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**STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOLS
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THE VIRTUAL UNIVERSE WE WANT
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SPAIN

GUIDE FOR PARENTS



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GUIDE FOR PARENTS

When they are little children

From the first months of life, children grow up surrounded by technology, devices and the Internet. It is an adult who will guide your first steps into digital, which are vital when incorporating future habits. No need to be a computer expert, but above all, set a good example and maintain critical sense.

ADVICES

1. If it is not strictly necessary, disconnect Internet tablet when your children are playing there and use parental control.
2. Limit the time spent on mobile.
3. Teach them to surf . Insist your children stay away from the screen of the device.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

1. Explain that you only have to add and talk to people you know are safe.
2. Should not ever share any personal information on social network.
3. Remind that Facebook is not a place to meet or to spread suggestive photographs. They think twice about before you upload them, because then there will not erase.
4. Convey trust them to tell you what problems or uncomfortable situations that have lived in social networks.
5. Read the terms and conditions of use of social networks and become a friend of your children on Facebook, for example, to keep you informed of their behavior on the Internet.
6. Stay alert to the attitudes of your children addictive to certain social networks and websites.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE USER

1. Data protection and privacy rights

- a. Generally, children under 14 require authorization from its parents to provide any data of a personal website.
 - b. Impersonate another person is illegal. This practice is relatively common in social networks when someone creates a profile of someone using their photographs and personal details.
 - c. We must uphold the right to preserve identity and image in relation to possible uses and lawful.
 - d. To publish any data, information, file or photograph other people of any age, requires the express written consent of these people. This consent may be revoked at any time.
 - e. Download freely and free content whose copyright is illegal law. The law aims particularly sites that make that content available to other users who are looking monetize.
2. Freedom of opinion and expression
 - a. This right includes freedom to seek, receive and impart information of all kinds, regardless of frontiers without, if not go against the rights of others.
 - b. It is illegal and punishable legal comment insulting or threatening to others, as well as harassment of any kind on the Internet.
3. Protection against sexual abuse and exploitation
 - a. We must prevent perpetrated, register and publicize abuses anyone through technological means such as the Internet or mobile phone.

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**GUIDE
FOR STUDENTS**



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GUIDE FOR STUDENTS'

Social networking risks

Social networking is a good example of how online behaviour can present e-safety risks. It is extremely popular with children and young people, encouraging them to be creative users of the internet rather than just passive consumers.

Users can express themselves with online personalities and chat and socialise with peers. They can publish and share multimedia content such as music, photos and video clips. If used inappropriately, however, users can put themselves, and others, at risk.

Age restrictions

Most social networking sites set age restrictions on using their services, but there is no verification. As a result, many younger children ignore the terms and conditions of service, unaware of the risks this might pose.

Online profiles

Most social networking sites allow users to set their profiles to 'private', for viewing only by approved contacts. Many users, however, do not apply the settings.

Detailed online profiles with personal information, photos and accounts of daily routines can result in users being identified, or contacted in person.

Publishing content

Children and young people can put themselves, and others, at risk when they:

- upload inappropriate, offensive or even illegal content to their own online spaces
- post material that could damage their reputation or the reputation of others
- breach intellectual property rights
- post inappropriate comments on other people's profiles that is humiliating or results in bullying
- post material or comments that are potentially libellous.

Photos and videos

- Once posted online, a photo or video clip can be freely copied, manipulated and circulated and will potentially exist forever. Content posted in the naivety of youth could cause embarrassment in years to come.
- Young people have also been known to post sexually explicit photos of themselves online, or send them via text message. This is often termed 'sexting'. If the subject of the photo is, or appears to be, under the age of 18, anyone involved in such activities,

or forwarding such images, could unknowingly be committing child sex abuse offences.

Cyberbullying

Technology offers a perceived anonymity that leads some people to behave abusively online in ways they'd never contemplate in the real world. Malicious or defamatory content can be circulated with ease and be seen by a much wider audience. Content can potentially exist forever, despite best attempts to remove it.

A victim of cyberbullying is potentially vulnerable 24/7 and no longer has a safe haven away from the bully. The inability to permanently remove online content and images can further add to the suffering of the victim.

Safe and responsible behaviour

Encouraging children and young people to develop safe and responsible online behaviour from a very young age is ultimately the best defence for keeping them safe online.

Social networking poses little risk if users follow some basic e-safety 'rules'. For example:

- keeping personal information private
- respecting the rights and feelings of others
- thinking about the long-term consequences of what you post online
- reading and adhering to the terms and conditions of use.

Schools, colleges and other children's services are in ideal position to help learners develop positive online behaviour from an early age.

It is important to develop their ability to independently assess the risks associated with online activities. This will ultimately help protect children and young people as they grow and mature, regardless of how the technology and risks evolve.

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**GUIDE
FOR TEACHERS**



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GUIDE FOR TEACHERS

From the classroom to teach techniques:

1. Knowing how to find information and purchase habits of Internet searching to avoid scattering the contents.
2. Collecting information of interest.
3. Evaluating the quality of information, asking questions like: is it reliable? What is the source? It is current or outdated? ...
4. The assessment of the information with critical assessment: Evaluation of the information : study whether the information gathered is what we need.
5. Collecting and organizing information so that it is useful.

GENERAL CONDUCT

1. Communicate to parents any unpleasant situation.
2. Do not use the Internet as a means to insult people, always trying to have a correct behavior.
3. Teach differentiated vision of the reality of the Internet with the knowledge acquired by the reality.
4. It is recommended that the computer is not located in the bedroom.
5. It is recommend to have a familiar list of rules for Internet use agreed between parents and children.
6. Incorporate elements of content filtering to prevent access to certain content risk.
7. Not everything that the Internet offers is valid. We must verify the information and reliability of catch webs known.

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