

Online safety spotlight at TPPS

- Fun
- Prepares them for future
- Encourages creativity
- Encourages collaboration
- Encourages communication
- No geographical barriers

BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY
FOR KIDS



The 4 main risks to children in terms online safety are:

The 4 C's

- **Content** – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
- **Contact** – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
- **Conduct** – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes harm
- **Commerce** - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams

The 4 Cs place increased risk on users because:

- Younger children becoming vulnerable to this form of online abuse.
- Loss of control over content – it can be harvested from the original broadcast service (Facebook, Instagram etc) and then misused / shared / manipulated.
- Children can be blackmailed and coerced to produce more severe material than they want to share.
- Children lack an awareness of the potential permanence of imagery captured from live streams.
- Increased commercialisation of captures of live-streamed child sexual abuse.
- Since the start of the pandemic, the amount of 'self-generated' child abuse imagery has increased dramatically.

Video (1 min)

- [TALK Checklist by Internet Watch Foundation | Home \(iwf.org.uk\)](https://www.iwf.org.uk/talk-checklist)



Gaming, online chatting and communication apps

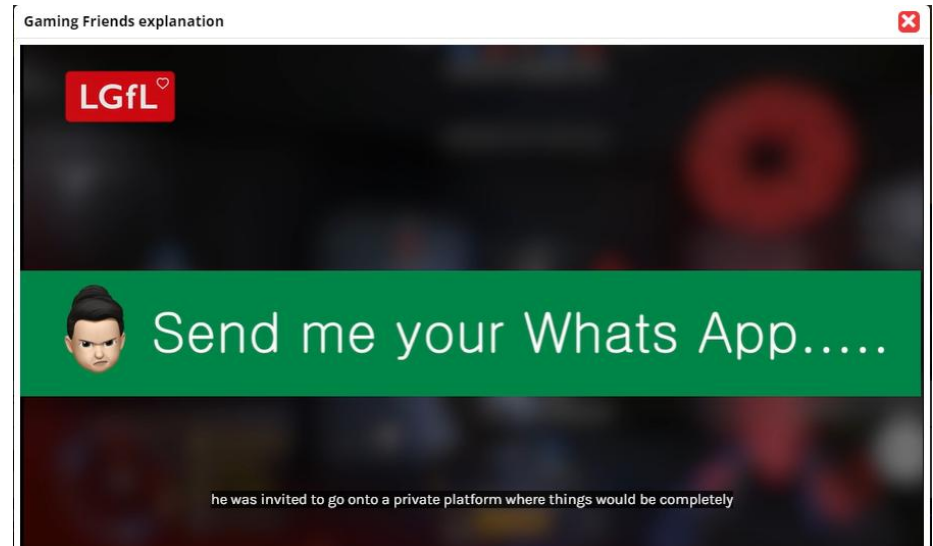
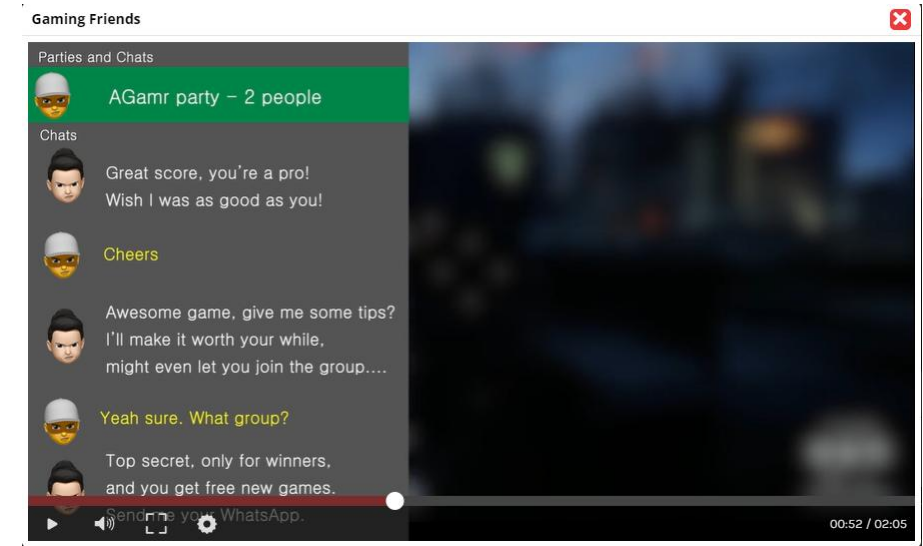
Link to video: Gaming Friends (2 mins)

- [Going Too Far? \(lgfl.org.uk\)](https://lgfl.org.uk)
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Andrew Tate

Children in our school were watching memes, following him on social media.



Deep Fakes explained

Video (2.5 mins)

- Deepfake generators Wombo, MyHeritage and Avatarify are booming without many guardrails - The Washington Post



Digital Resilience – why it's so vital for our children

- Given that young people will inevitably use digital technologies and be exposed to negative online experiences, it is vital to find ways to protect them that don't unduly limit their access or undermine the positive outcomes of internet use.
- In addition to raising awareness about online risks and increasing online protection, we need to support young people to build their own digital skills and resilience, so they can navigate online.
- We also need to educate ourselves so we can support our children.

Watching online videos

- 91% of 5-15 year olds watch videos online
- Inappropriate content
- Sexual images
- Violent behaviour
- Encourage crime, self harm or suicide

Video Parent Guide (2.57mins)

- [Guide to watching online videos - YouTube](#)



What are PEGI age Ratings?

Age ratings ensure that entertainment content – such as films, DVDs, and games – is clearly labelled for the minimum age group for which it is suitable.

TWO LEVELS OF INFORMATION AS A GUIDE : THE PEGI AGE LABELS



THE CONTENT DESCRIPTORS



What children are talking about

Video dominates in social media

Apps like TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat and Youtube allow young people to make, share and view short videos. These are growing in popularity among primary school age children.

All 12+ or 13 + and designed for teenagers and adults.

YouTube Kids is a safer alternative.

Gaming

7+ Roblox

10+ Minecraft

12+ Fortnite



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Let's take action

KNOW - Find out how long the young person spends online

MONITOR - Ask yourself, is the time they spend online growing rapidly? Is it interfering with ordinary life?

CONTROL— Set time limits

BALANCE - Organise offline activities and opportunities to balance out time in front of a screen – don't let online time mushroom

SUPPORT - Get support from partners and other family members when trying to reduce online time

HOLIDAY - Organise weekends and holidays to allow for more offline activities

Knowing how to remove an image on the internet 'Report Remove'

Video (1 min)

[Report Remove | Remove a Nude Image Shared Online | Childline – YouTube](#)



Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either:

- **‘cyber-enabled’** - crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line
- **‘cyber dependent’** - crimes that can be committed only by using a computer.

Cyber-dependent crimes include:

- Unauthorised access to computers (illegal ‘hacking’), for example accessing a school’s computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded;
- ‘Denial of Service’ (Dos or DDoS) attacks or ‘booting’. These are attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources; and
- Making, supplying or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above

- Children with particular skills and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime.
- If there are concerns about a child in this area, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), should consider referring into the **Cyber Choices** programme.
- This is a nationwide police programme supported by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency, working with regional and local policing. It aims to intervene where young people are at risk of committing, or being drawn into, low-level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.
- Note that **Cyber Choices** does not currently cover 'cyber-enabled' crime such as fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs on-line and child sexual abuse and exploitation, nor other areas of concern such as on-line bullying or general on-line safety.
- Additional advice can be found at: [Cyber Choices](#), '[NPCC - When to call the Police](#)' and [National Cyber Security Centre - NCSC.GOV.UK](#).

Online safety - Parental support

- [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;
- [Net-aware](#) provides support for parents and carers from the NSPCC and O2, including a guide to social networks, apps and games;
- [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 parent guide on talking to your 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.

Online safety - advice

- [Childnet](#) provide guidance for schools on cyberbullying;
- [Educateagainsthate](#) provides practical advice and support on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation;
- [London Grid for Learning](#) provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements;
- [NSPCC E-safety for schools](#) provides advice, templates, and tools on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements;
- [Safer recruitment consortium](#) "guidance for safe working practice", which may help ensure staff behaviour policies are robust and effective;
- [Searching screening and confiscation](#) is departmental advice for schools on searching children and confiscating items such as mobile phones;
- [South West Grid for Learning](#) provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements;
- [Use of social media for online radicalisation](#) - A briefing note for schools on how social media is used to encourage travel to Syria and Iraq;
- [Online Safety Audit Tool](#) from UK Council for Internet Safety to help mentors of trainee teachers and newly qualified teachers induct mentees and provide ongoing support, development and monitoring;
- [Online safety guidance if you own or manage an online platform](#) DCMS advice [A business guide for protecting children on your online platform](#) DCMS advice;
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) provide tips, advice, guides and other resources to help keep children safe online.

Online Safety - Support for children

- [Childline](#) for free and confidential advice;
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) to report and remove harmful online content;
- [CEOP](#) for advice on making a report about online abuse.