

hi-impact consultancy



innovate educate motivate

A hand is shown from the bottom right, using a brush to paint a yellow lightbulb on a whiteboard. The lightbulb is surrounded by radiating lines, indicating it is lit. In the center of the image, a large black circle contains the text "Keeping up with the Kids". To the left of the circle, there are two more lightbulb drawings, one of which is partially cut off by the edge of the frame. The background is a plain white wall.

Keeping up with the Kids

What do we know about our children?

In class and playground conversations children have been heard saying...

My mum doesn't know how much I go on the internet

I facetime who I want in my room

I'm always on the net

If my parents want a movie, I can get it.

I can download apps on my phone and iPad

I have facebook

I just lied about my age

See you on Instagram!

I use *website* and chat to people

My x-box accesses the net

I just type it into Google and get it...free!

School v Home

School

- Acceptable Use of Internet Policy
- E-safety Policy
- E-safety built into lessons
- Use of proxy server or filter to manage internet access

Home

- Have made any agreements?
- Do you regularly discuss how they are using the internet?
- Do you manage how they access the internet on all devices?

Why take it seriously?

Cyberbullying	Grooming	Inappropriate material	Overuse/ addiction
Viruses/hacking	Online reputation	Losing control over pictures/video	How do we help avoid these dilemmas?

Managing Access

Filter on your [WiFi](#)

4OD/ BBC iPlayer [Parental Controls](#) and YouTube Safety mode

Settings on Mobile devices such as [iPad](#) and [Kindle Fire](#)

Family Safety Apps such as [McAfee Family Safe](#) and [OurPact](#)

Windows [Family Safety](#) Accounts

Safe browsers such as Mobocip, McGruff, Olly, Famigo App (Android)

Safety Setting on Social Networks such as [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#)

Family safety on Consoles such as [XBox](#) and [Playstation](#)

Do you talk about when and how they use the internet?

Talk to your child about what they 'watch' or find out on the internet but don't be overly critical

Get your child to think about what personal information they should disclose

Always 'report it' or talk to somebody if something is inappropriate

Discuss the fact that not everyone on the internet is who they say they are

Agree with your child how they are going to use the internet and mobile devices

Discuss cyber bullying, netiquette and respecting privacy

Always discuss the dangers of meeting people they have befriended online



Always check the privacy policy of your child's internet, mobile, social networking and games providers so that you understand what kind of information they collect and what they use it for.	✓
Always suggest that they use a username (not their real name) on websites, chat rooms and other online forums. But remind them they are still responsible for what they say and do	✓
Work with them to set up strong passwords (a combination of letters, numbers and symbols) and explain why they shouldn't share them with anyone.	✓
Always use a PIN lock on their mobile.	✓
Explain how information they use to register for websites, competitions, downloads and other internet and mobile services could be used by the companies in question (e.g. to send marketing emails).	✓
Advise your child to get permission from friends and family before taking photos or videos of them and to check that they're happy for the images to be published - not everyone wants to be famous.	✓
Be sure you have computer security software with parental controls and have up-to-date anti-virus and anti-spyware software on your child's computer and make the most of built-in tools like pop-up blockers and spam filters.	✓
If your child has an online profile ask if you or a close relative can be an online friend (to help and support them).	✓
Teach them the risks and dangers of sharing passwords, phone numbers, addresses and other personal information.	✓
Ask about your child's online friends, encourage them to have their "real" friends as their friends on social networking	✓
	✓

Social Networks

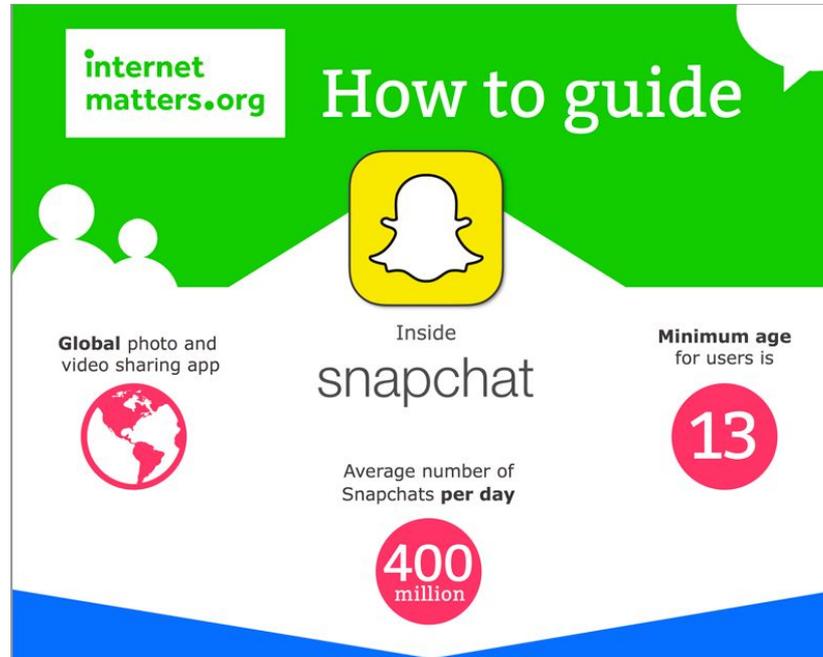
- Most social networks stipulate that users have to be 13 or over...

Why?

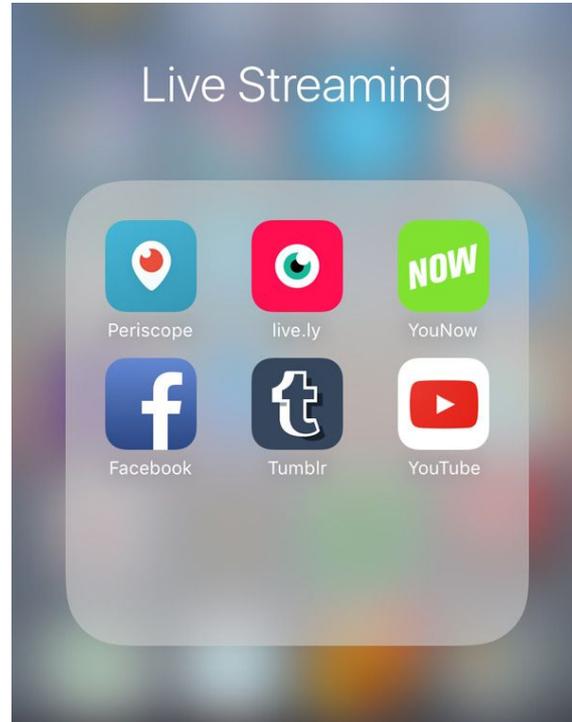
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=599I1E-rWTU>



Where to get help...



Live Streaming

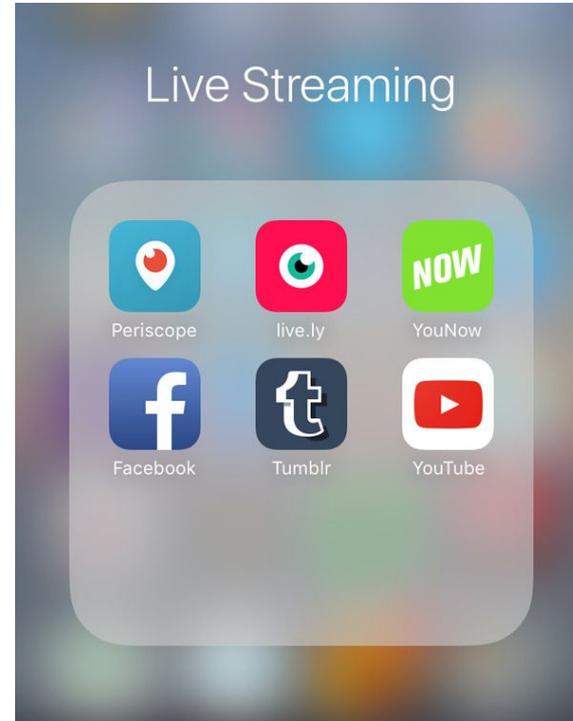


Live Streaming

The majority of live streaming action is mundane, a window into the average person's life.

However, there are a number of reports of users encountering everything from name calling, profanity, and nudity.

[BBC News](#)



Live Streaming

The ease of set up and one click to share could lead children – or anyone, for that matter – to share too much personal information.

Even if you don't give out your real name, you could be giving away your identity or location in other ways.

There are a number of reports of children live streaming from their bedrooms. This seems a little too private.



Live Streaming -

Many of these services have limited privacy controls, you don't know who is watching. You might assume you're just chatting to some peers, but you can never know for sure who is logged on.

Most of these apps allow the viewers to like and comment. This is again an “anything goes” area.

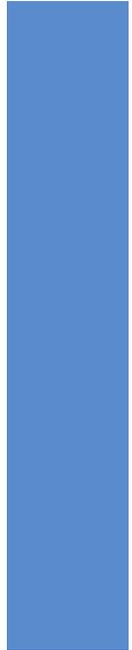
Pupils might get feedback you weren't quite ready for, or even bullying comments. There are a number of reports where a commenter asked teens to expose sensitive parts of the body



Live Streaming

Get help and support.

<https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-centre/social-media-help/>



What should you do...?

- Research shows us that a large number of children have created a social networking profile before they are at the correct age to do so.
- Respect the terms of use of the site and register with the correct age, as there are additional protections in place for younger users.
- Discourage your son or daughter to use of these services as best you can, and be aware of services which cater for younger users by having higher safety features.



Commonsense Media has rated many of these sites



WHAT PARENTS NEED TO KNOW

 Ease of play	● ● ● ● ●
 Violence	● ● ● ● ●
 Sex	● ● ● ● ●
 Language	● ● ● ● ●
 Consumerism	● ● ● ● ●
 Drinking, drugs, & smoking	● ● ● ● ●

[See full details](#)

Parents need to know that *Kuddle* is a social photo-sharing app designed with kids' safety in mind and the goal of teaching kids photo-sharing etiquette hands-on. To start, kids enter a full name, create a username and password, and enter a birth date and gender. Then they must enter an email address for a parent or caregiver over 18. Kids can immediately start adding photos to their streams, but they can't add friends (so no one else sees the photos) until a parent or caregiver has approved the account through the email sent to them. Kids don't see the privacy policy or terms of service anywhere in the app, but it is linked in the email sent to parents. Kids' full names are shown in their profiles, which are searchable. No photos are seen in the search, but names are. Kids can add captions to their photos, but tagging and commenting are not allowed to prevent bullying. Parents should note that the terms of service state that posted photos can be used by Kuddle for marketing or other purposes.



Key Messages when setting up age related social networking services **WITH** your child

Privacy settings	Online Friendship	Geolocation
Think Before You Post	Consider the photos you upload	Logging out

Why 13?

In the U.S.A, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) passed in 1998 protects every child under the age of 13.

The Act requires that operators of websites and online services provide notice and obtain permission from a child's parents before collecting personal information — such as name, address, phone number and screen name — from that child.

Why 13?

Companies also cannot collect geolocation data that could identify the city street, and any image, video or audio files containing the child's image or voice.

Anything that can identify what the child is using, like cookies, IP addresses or the unique device identifier (UDID) for mobile devices is restricted by COPPA.

But COPPA doesn't work if a 9-year-old claims they are 13.



Why 13?

Research also shows that it takes children about 12 years to fully develop the cognitive structures that enable them to engage in ethical thinking.

Before 12 it's difficult, if not impossible, for a child to fully grasp the impact of their actions upon others, online or otherwise.

Young children are increasingly joining social networking sites, sometimes even putting themselves in harm's way by becoming victims of online harassment, solicitation, and cyber-bullying before they are ready to respond appropriately.



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