



THE VERY USEFUL GUIDE

The management of cyberbullying incidents in our schools

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this document is provided as reference material only, it is not intended to be legal advice. Specific legal advice should be obtained in individual cases.

Overview/Rationale

This document provides information to school management and staff on initial responses to incidents related to cyberbullying and other forms of inappropriate use of communications technology/online activity against staff members by students.

A school's approach to cyberbullying

While there is no statutory definition of cyberbullying, it is defined¹ as bullying carried out through the use of information and communication technologies such as text, social network sites, email, instant messaging, apps, gaming sites, chat rooms and other online technologies.

Workplace bullying is defined as:

“Repeated inappropriate behaviour, direct or indirect, whether verbal, physical or otherwise, conducted by one or more persons against another or others, at the place of work and/or in the course of employment, which could reasonably be regarded as undermining the individual’s right to dignity at work. An isolated incident of the behaviour described in this definition may be an affront to dignity at work but, as a once off incident, is not considered to be bullying.”²

The school’s code of behaviour should specifically make reference to bullying/cyberbullying of staff members and the consequences for those who engage in it or in any way support it. Incidents of cyberbullying on a student by another student should be dealt with by reference to the school’s Anti-Bullying Policy and Code of Behaviour.

All incidents that directly impact on the good order and management of the school should be managed in accordance with Department of Education and Skills’ policies and procedures. A complete, objective and efficient investigation of the incident is critical in achieving outcomes that follow departmental procedure and afford natural justice to all parties involved.

As well as implementing effective incident responses, schools should adopt a proactive approach that includes:

- a whole school cyber-safety framework
- up-to-date behaviour management documents such as the Code of Behaviour and ICT Acceptable Usage Policies (AUP) which relate to students and staff
- clear directions about the permissible use of mobile phones and other electronic equipment by staff and students during school hours in AUP and mobile phone usage policies (the school’s mobile phone usage policy can be part of its AUP)
- clear descriptions of the types of behaviours and incidents which occur outside of school hours and off the school premises but which fall within the remit of the school’s code of behaviour which affect the good order and management of the school as provided for in the NEWB guidelines. The Code of Behaviour should be reviewed regularly to ensure it is kept up to date and should be communicated to the whole school community on a frequent basis.

¹ Anti-Bullying Procedures for Primary and Post Primary Schools
<https://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Policy-Reports/Anti-Bullying-Procedures-for-Primary-and-Post-Primary-Schools.pdf>

² Code of Practice on Addressing Bullying in the Workplace https://www.workplacerelations.ie/en/what_you_should_know/codes_practice/cop6/

Incident management response (The types of incidents covered by this document are described in Appendix 1)

1. The principal should firstly determine whether the incident impacts on the good order and management of the school and as to whether it falls within the scope of the school's Code of Behaviour. This impact will need to be assessed at an individual school level and on a case-by-case basis. Where the incident falls within the scope of the Code of Behaviour, it should be investigated and managed by the school in accordance with the following steps. Where it does not, the school needs to consider how to address the issue.
2. Assess the incident to determine the level of threat to the staff member. This is determined by the threat to the physical safety and emotional well-being of the individuals involved in the incident. A health & safety risk assessment may need to be considered, depending on the incident in question.
3. Initiate an incident response immediately. Call an AP1 meeting. Make a plan and decide who will take responsibility for certain tasks, including the creation of an incident management log (running sheet) which records times and dates of events, observations, tasks completed, persons involved and written conversational notes. This information will need to be retained if the school is seeking to take disciplinary action against a student or where the matter is reported to the Gardaí and/or Tusla. When preparing notes it is important to remember that same may have to be provided to the individuals involved as part of the investigation and/or provided as part of a data access request, and/or Freedom of Information (FOI) requests in the case of ETB schools.
4. Notify staff members who are impacted by the incident, giving them information that is relevant to them, provided that the provision of this information does not interfere with or impede a Garda or other investigation. Staff members should be informed on the importance of ensuring that all information is kept confidential, particularly where the incident has or is in the process of being reported to the Gardaí or another statutory authority.
5. Ensure staff members feel supported by providing them with details for Inspire. Where appropriate and in consultation with the affected staff member, the school may need to consider the appropriate support for the staff member. Where the incident raises a risk to the health, safety and welfare of the affected staff members, the school is required to ensure that arrangements are made to ensure staff safety. The School should seek advice from the National Educational Psychological Service (NEPS). The School should ensure regular contact is maintained with the affected staff member, as appropriate.
6. Gather and preserve any evidence of inappropriate behaviour or a potential crime, where legally permissible. This may include confiscating electronic devices such as mobile phones, portable devices or laptop computers in accordance with the school's Code of Behaviour and AUP (see How to preserve evidence on page 8). If the material in question is child exploitation material, the Gardaí should be notified immediately and staff should make no attempt to save, copy or otherwise deal with the material
7. Establish whether or not the posts or activity are known amongst the student body. Where possible, the affected staff members should be kept informed of any developments. Notify staff as appropriate so they can be extra vigilant and ensure mobile phones are being used

in accordance with the school's policy, bearing in mind at all times that information should only be shared on a need to know basis if there are ongoing investigations and taking care to ensure that confidentiality is not breached.

8. The student body should be reminded of the school's Code of Behaviour/other relevant policies and that these will be applied. Students should be reminded of the consequences of posting, sharing or liking material.
9. Where there is evidence that the incident may be criminal in nature, the incident should be reported to an Garda Síochána as soon as possible. Any further evidence gathering by staff should cease unless Gardaí advise otherwise. The school should refrain from continuing with its investigation until confirmation is received from the Gardaí that it is appropriate for the school to commence/continue its investigation. In the event that the school cannot progress the matter while the Garda investigation is ongoing, it will be necessary to write to the students' parents notifying them of the position and that the school will investigate the matter when it has clearance to do so.
10. Having consulted with the Gardaí and where it is determined that the incident is not of a criminal nature, steps should be taken to request that the inappropriate content be removed as soon as possible. Please refer to the 'Removal of content' section of this document. Where the data is not be taken down from the site as soon as possible, this can cause further distress for the staff involved.
11. If it is determined that the behaviour of one or more students constitutes cyberbullying or other unacceptable behaviour, then appropriate follow-up action should be taken in accordance with the school's Code of Behaviour (as appropriate) and any other policies that are relevant. The school should ensure that all policies are adhered to. The policies should be clear and the appropriate sections should be referred to. When reviewing policies, ensure cyberbullying of the staff/school community and other forms of inappropriate use of communications technology/online activity is referenced. Include steps the school will follow where a student is involved.
12. If a student admits involvement, notify parents and Gardaí (if necessary). Be careful with language used when speaking with parents, students and teachers when managing the incident and the Garda investigation – it is essential not to compromise any Gardaí investigation and that the school fully co-operates in this regard.
13. Ensure that staff members impacted by the incident are made aware of all supports available to them and the school should continue to engage and support staff members.
14. Store all information and evidence in a secure location, in accordance with GDPR requirements and the school's data retention policy. Ensure that information is recorded in an accurate and factual manner. If the information is of a child protection nature, it may need to be stored in the DLP records.
15. While investigating the incident, the school should consider whether it is necessary or useful to report to or liaise with the following bodies:
 - An Garda Síochána

- Tusla – Child and Family Agency
- The ETB Chief Executive or School Trustee
- The school’s Patron body
- The Teacher Union (TUI/ASTI)
- The National Educational Psychological Service (NEPS)
- The NAPD legal advice team.

At all times communicate on a need-to-know basis in compliance with GDPR requirements.

Dealing with sexually explicit images of children

1 Considerations for Dealing with the Incident

General

- a. In the case of the sharing of sexually explicit images of children, the role of school personnel in dealing with the incident is supportive not investigative.
- b. **School personnel must not send, save, print out or move from one device to another any explicit content involving minors.** It is illegal to create, share or possess explicit content that features or involves minors and there is no exemption for school personnel who risk being implicated in the possession or distribution of child pornography.
- c. **School personnel must avoid compromising the evidence.** The Gardaí have the expertise and facilities to preserve the evidence and should be contacted at the earliest opportunity. Phones and other electronic devices should only be confiscated where the school’s policies allow for same. If the policies do not allow for this, the student’s parents and/or the Gardaí should be asked to attend the school as a matter of urgency, this contact should also take place when the school has a policy in place. The provision of or search of a mobile phone by the Gardaí may require a search warrant to be provided to the school if the student/parents do not consent to same being provided.
- d. Many cases of the sharing of sexually explicit images of children will involve child protection concerns and the Child Protection Policy should be followed as appropriate. Other policies may also be relevant, including for example, the Anti-bullying policy, the Code of Behaviour etc.
- e. All of these cases are to be **reported to the Gardaí and the child’s parents**. Additionally, teachers registered with the Teaching Council are “mandated persons” under the Children First Act 2015. This means that they must report to Tusla where they believe or have reasonable grounds to suspect that a child has been harmed/is being harmed/is at risk of being harmed except where all of the following are met:
 - a. A child between the age of 15-17 is involved in sexual activity with a person no more than two years older; and

- b. The mandated person knows or believes that there is no material difference in capacity or maturity between the parties engaged in the sexual activity concerned; and
 - c. the relationship between the parties engaged in the sexual activity concerned is not intimidating or exploitative of either party; and
 - d. the child concerned has made known to the mandated person his or her view that the activity, or information relating to it, should not be disclosed to the Agency and the mandated person relied upon that view.
- f. Legal advice should be sought and the school's insurer notified.

The DLP

- a. Where a student of the school is involved, the DLP should treat the matter as a child protection concern and the child protection policy should be followed, as appropriate. The procedures set out in the DES Child Protection Procedures should be followed at all times and mandated persons must report to Tusla where appropriate. Good practice reporting by the DLP may also arise.
- b. In all instances of the creation, distribution or possession of sexually explicit images of children, whether the matter is being treated as a child protection concern or not, the DLP should:
 - inform the parents of the students involved.
 - report the matter to the Gardaí.
 - report to Tusla, as appropriate.
 - seek advice from Tusla regarding providing support to the students.
 - record how the incident was handled by the school, detailing any reports/referrals made.
 - Due to the sensitive and personal nature of these types of incidents, any reports or records created regarding such incidents should be considered as highly confidential and placed in a secure location with DLP records and as outlined above **school personnel must not send, save, print out or move from one device to another any explicit content involving minors.**
 - If the sexually explicit image has been posted on the internet, the school should also contact Hotline.ie. Hotline.ie provides an anonymous facility for Internet Users to report suspected illegal content, particularly Child Sexual Abuse Material. All internet service providers, including social media services, have tools that can be used to report and have illegal content removed. All content that falls under the definition of child pornography is illegal and will be removed. Most social media services also prohibit the non-consensual sharing of sexually explicit images and will remove it when they have been notified of its existence. Hotline.ie works in collaboration with An Garda Síochána and is overseen by the Department of Justice and Equality.

How to preserve evidence

The school should preserve any evidence of the incident, where legally permissible. As noted above, staff should not save, copy or otherwise deal with any child exploitation material.

Depending on the nature and seriousness of the incident, the Gardaí may need to be contacted immediately.

When gathering evidence:

- do not delete text messages, emails, instant messages, voicemail, web pages, social media profiles or other digital content that is causing concern.
- save emails and/or take screen shots of inappropriate internet content except as outlined above and save in a secure location. This should be done as soon as possible.
- where possible, record any sender identification, such as username, social media account, email, or mobile phone number.
- record the time, date and URL of the web site (in the screen shot if possible), consider whether to confiscate mobile phones and other electronic equipment that may have been used in an incident.



Suggested methodology for preserving evidence

Platform	Suggested steps
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Social networking sites such as Facebook● Video hosting sites such as YouTube● Websites	<p>Take <i>screen shots</i> of content, ensuring the time, date and website URL are recorded and saved to a secure location.</p> <p>Windows users: hold down the 'Ctrl' button and click on the 'PrtScrn/Sys Rq' button. Then paste into a Word document. Note: the 'Snipping Tool' for Windows 7 and Vista will also do the job.</p> <p>Apple Mac users: hold the Command, Shift and 4 buttons then click the left mouse button whilst dragging over the area you wish to copy. Using the print to pdf tool is a recommended method of recording screens.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Chatrooms● Instant messaging (whatsapp, Facebook messenger, Snapchat)	<p>Take <i>screen shots</i> (see steps above) and copy information into a Word document or print out hard copies of the conversations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Mobile phones	<p>Confiscate phone provided this is in accordance with the Acceptable Usage Policies (AUP) (mobile phone usage policy). Do not open or access the phone. Even if the student/ victim gives permission, do not delete image, text or voice messages until the incident is resolved. Likewise, do not forward the image or text to another phone as original identifying data will be replaced in the transfer process.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Email	<p>It is important to <i>keep a copy of the original email</i>. Do not delete the email and ask the student involved to keep a copy until otherwise advised.</p> <p>Teachers should <i>print a copy</i> and <i>forward the email to the principal</i>.</p>

Garda Involvement

If the incident has been reported to the Gardaí, the school should be aware that the Gardaí have powers to obtain the alleged offender's identifying information from various sources including internet service providers, mobile phone companies, social networking or webmail providers.

Gardaí follow examination procedures which do not alter the original evidence. If the material, text message or image has been inadvertently deleted from the electronic device, Gardaí may engage specialist units to attempt to recover this evidence through forensic examinations. As noted above, if the student/parents do not consent to the release of a mobile phone to the Gardaí, a search warrant may be necessary.

You should not continue with any investigation or attempt to examine, touch or tamper with any evidence unless an Garda Síochána have indicated that you can continue with the investigation as it is important not to interfere with or impede an on-going criminal investigation by the Gardaí. If oral confirmation is received from an Garda Síochána, the school should send a letter to it noting the position.

Removal of Content

Online content

If inappropriate online content is not of a criminal nature, steps should still be taken to have it removed.

Student removal of content

If the identity of the student responsible is known, the quickest and easiest way to have the content removed is to request the student who posted the content to remove it. It should be explained to the student why the content is considered unacceptable.

Third-party removal of content

If the student responsible refuses to delete the inappropriate or offensive content or the identity of the person who posted the material is not known, then the principal, delegate or victim must report the content to the site's service provider and ask to have it removed. Most social networking providers have a 'Report/Block this Person' or 'Report Abuse' link on the content page or the user's profile.

The majority of sites will remove content that contravenes their terms of service/terms and conditions/acceptable use clauses. When reporting abuse to the service provider, read the terms and conditions of service and advise the service provider how the content breaches those conditions.

Principals should be mindful when communicating with third party online providers that care must be taken not to breach privacy obligations under GDPR. Personal information cannot be disclosed, except in limited circumstances as authorised by law. Communications with third party providers should be limited to seeking removal of the content and stating how that content contravenes terms of service.

It should be noted that some service providers do not accept reports by third parties, only allowing the account holder to make a request for assistance.

Mobile phone content

Mobile phone text messages or conversations of a criminal nature should be referred to the Gardaí. If the activity is of a non-criminal nature, mobile phone service providers usually only accept complaints from the owner of the phone.

Appendix 1:

Types of mobile phone and electronic communication technology incidents

The range of mobile phone and electronic communication technology incidents which may affect the good order and management of the school includes:

- sending or posting abusive, threatening, harassing, humiliating or embarrassing messages about another person via text, social networking sites/apps, websites, email or other electronic communication applications
- spreading rumours or lies about others via text, social networking sites/apps, websites, email or other electronic communication applications
- forwarding personal emails, messages, pictures or videos to others without permission
- taking, sending or posting embarrassing, degrading or 'fight' videos involving others via text, social networking sites/apps, websites, email or other electronic communication applications
- Sending provocative or sexual messages, photos or videos, or what has become commonly known as "sexting"
- taking, sending or posting sexually explicit images of other children using mobile phone or web applications
- using social networking sites/apps, websites, or blogs to post inappropriate photographs about other children or school staff
- maliciously excluding children online through emails, chat and social networking sites
- making prank calls to another child's mobile phone
- using another student's mobile phone, school email account, personal email account or social networking profile to send or post material which damages their social status or interaction with others
- assuming another child's identity and creating a false email account, social networking profile or blog to send or post material which damages that child's social status or relationships with others
- assuming a teacher's identity and creating a false email account or social networking profile to send or post material which damages the teacher's reputation
- creating a false social networking profile or website of a school to damage the reputation of the students, staff or school
- creating gossip pages on social networking sites by posting sexual, abusive, threatening, harassing, humiliating or embarrassing messages about other students/staff.

Appendix 2: Cyber Bullying and the Law

In some cases this type of bullying can be a criminal offence. Criminal offences are investigated by the Gardaí and prosecuted by the Gardaí or the Director of Public Prosecutions. If found guilty, the person charged can face a variety of sanctions including fines and imprisonment.

Contact the Gardaí if you have reasonable grounds to suspect that a criminal offence has been or is being committed. Where a potential criminal offence has been identified, the school should ensure that any internal investigation does not interfere with Gardaí inquiries.

In other cases cyber-bullying can give rise to the right to bring a civil action. Civil actions are brought by the victim. If successful, the victim might win the right to monetary compensation, to have the offensive material removed and/or an apology.

Criminal Law

Schools should be aware that cyberbullying may constitute a criminal offence under the Non-Fatal Offences against the Person Act 1997 and the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989.

The most relevant offences for consideration in the context of cyber-bullying are:

- assault;
- making threats to kill or cause serious injury;
- incitement to hatred; and
- harassment.

Section 2 of The Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997, provides that a person will be guilty of the offence of assault if they, without lawful excuse, intentionally or recklessly (a) directly or indirectly apply force to or causes an impact on the body of another, or (b) cause another to believe on reasonable grounds that he or she is likely immediately to be subjected to any such force or impact, without the consent of the other. Force includes the application of heat, light, electric current, noise or any other form of energy, and application of matter in solid liquid or gaseous form.

This can be relevant in the context of the phenomenon of “happy slapping” where the perpetrators record an assault and then publish it online. It can also be relevant in the less common scenario in which a threat of an imminent assault was made and it was believed by the victim.

Section 5 of The Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997 states that it is an offence to make a threat to another person, by any means intending the other to believe it will be carried out, to kill or cause serious harm to that other or to a third person. In order to come within the second limb of the definition of assault, the victim must believe that they are likely to immediately be subjected to force or impact. A threat to attack someone with a hammer made to a person via e-mail that is sent by someone some distance away would not constitute an assault as it is unlikely to take place immediately, but it might constitute a threat to cause serious injury. No such requirement of immediacy attaches to the offence of threatening to kill or cause serious injury.

Section 10 of The Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997 provides for an offence of harassment, which states *“any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, by any means including by use of the telephone, harasses another by persistently following,*

watching, pestering, besetting or communicating with him or her, shall be guilty of an offence.” A person “harasses” another where s/he by his/her acts intentionally or recklessly, seriously interferes with the other’s peace and privacy or causes alarm, distress or harm to the other and his/her acts are such that a reasonable person would realise that the acts would seriously interfere with the other’s peace and privacy or cause alarm, distress or harm to the other. This offence can capture some instances of cyberbullying and non-consensual sharing of sexually explicit images provided that this is carried out persistently (i.e. more than once). However, the requirement for the communication to be with the victim potentially excludes cases where communications are posted publicly or messages/images are sent to third parties.

Section 2 of the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989 makes it a criminal offence for a person to *“publish or distribute written material, to use words, behave or display written material ... or to distribute, show or play a recording of visual images or sounds, if the written material, words, behaviour, visual images or sounds, as the case may be, are threatening, abusive or insulting and are intended or, having regard to all the circumstances, are likely to stir up hatred.”*

Even if the evidence is not sufficient to ground a conviction, the Court still has the power to order the accused to cease communicating with the alleged victim and/or to stay away from them if the justice of the case demands it. This allows the Court to remedy the situation where the evidence falls short of the criminal standard (beyond a reasonable doubt) but satisfies the civil standard (the balance of probabilities).

Civil Law

In civil law, the tort of libel and the tort of slander have been replaced with the tort (legal wrong) of defamation. Defamation consists of the publication, by any means, of a defamatory statement concerning a person to one or more other person. The Defamation Act 2009 defines a defamatory statement as *“a statement that tends to injure a person’s reputation in the eyes of reasonable members of society”*. As such, social media sites are covered by provisions of the Defamation Act 2009, where it is shown that the posting of a statement has injured the teacher’s reputation in the eyes of the reasonable person.

Data Protection

All records must be collected, stored and maintained in accordance with data protection legislation and the schools data protection policy. Due to the highly sensitive and personal nature of cyber bullying incidents which also may involve the sharing of sexually explicit images, any reports or records created regarding such incidents should be considered as highly confidential and placed in a secure location. It is extremely important that schools do not copy, save or store any sexually explicit images as to do so could potentially result in the school being implicated in the possession or distribution of child pornography.

Under section 33 of the Data Protection Act 2018, a child has the right to have their personal data erased without undue delay where an organisation no longer needs the data. Schools should be aware that failure to comply with a request could result in a complaint to the Data Protection Commissioner and a significant fine. Advice should be taken regarding whether the school needs the data if there is any doubt.

A Special Note on Images and Videos

Taking pictures and creating short films is easier than ever before. Employees and students can

use mobile phones and webcams to capture, edit and share images. Photo and video sharing websites are extremely popular. It is important that employees and pupils are clear about their rights and responsibilities regarding taking pictures and making films.

School policy should ensure that permission is sought before sharing or posting a picture of someone publicly online. Images of students should not be published online. If a picture causes distress, the subject should ask the poster to remove it in the first instance and if this does not result in the image being taken down, a request can be made to the service provider to remove the picture or film that was taken and/or posted without consent.

Consent and rights management are important topics to address with the whole-school community. The acceptable use of equipment for creating images and film (which may most typically be camera-equipped mobile phones) should be accounted for within the appropriate behaviour policy and agreements. Schools should clearly communicate expectations, acceptable conduct and potential sanctions regarding inappropriate image taking and use by staff, pupils and parents. Both pupils and employees should take care not to attach any significant personal information to publicly posted information, for example full names, without informed and/or parental consent. Even with consent, care should be taken to be mindful of basic e-safety practice.

Employment Law

A school must note the potential exposure to civil law litigation which may arise on foot of bullying in the workplace. It is well established that a school owes a duty of care to its staff.

Given the nature of cyber-bullying, it is at least arguable, that a school will be expected to take active steps in ensuring that its students and staff are informed of the dangers and consequences of such activity.

A school that ignores the obvious development of cyber-bullying in the school and outside of the school risks being found negligent. Incidents that are related to employment, even those taking place outside of the hours or place of work, may fall under the responsibility of the school.

Schools should take a proactive approach and ensure that any incidents of cyberbullying are directly addressed. This will ensure that schools are in a strong position to show that they did meet the standard of care expected of them and they did all that was reasonable (by educating the students and staff and having strong, well-researched policies and procedures in place which are consistently applied).

Appendix 3: Contacts for reporting abuse

Rate my teachers:

info@ratemyteachers.com

Kevin A. Hollins- Managing Partner kh@ratemyteachers.com

Facebook:

www.facebook.com/safety

To report a privacy rights violation:

Information required for report by Facebook:

- What are you trying to report?
- What type of photo are you trying to report?
- Where do you live?
- Do you have the URL of the photo or photos you're trying to report?
- Whose privacy rights are being violated?
- Describe the content you're trying to report

In almost all instances, the best way to locate content is to provide active web addresses (URLs) leading directly to that specific content.

If you are trying to report an inappropriate post or story in your news feed, you can find its direct URL by clicking the time and date that appears in grey with the content (for example: "8 hours ago" or "August 11 at 10:30am.").

If you cannot provide URLs leading directly to the content you wish to report, please be sure to include information reasonably sufficient to locate the content, such as a description of the content and where it appears (e.g., on a particular timeline, in a photo album, etc.), dates/times of when the content was posted (usually indicated below the content), names of responsible users, and/or quotes of the content you wish to report as it appears on Facebook.

Facebook will remove reported content based on their Statement of Rights and Responsibilities.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/428478523862899/>

Facebook Privacy Policy at the following address:

<http://www.facebook.com/policy.php>

Twitter – www.support.twitter.com

Google (including YouTube) – www.google.com/support/go/legal

Instagram – www.help.instagram.com/285881641526716

Tumblr – www.tumblr.com/help

Appendix 4: Further resources:

<https://www.antibullyingpro.com/blog/2015/stay-safe-on-facebook> – good resource for students and teachers on how to use Facebook safely

www.webwise.ie

www.spunout.ie/cyberbullying

www.internetsafety.ie

<https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/be-safe-online/>

<https://cybersafeireland.org/>

https://www.etbi.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/etbi_cyber_bullying_guidelines.pdf