

ENGAGING PARENTS IN ONLINE SAFETY

Effectively engaging your school community around the collective responsibility to keep children safe online.

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Workshop Outline

01 What's the problem?

02 Why engage parents?

03 What are the key messages
we need parents to hear?

04 How can we reach the
hard to reach audience?



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 12–15 year olds own a mobile phone?



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96%



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 11 year olds own a mobile phone?



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 11 year olds own a mobile phone?



91%



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 5–7 year olds own a mobile phone?



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 5–7 year olds own a mobile phone?



25%



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 5-7 year olds live stream?



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 5-7 year olds live stream?



38%



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of 3-17 year olds use TikTok?



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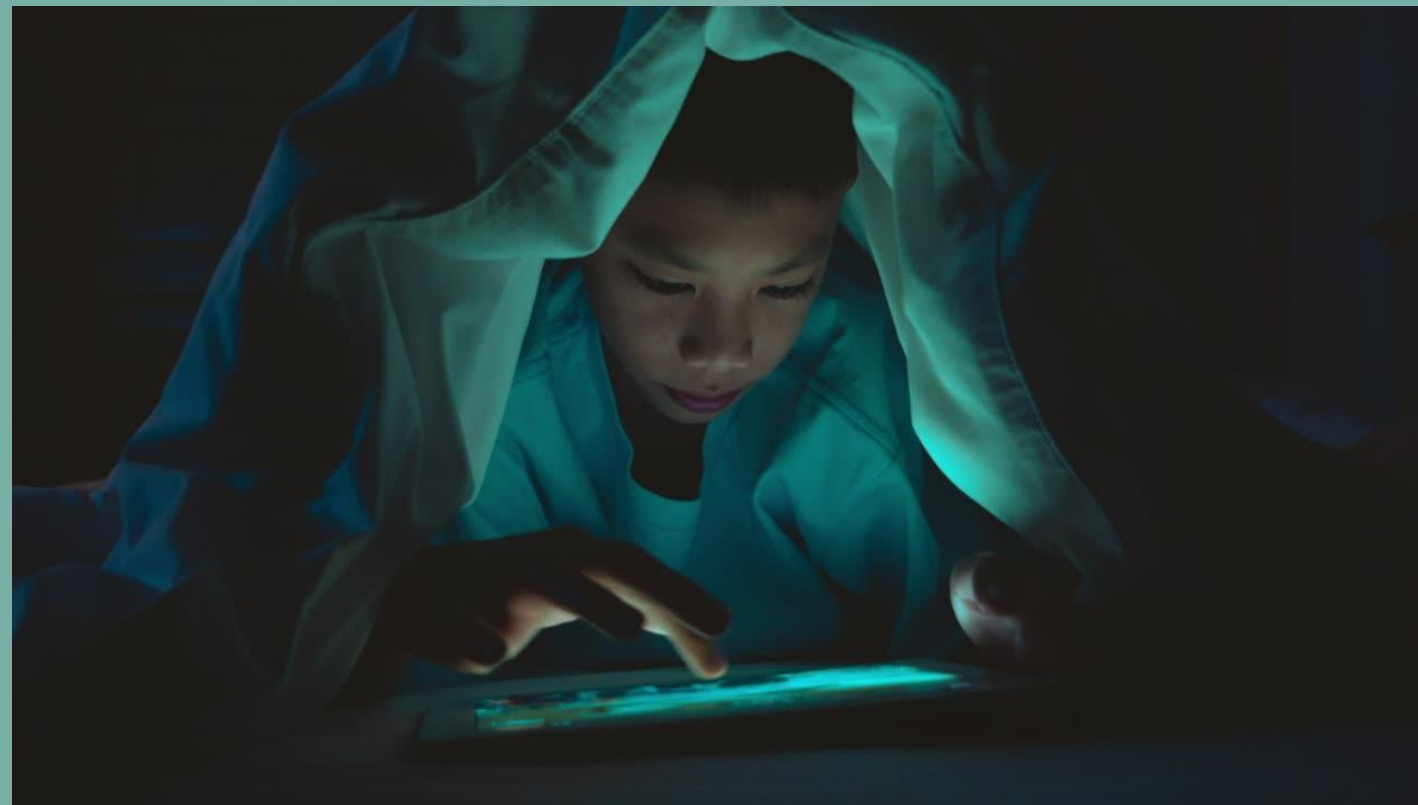


53%



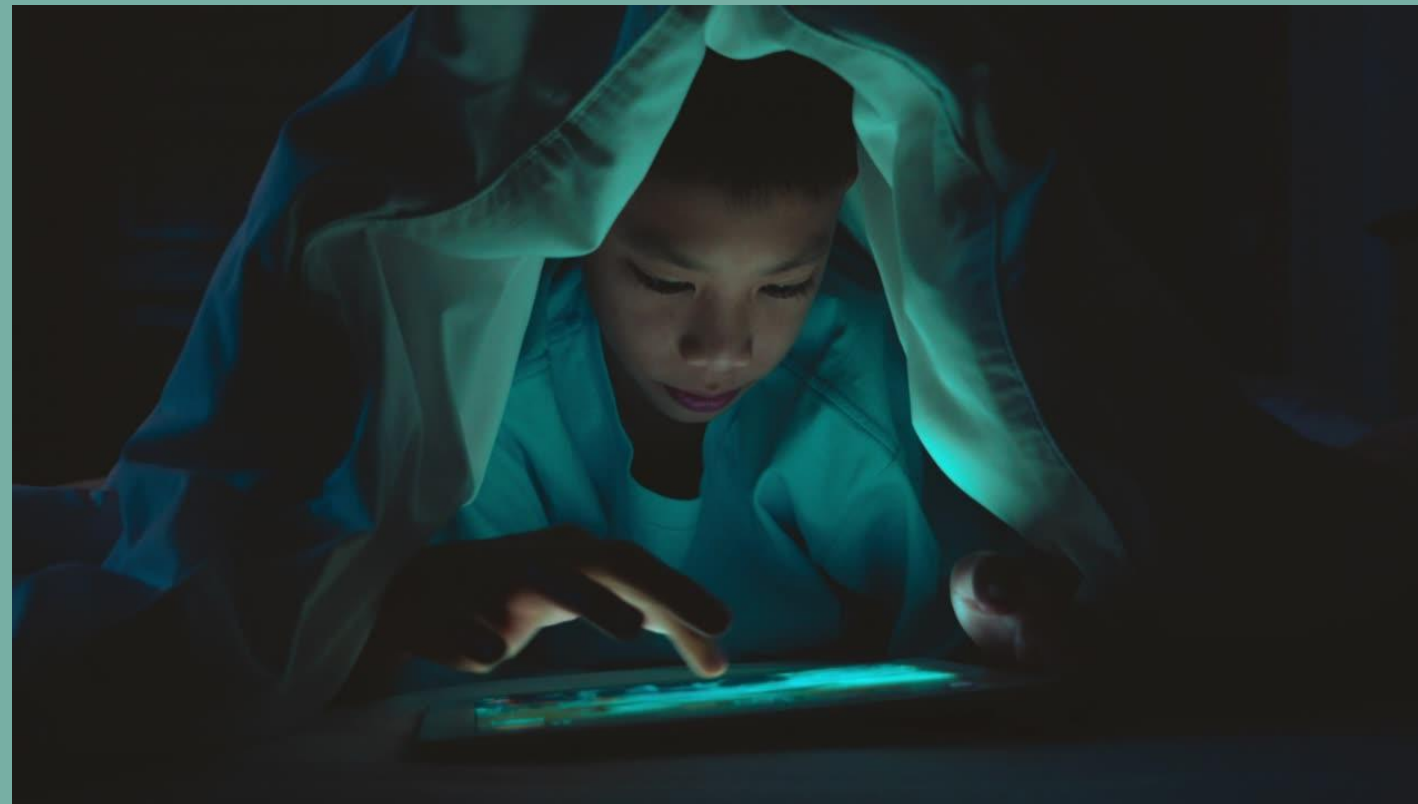
WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to the Children's Commissioners report, what percentage of 16-21 year olds had viewed pornography online, before the age of 11 years old?



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to the Children's Commissioners report, what percentage of 16-21 year olds had viewed pornography online, before the age of 11 years old?



27%



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of parents were unsure of the minimum age for social media apps?



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

According to Ofcom, what percentage of parents were unsure of the minimum age for social media apps?



33%



Why engage parents?



Why engage parents?



Statutory duty



Moral duty



Helps us out!



STATUTORY DUTY- KCSIE (2023-24)

- The DSL has overall responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring.
- Update to KCSIE- *protecting children from maltreatment, inside or outside the home, including online.*
- Schools/colleges should recognise that child-on-child abuse, including sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur online.
School/colleges have an essential role to play in both preventing online child-on-child abuse and responding to any concerns when they occur, even if they take place offsite and should have appropriate systems in place to support and evidence this.

**Keeping children
safe in education**

Statutory guidance for schools and
colleges



MORAL DUTY

- Teaching standards:
 - establish a safe and stimulating environment, rooted in mutual respect
 - communicate effectively with parents with regard to pupils' achievements and well-being
 - have regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions
- Ensure that all young people are safe and know how to keep themselves safe, in and out of school.



IT HELPS US OUT!

- How does life online for our young people impact us in school?



63% of schools found parents *difficult*
to engage with online safety

Why do we think this is?



63% of schools found parents difficult to engage with online safety



Parents have limited understanding of the online world



A parental experience is very different to a child's experience



Parents believe they are already doing enough



Parents are busy



WHAT KEY
MESSAGES DO
WE WANT
PARENTS TO
HAVE?



WHAT KEY MESSAGES DO WE WANT PARENTS TO HAVE?

- 01 What children are accessing and how
- 02 The impact of the online world
- 03 The internet does have its positives
- 04 Blocking and filtering is not enough!
- 05 Your policies and procedures





How to reach *the hard to reach* audience?



What is your experience?

How do your parents engage
with online safety?

- Proactive
 - Reactive
-



PROACTIVE

&

REACTIVE

Take a whole school approach ensuring information is age appropriate

Letters/phone calls to inform- connected to filtering and monitoring

Drip feed information through weekly communications, use your social media

Student/pupil intervention groups to improve online safety

Piggy back other events; parents evenings, concerts, use reception, fetes, transition points

Year group parent workshops to improve knowledge

Use the children; homework research, surveys, interviews

Information sheets sent out to support parents

Use curriculum updates, send links to specific policies, hold workshops/coffee mornings



Top advice

- Drip feed/regular communication
- Keep it on the agenda
- Promote a low-screen childhood
- Use your social media
- Use your communication channels



Gaming

Gaming encompasses playing games on various devices such as Xbox, smartphones, laptops, or computers. It is often a social activity where friends compete or play together. However, negative behaviours and consequences can arise from gaming. Some concerns include:

- excessive gaming leading to addiction
- playing games with inappropriate content
- sharing personal information
- interacting with unknown individuals, including adults posing risks
- cyberbullying
- in-app purchases leading to gambling
- displaying verbal or physical aggression
- poor eating habits
- sleep disturbances

These issues can impact children's mental health and relationships. It is crucial to monitor gaming to prevent excessive use, safeguard children's accounts and devices, and ensure games are suitable for their age and development.



PlayStation Network App

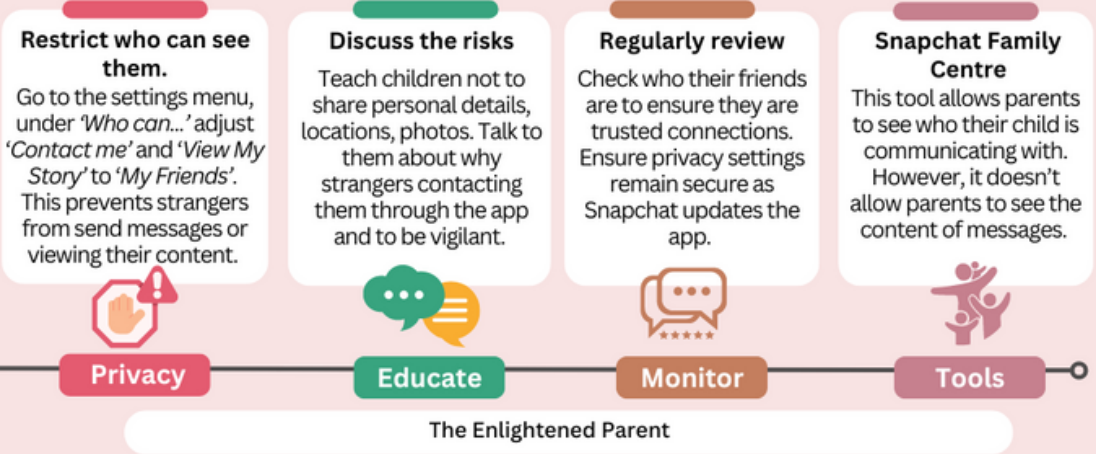
The PlayStation app enables users to remain connected even when they're not actively gaming. Users can share photos, videos and other content, as well as engage with online gaming communities. However, there is a potential risk of interacting with unfamiliar adults and encountering inappropriate content. Each child account includes parental control features. For detailed instructions on using these settings, visit the PlayStation website. [Click here](#)



Xbox App

The Xbox app allows users to connect with one another, continue gaming and join 'Parties'. Parties are when groups of players play alongside one another. There are risks associated with 'Parties' which is that anyone can join, leaving young people vulnerable to having contact with unknown adults. All child accounts have safety features which allows parents to implement privacy settings as well as set time limits. [Click Here](#)

KEEPING YOUR CHILD SAFE ON SNAPCHAT

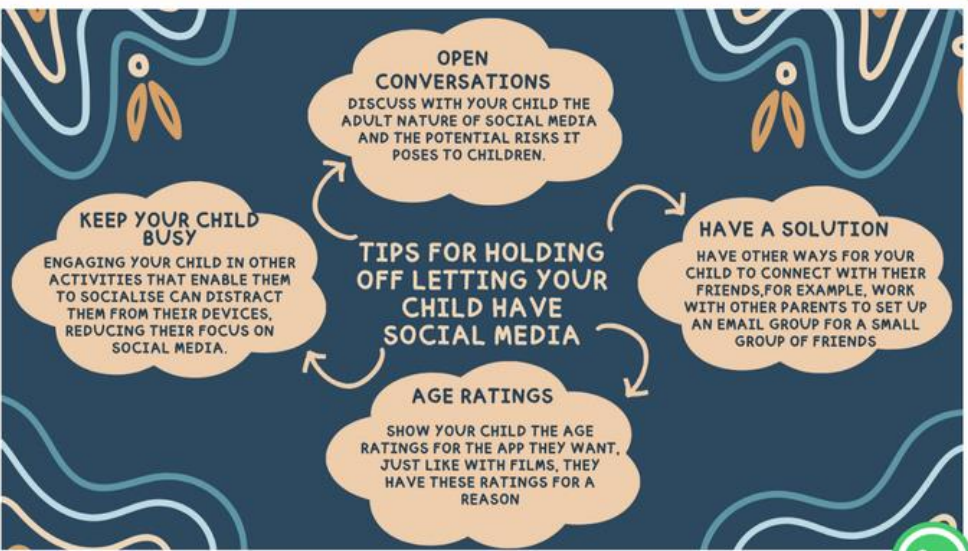


SPOTLIGHT ON SAFEGUARDING

Delaying Your Child's Access to Social Media

In light of recent tragic incidents involving children, there is a growing push to restrict social media access until the age of 16. Various reports link social media to these incidents, prompting concerns about its negative effects on children. Despite this, more primary school children are creating their own accounts or using those managed by parents.

If you would prefer your child not to engage in social media at a young age, how can you address this with them, especially when their friends are already active on these platforms?



WhatsApp: The Risks and Safety Features

Whilst WhatsApp may market some of its features as protecting the privacy of users, they also put children in a vulnerable position.

- End-to-end encryption means that only people in the chat can read the messages; this also means that chats cannot be monitored for illegal activity.
- Live location sharing can be useful but it also means that children and young people can put themselves in a vulnerable position by sharing their location to people they don't really know.
- View once allows content to be sent and read by users only once before disappearing. This leaves children and young people vulnerable to being sent inappropriate content and not being able to report it as it has disappeared.
- Disappearing messages means that content disappears after either 24 hours, 7 days or 90 days. This may encourage a user to send more risky content as they believe it will disappear. It can be forwarded or a screenshot taken within that time and, therefore, shared with others.

Tips on keeping your child safe on WhatsApp:

- Check privacy settings (click the cog) to see what information is currently shared.
- Talk to your child about what to do if someone they don't know contacts them (they should tell you).
- Have open conversations about what is appropriate and inappropriate content to share.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SETTING BOUNDARIES WHEN GIVING YOUR CHILD THEIR FIRST PHONE:

- 1. Parental access:**
 - Passwords shared
 - Regular checking of social media and messaging services
 - Approval of apps before download
- 2. Phone free time:**
 - Daily limits
 - Phone free activities
 - Designated time set aside for phone use, then returned to a central place when not in use
- 3. Phone free areas:**
 - Phones are not to be taken into bedrooms or bathrooms
 - Phones turned off and stored in a central place (for charging), 30 minutes before bed
- 4. Conduct:**
 - Respect and kindness shown whilst using the phone
 - Open dialogue and no secrecy about what it is been used for

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