguarding team, Mrs Stewart, Mrs Franklin or Mrs Simpson
- * Encourage children to discuss freely their online activity
- * Set pins and passwords to help protect personal information
- * Set up family emails that children can use when signing up to games and websites online

Thank You

