



Social Media – Student Usage Policy

The Hazard – Social Media

Social media refers to online tools which provide individual users and/or organisations with the ability to create and share content in online communities. Social media tools include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Social Networking Sites – such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Google+, Instagram, Snapchat, Pinterest
- Video/Photo Sharing Sites – such as YouTube, Flickr
- Micro-Blogging Sites – such as Twitter, Yammer, Tumblr
- Weblogs – corporate, personal or media blogs published through tools such as Wordpress
- Forums & Discussion Boards
- Geo-spatial Tagging – such as Foursquare
- Online Multiplayer Gaming Platforms – such as Second Life
- Instant Messaging – SMS, WeChat, WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger
- Vodcasting and Podcasting
- Any other websites or devices (including mobile phones) that enable individuals to publish or distribute their own views, blogs, comments, photos, videos etc.

St Anne's College's Policy

St Anne's College recognises the importance of social media tools as a mechanism for both individuals and organisations to engage and share information.

Students at the College enjoy the opportunities and rewards that being a member of the College community brings. It is subsequently expected that students will uphold the ethos of the College within and outside of the College and in all social media interactions.

It is our policy that students must:

- use social media in a respectful and responsible manner
- refrain from acting in such a way that brings the College into disrepute or in a way that harms members of the College community
- not insult or present offensive or inappropriate content
- not misrepresent the College or any member of the College community.

Rationale

The purpose of this policy is to set standards of behaviour for the use of social media that are consistent with the broader values and expectations of the College community.

Social Media Code of Conduct

Students are expected to show respect to others, including members of the College community. Students are also expected to give due respect to the reputation and good name of the College.

When using social media, students are expected to ensure that they:

- respect the rights and confidentiality of others
- do not impersonate or falsely represent another person
- do not use avatars or other means of hiding or misrepresenting their identity
- do not bully, intimidate, abuse, harass or threaten others
- do not make defamatory comments
- do not use offensive or threatening language or resort to personal abuse towards each other or members of the College community
- do not post content that is hateful, threatening, pornographic or incites violence against others
- do not harm the reputation and good standing of the College or those within its community
- do not film, photograph or record members of the College community without express permission of the College or use film, photographs or recordings without express permission of the other parties.

A failure to abide by the above expectations may constitute bullying. Refer to our [Bullying Prevention and Intervention](#) policy.

Privacy Risks and Preventative Strategies

New technologies change the way students share personal information. As a result, social media sites present new privacy risks.

If a social media entity is covered under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), the way they collect and use user information must be compliant with their obligations under the Australian Privacy Principles (refer to our [Privacy Program](#)).

In relation to social media use, the following privacy risks arise:

- users may not have control over who sees the personal information they share online
- social media sites permanently archive personal information, even after users deactivate their accounts
- users may have their online posts republished by other users, an act over which they often have little control
- users open themselves up to personal and professional reputational damage as a result of social media over-sharing
- users open themselves up to online identity theft which often leads to serious financial and reputational damage.

To protect their privacy online, students are advised to:

- personally adjust the privacy settings on their social media pages
- only add people that they know and trust as online friends and contacts
- protect their accounts with strong passwords

- disable 'geo-tagging' or location information sharing on social media accounts and mobile devices to prevent strangers from knowing their personal home or college locations
- avoid 'checking in' at personal locations, such as their home, the College, other people's homes or while on excursions
- limit the amount of personal information (e.g. date of birth, address, information about your daily routine, holiday plans etc.) they provide on social media sites to prevent identity crime.

Identity Crime Risks and Preventative Strategies

Identity crime is another risk of social media use. Identity crime describes the criminal use of another person's identity to facilitate in the commission of a fraudulent act.

Students bear the risk of identity crime when they share personal information on social networking sites. Online identity theft has become more prevalent over the years, particularly as more and more users create online accounts and publicly share personal information.

The consequences of identity theft can include:

- personal and professional reputational damage
- physical harm
- substantial financial loss (e.g. credit card fraud).

Students are advised to be cautious of the personal information that they share online. Extreme care should be taken when providing personal details such as date of birth, address, phone contacts or educational details.

When in doubt, students are advised to use the most secure privacy setting on their social media pages.

Reputational Risks and Preventative Strategies

Whenever users communicate through social media, their comments and posts are viewable by a large audience. In this way, all online communications will reflect on the user and their reputation. While this digital representation may have negative repercussions on the student, the College may also be vicariously affected.

In order to avoid reputational damage, students are advised to:

- remove content that may negatively reflect on them or the College
- think before they post and reflect on the potential harm the post may pose
- gain permission from the College before publicly sharing College information
- adjust their online security profile to limit the people who can see their personal information.

Sexting

Sexting is the sending or posting of provocative or sexual photos, messages or videos online. Sexting is treated differently under federal and state or territory laws but in general, sexting will constitute criminal conduct when it involves students aged under 18 and when it involves harassment or bullying. The creation and/or distribution of the images may constitute child pornography. Where sexting involves minors, the Police should be notified.

Refer to our [Cyber Safety](#) and [Harassment \(Student Against Student\)](#) policies.

Implementation

This policy is implemented through:

- staff training

- effective incident reporting procedures
- effective management of bullying incidents when reported
- effective record keeping procedures
- initiation of corrective actions where necessary, and
- allocation of the overall responsibility for the effective implementation of this policy to the Principal.

Breach of Policy

A breach of this policy may also involve a breach of other College policies, and this policy should be read in conjunction with our:

[Cyber Safety](#) policy

[Information & Communication Technology \(ICT\)](#) policy

[Student Use of Mobile Phones](#) policy, and

[Bullying Prevention and Intervention](#) policy.

A breach of this policy will be considered by the Principal and will be dealt with on a case by case basis.

All reports of cyber bullying, hacking and other technology misuses will be investigated fully and may result in a notification to Police where the College is obliged to do so.

Sanctions for students may include, but are not limited to, the loss of computer privileges, detention, suspension, or expulsion from the College.

Students and parents/guardians must be aware that in certain circumstances where a crime has been committed, they may be subject to a criminal investigation by Police over which the College will have no control.

Resources

[The Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner](#)

Policy Ratified: January 2020

Next Review date: January 2021