

What 'not to do' on Social Media

Your Classroom, Their Future



keeping you one step ahead

Social Media

- What is used by children...

Cyberbullying

- ICT is key are key within education to support learning but they can also be misused
- Cyberbullying may consist of:
 - threats, harassment, embarrassment, humiliation, defamation or impersonation
- Features of cyberbullying
 - 24/7; ongoing – invading home
 - Audience and reached quickly
 - Traditional power imbalances are distorted
 - Evidence of the bullying can be stored or forms part of the bullies 'digital footprint'
 - Bullies might not understand the extent of their actions

Cyberbullying

- Teachers may also be victims
- Preventive framework should be developed
 - School policies
 - Rules on the use of equipment belonging to the school
 - Rules on the use of equipment belonging to the students during school hours
 - Acceptable behaviour practices – teachers and students
 - Record keeping to maintain/update preventive policies
- Supportive framework
 - Clearly defined responsibilities
 - Reporting lines and coordination (publicised)
 - Leader chosen

Promoting the Positive Use of Technology

- Developing an organisational culture of confident ICT users supports innovation, e-safety and digital literacy skills
- Helps to combat misuse and high-risk activities
- It is increasingly important that educational employees
- Understand how collaborative and participatory technologies,
- Such as social networking services, are used

Images and Videos

- Ease of sharing; mobile phones, digital cameras
- Many sharing websites – can be used effectively by schools
- Policies in place; however it is important to keep information shared with the pictures to a minimum
 - Names, addresses, locations etc

Other Precautions

- Do not leave mobile phone laying around
- Secure mobiles phones – PASSCODES
- Only when it is absolutely necessary teachers or admin should lend their mobile phones
- Contact between teachers & students should only be done using school equipment

Protecting Personal Information

- Take the necessary steps to protect your own privacy
- Think about who has gotten permission to access your personal info
- What is available is appropriate and accurate?
- Your digital footprint
 - Online conversations
 - Published information; regard all published information as public

Protecting Personal Information

- If things posted about you make you feel uncomfortable these should be immediately brought to the attention of employers
- How can you monitor?
 - Use search engines
 - Use search facilities provided on SNS
 - From other students

“Friending”

- The very definition of “friending” is giving permission to view your personal information or to contact you within the SNS
- And getting access to their information
- Different levels of access can be given to different groups/“friends”

Tips

- Do not retaliate
- Keep records of the abuse
- Inform the appropriate person
- Anonymity – there are ways to find out who the persons are
- Content can be taken down

MUT Campaign



MALTA UNION OF TEACHERS
CYBER BULLYING

Useful Resources

- Facebook – Guide for Teachers and Community Leaders
http://fbhost.promotw.com/fbpages/img/safety_resources/ffeclg.pdf
- South West Grid for Learning
<http://www.swgfl.org.uk/Staying-Safe/Creating-an-E-Safety-policy>