

Parents E-safety! 2022

What is E-safety?

The internet is part of our everyday lives; most of us have at least one internet-connected device with us at all times. This means that there are lots of opportunities for people who want to do us harm to have access to us, be it through social media apps or by direct contact. E-safety is knowing how to protect ourselves online, by not sharing information which may reveal who we are, where we live, or by sharing anything which might put us in harm's way. This also means knowing when we might make choices which can result in us losing privacy, such as giving access to our computers and devices by an unknown third party.



Why do we teach it?



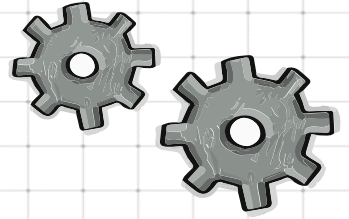
Children are vulnerable to outside dangers.



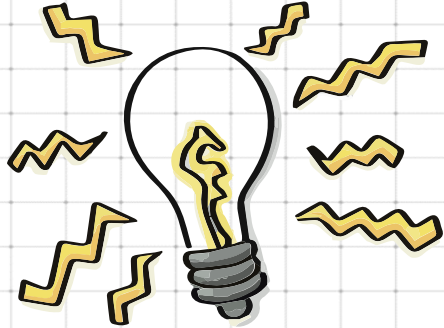
Giving children the skills needed to protect themselves



Their mental health.



What does the
Government say?



Keeping children safe in Education

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective **whole school** and **parent partnership** approach to online safety empowers all to protect and educate pupils, students, parents and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate.

- **content**: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism.
- **contact**: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes’.
- **conduct**: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- **commerce** - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

SEN and Additional needs awareness

Tippett et al, 2010



2/5

2 in 5 children with SEN, experience cyber bullying in some respect before the age of 11.



3/5

If that same child has autism the likelihood rises to 3 in every 5!



Boys!

Boys with SEN were found to be more likely than girls to experience bullying or participate in bullying others.



**10x
higher!**

Children with SEN are 10x more likely to be taken advantage of online than their peers.



Adapt!

Children are more vulnerable than ever; they are starting to engage even younger than before. We need to adapt just as quickly as they do!

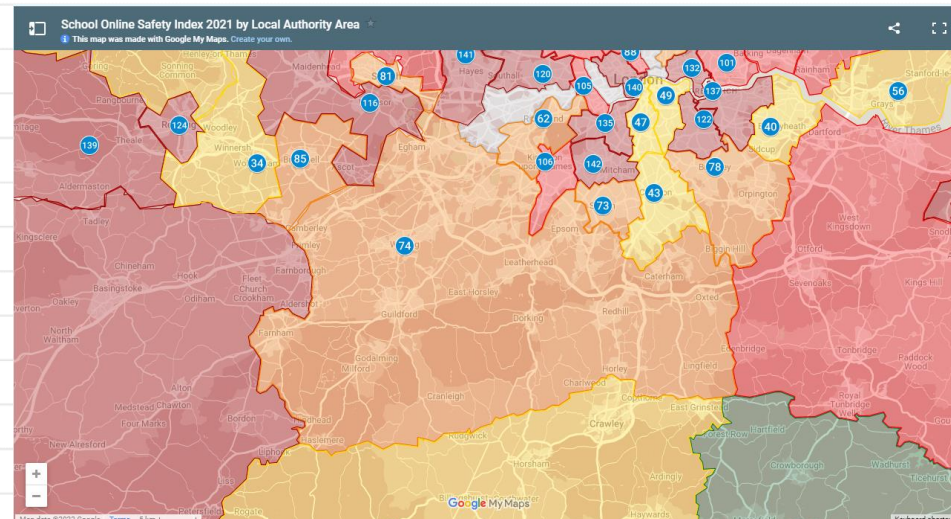
Today, children and young people spend a lot of time online – it is a great way for them to have fun, explore, and socialise with friends.

However, they also face risks such as cyber-bullying and seeing inappropriate content.

- A survey conducted for the CBBC Newsround (February 2016) found that 78% of 10-12-year olds in the UK use social media despite being under the age limit.
- 33.8% of students aged 12 – 17 have been victims of cyber bullying. (Cyberbullying Research Center, 2016)
- One in five, 8 – 11-year olds, and seven in ten, 12-15-year-old have a social media profile. (Ofcom, 2015)
- One in four children have experienced something upsetting on a social networking site. (Lilley, Ball, Vernon, 2014)

Our area...

We are in an 'orange' zone.
Meaning our children are
perceived to be at greater
risk and our teaching and
management at home
needs to be better.



What do we teach
in school?






Positivity!





E-safety.

Year 3- SMART 

Year 4 – SMART + Searching the Internet awareness and uses

Year 5 – Staying internet safe/ gaming/ video sharing platforms

Year 6 – Social media/ misinformation



What is SMART <3 ?

S – SAFE

M – MEET

A – ACCEPT

R – RELIABLE

T- TELL



- COMPASSION

What does it look like?



Year 4 Internet safety

We try to become HTML heroes!

What is the internet?

How to safely search the internet

What can you trust online?

Advertising/ click bait

Copyright



Year 5 Internet Safety



Follow 3 characters as they try to work their way around the internet and the issues it can provide.

Video sharing / online talk/
password safety.

They also use HTML heroes to think about respectful communication / chatting and gaming online



Year 6

Digital footprints

Freedoms of speech

The role and responsibilities of media

Age restrictions

Content on social media

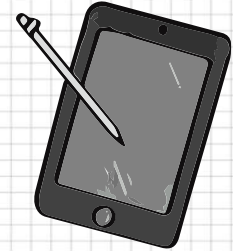
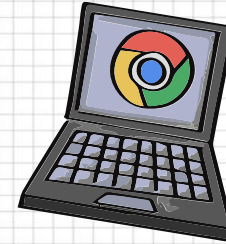
Privacy

All of these and their impact upon your social,
emotional and mental health.

What else do we teach?

An interesting question... We do a lot, yet barely scratch the surface!

Core teaching in IT



Year 3

E-safety
Intro to Scratch
Word
Photo
Manipulation
Stop motion

Year 4

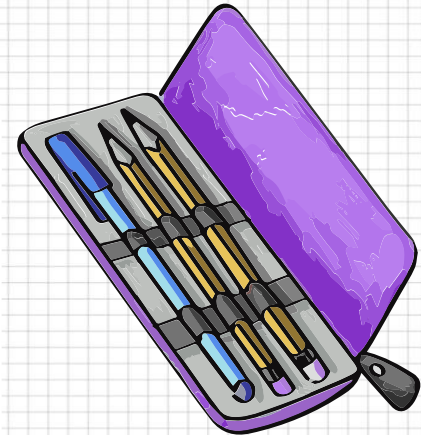
E-safety
Scratch – Basic
game
Python coding
Word processing
Basic Ppt
Digital art

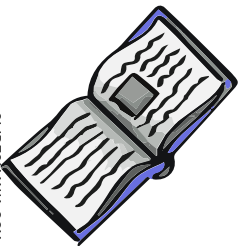
Year 5

E-safety
Scratch – game
development and
debugging
Excel
PowerPoint
Digital art

Year 6

E-safety
Researching
reliable sources
Photo
manipulation
Coding – html
3D model building



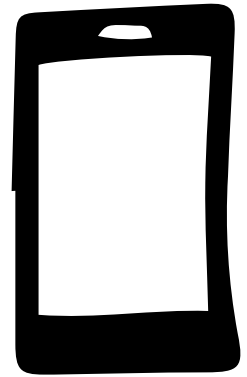


Things to be aware of!





Phones in school. Adults and children



Do you have something to report?

Please alert you child's teacher but do not share the image/ text/ content with them.



Sarah Stocking - SENCO



Wendy Cook - HSLW



Debbie Brown - Head teacher



Denise Lewis - Deputy Head

National Online Safety society - #wakeUpWednesday



Tuesday 7th February

National Online safety day

Want to talk about it?

Some sites to visit- Government recommendations

[Childnet](#) offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, and to find out where to get more help and support

[Commonsensemedia](#) provide independent reviews, age ratings, & other information about all types of media for children and their parents

[Government advice](#) about protecting children from specific online harms such as child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying

[Internet Matters](#) provide age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls, and practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world

[How Can I Help My Child?](#) Marie Collins Foundation – Sexual Abuse Online

[Let's Talk About It](#) provides advice for parents and carers to keep children safe from online radicalisation

[London Grid for Learning](#) provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online

[Stopitnow](#) resource from The Lucy Faithfull Foundation can be used by parents and carers who are concerned about someone's behaviour, including children who may be displaying concerning sexual behaviour (not just about online)

[National Crime Agency/CEOP Thinkuknow](#) provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online

[Parentzone](#) provides help for parents and carers on how to keep their children safe online

[Talking to your child about online sexual harassment:](#) A guide for parents – This is the Children's Commissioner's parental guide on talking to their children about online sexual harassment

[#Ask the awkward](#) – Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre guidance to parents to talk to their children about online relationships

Any questions?

Thank you
for coming! !!



Credits

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