Turning It Off is Not the Answer

Internet Safety Presentation

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Our agenda for today

- Why is it important that we learn about this?

- What are your children doing online?

- A different language

- Dangers of the Internet

- What can your children do?

- What can you do?

- Where can you go for help?

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- In 2015/16 ChildLine provided over 11,000 counselling sessions about online issues including viewing harmful or distressing content, sharing sexual content (sexting), grooming and sexual exploitation, online bullying, internet safety (including identity theft, hacking and scams) and worries about using social networking sites.

- The number of ChildLine counselling sessions about viewing sexually explicit images increased by 60%, compared with 2014/15.

- Young people aged 12 to 15 are more than twice as likely to say they had viewed harmful content online, compared to children aged 8 to 11.

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Some facts and figures

60% of 9–16 year olds go online everyday or almost everyday

Source: EU Kids Online II

Internet access is diversifying – **49%** use it in their bedroom, **33%** via a mobile phone or handheld device

Source: EU Kids Online II

48% of parents think their child knows more about the internet then they do
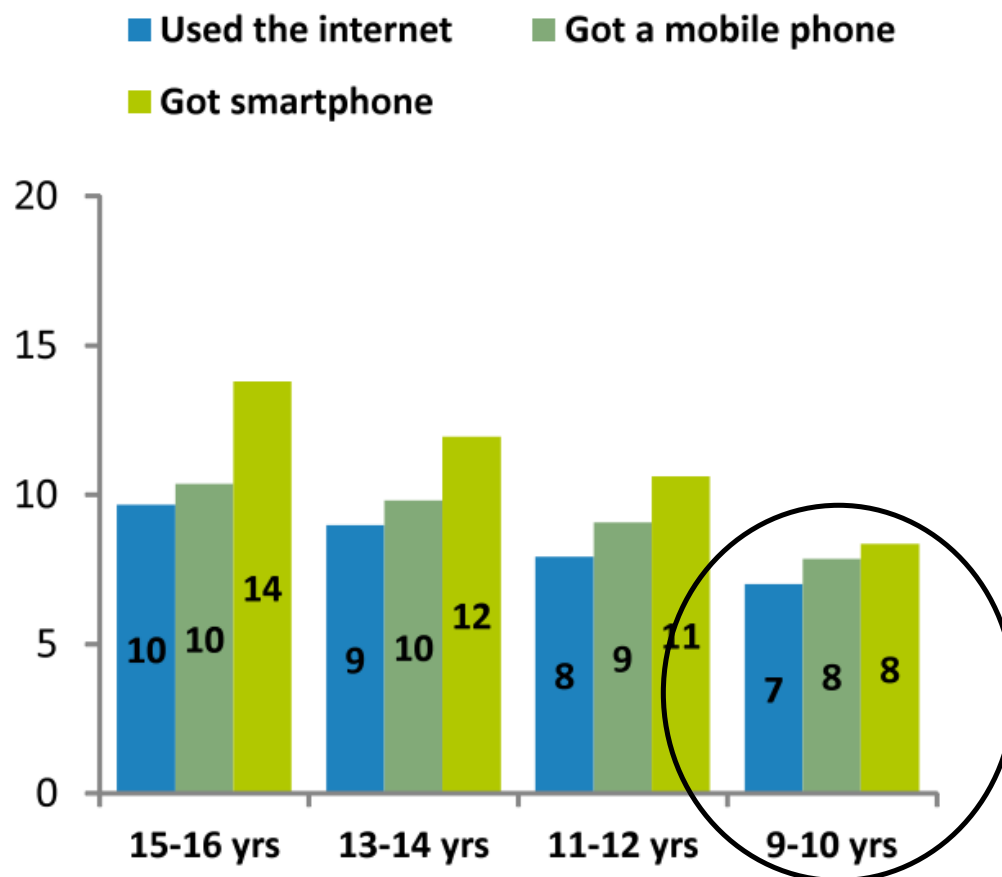
Source: Ofcom, 2011

48% of children in the UK say there are things on the internet that bother children their own age

Source: EU Kids Online II

- The internet is an integral part of a child's life.

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Some facts and figures

Figure 7: Age of first internet use, first mobile phone and first smartphone, by age

Base: All children 9-16 years old who use the internet

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What are they up to online? – KS1-4 comparison

KS1 age 5-7

- 3% own a Smartphone
- 67% have home internet access
- 5.2 hours online in a typical week
- 23% use a social networking site weekly

KS2 age 8-10

- 13% own a Smartphone
- 8.4 hours online in a typical week
- 24% have a profile on sites that require users to be 13 or over
- 85% of those with a SNS profile say it can only be seen by friends
- 22% speak to friends of friends or people they don't know

KS3/4 age 11-16

- 23% use their mobile to access the internet
- 15.6 hours online in a typical week
- 87% of those with a SNS profile say it can only be seen by friends
- 24% who use the internet at home feel more confident on the internet than in real life

Source: Ofcom, UK Children's Media Literacy, 2011

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A different language, literally

|			
LOL	*Laugh out loud*	**G2G**	*Got to go*
ROFL	*Rolls on floor laughing*	**OMG**	*Oh my god!*
ASL	*Age, sex, location*	**BTW**	*By the way*
ASLA	*Age, sex, location, availability*	**POS**	*Parent over shoulder*
CYT	*See you tomorrow*	**P999**	*Parent alert!*
BRB	*Be right back*	**(L)MIR:**	*Let's meet in real life*
IWSN	*I want sex now*	**TDTM**	*Talk dirty to me*
GNOC	*Get naked on camera*	**GYPO**	*Get your pants off*
NIFOC	*Naked in front of computer*	**WTTP**	*Want to trade pictures?*
CU46	*See you for sex*	**LH6**	*Let's have sex*
SUGARPIC	*Suggestive or erotic photo*	**IPN**	*I'm posting naked*

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Social Networks – life after Facebook
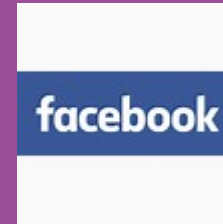
TEXTING APPS

MICRO-BLOGGING APPS AND SITES
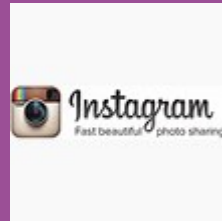
SELF-DESTRUCTING/SECRET APPS/MEETING NEW CONTACTS

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Social Networks

Table 2: What information children show on their social networking profile, by age and gender

% who say that their SNS profile shows...	9-12 years		13-16 years		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All
A photo that clearly shows their face	71	73	79	88	80
Their last name	81	80	85	82	82
Their home address	12	12	11	13	12
Their phone number	10	11	14	10	12
Their school	44	52	69	70	63
An age that is not their correct age	62	65	29	28	39

Base: All children who use SNS.

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Gaming – What can you do?

Step One:

• Educate your kids on the risks of online gaming

Step Two:

Basic rules of engagement for your children when gaming online:

• NEVER give out personal information

• NEVER meet anyone in real life that you met on the internet without a parent or guardian

• NEVER trust an online stranger

• NEVER give intimate details or talk about personal topics

Step Three:

• Create and control your child's online gaming accounts

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Mobile technology

Functions

| Chat | Location | Text | Online | Images |

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Today's children will feature in almost 1,000 online photos by the time they reach age five

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Recent trends

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Young people – Recent trends

- Unwanted contact/grooming

- Cyber bullying

- Harmful content/illegal material

- Self generated content (including images)

- Privacy/digital footprints

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Young people – Recent trends

- 33% of 12-15s with a social networking profile have it set so that it can be viewed by people unknown to them (up from 22% in 2012)

- Internet users aged 12-15s are <u>less likely</u> now than in 2012 to know how to block unwanted messages

- About 50% of 15-17s have accessed pornography from their smartphones

- 1 in 7 8-11s dislike seeing things online that are too old for them or make them feel sad, frightened or embarrassed

- 19% of 12-15s say they have personally had a negative experience on line other than bullying

- In 2012, analysis of > 12,000 "selfie" images and videos of young people in various stages of undress., found that 88% of those images and videos made their way to so-called "parasite websites"

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Cyber bullying

"Bullying which is carried out through an internet service such as email, chat room, discussion group or instant messaging or text messaging"

Cyber Bullying: Online harassment that:
is repeated over time through offline and online channels

often involves a power imbalance between a perpetrator and a victim e.g. a difference in online skills

21% of UK children say they have been bullied and 8% say this occurred on the internet (EU Kids Online II)

In 2014/15 cyber bullying was mentioned in 4,011 counselling sessions – comparable to 2013/14 (NSPCC 2016)

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Cyber bullying

24/7 contact   There's no escape

Impact   Huge audience, speed of contact, permanent effect

Anonymity   Victims may not know who bully is

Abuse has changed   Mental intimidation, Promises of violence, Threaten social standing

The bystander effect   Unintentional complicity

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Sexting

"Young people taking an indecent image of themselves which is then sent to their friends via a mobile phone or some other form of technology is sometimes referred to as 'sexting'."

Latest research from NSPCC and CEOP suggests a rise in Sexting activity

Many young people told us they felt under pressure to share naked pictures of themselves

21% of CEOP reports in 2012 were about self-created images:

13% of children in study had taken topless pictures of themselves
3% had taken full naked pictures
55% shared these with their friends
31% shared with help they didn't know

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Sexting

NPSCC report further highlighted that:

> **Secondary School Head teachers now report Sexting as a greater concern than drugs;**
>
> **Parents now more concerned about Sexting than alcohol or smoking**

In 2014, the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) worked with partners to remove 31,266 URLs of child sexual abuse images worldwide – a 137 per cent increase from 2013/14 (NSPCC 2016)

In 2015, it became illegal in England, Wales and Northern Ireland for an adult to send a sexual message to a child.

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Grooming

"A course of conduct enacted by a suspected paedophile, which would give a reasonable person cause for concern that any meeting with a child arising from the conduct would be for unlawful purposes."

29% of children in the UK have had online contact with people they had not met before (EU Kids Online II)

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) receives more than **600** reports of grooming a month

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Sexual grooming and communicating indecently with a child

In 2009/10 the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 was implemented.

Legend:
- England and Wales - Meeting a child following sexual grooming etc.
- Scotland - Grooming of children for purposes of sexual offences and communicating indecently with a younger and older child
- Northern Ireland - Sexual grooming**

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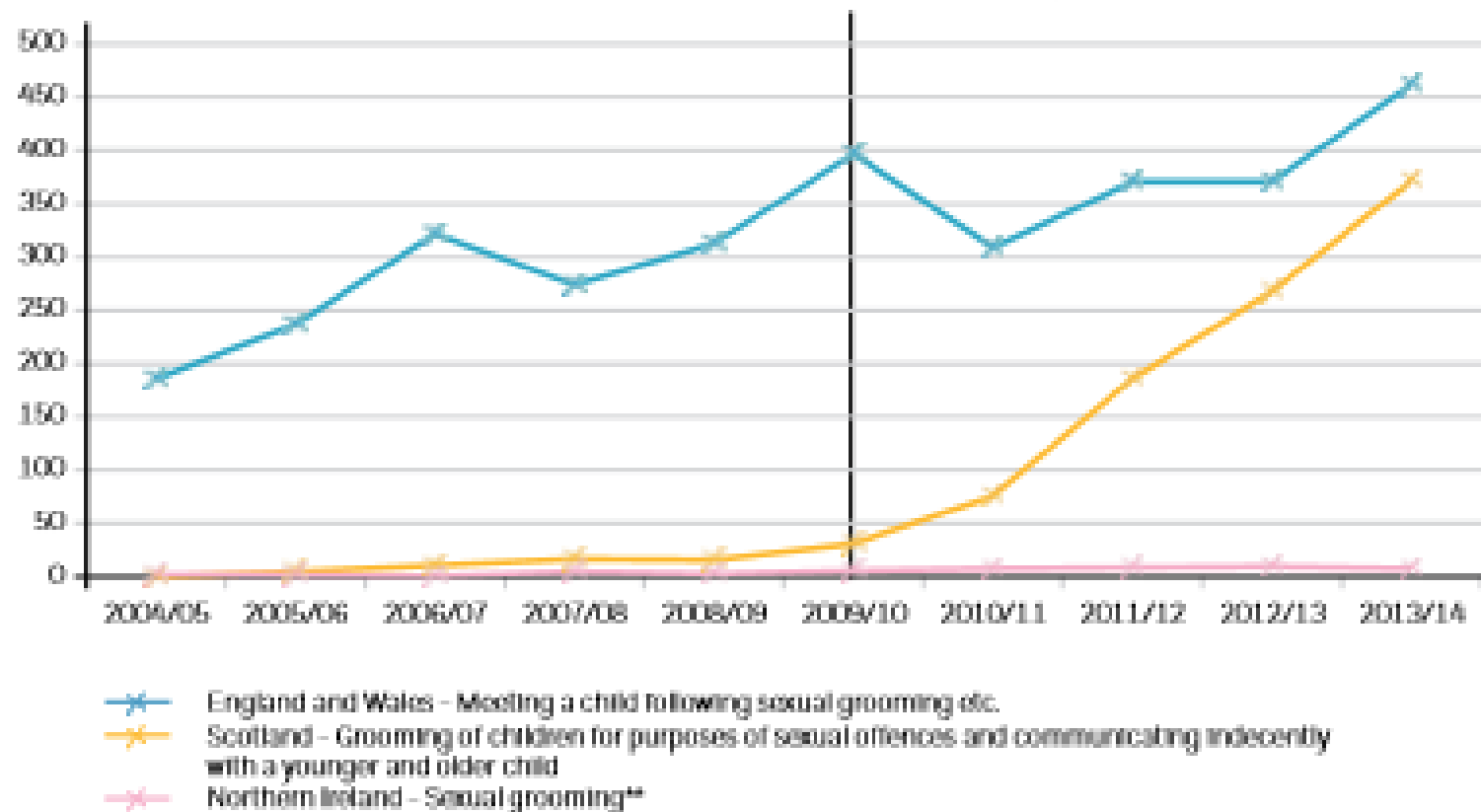
Signs to look out for if you think a child might be being groomed

Excessive use of the computer

Aggressive behaviour regarding internet usage

Secretive behaviour

Change in use of sexual language

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What can be done?

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WHO can contact your child?

How Public should your profile be?

What privacy controls are you using?

Discuss when to "friend" and - what to share

Consider use of Social Networking Sites – Twitter, Instagram, Facebook etc.

Discuss online gaming with strangers – rules of engagement

Potential actions:

   Block users

   Review privacy settings

   Block websites

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WHERE your child goes

Are you using shared devices and profiles?

How do you control use when at a friend's house?

Will you monitor or check browsing history?

How to deal with something upsetting?

Potential actions:

    Consider separating user accounts

    Monitoring Software

    Safe search

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WHAT your child does

How do you expect them to behave online?

Are they allowed to share photos?

Consider their own digital footprint

Do you want to limit online use (time restrictions etc.)?

How to deal with something upsetting?

Potential actions:

> *Consider separating user accounts*

> *Review privacy settings and current digital footprint (www.pipl.com)*

> *Review App & download restrictions*

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Parental controls (Bing)

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Support and Report

CLICK CEOP Internet Safety

Report suspected online grooming – this could sexual chat, a child being asked to do something that makes them feel uncomfortable or someone insisting on meeting up - www.ceop.police.uk

Cyber Mentors

Peer to peer support network for young people who are being bullied - www.cybermentors.org.uk

ChildLine 0800 1111

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For Children

Search for 'Click CEOP' in Facebook

http://apps.facebook.com/clickceop/

Facebook 'panic button

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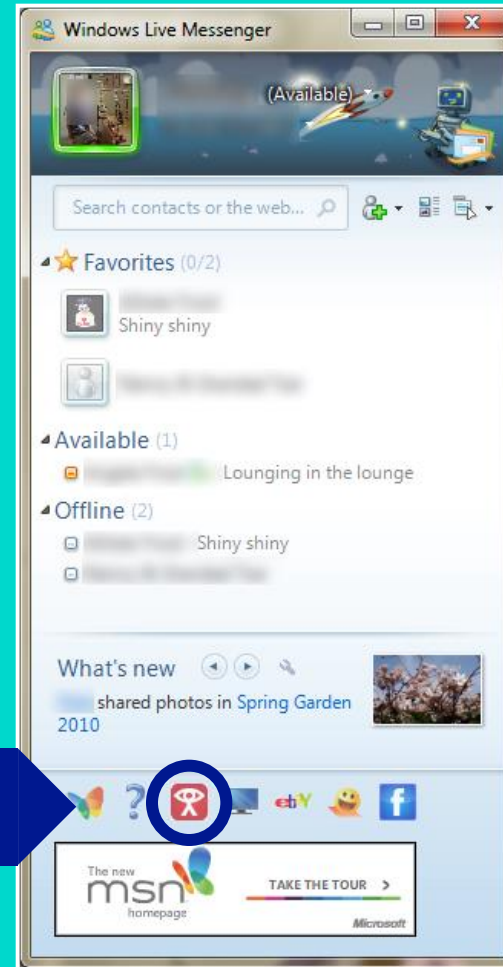
For Children

'Click CEOP' button

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By Parents

- **Discuss your children's virtual life as you would their actual life**

- **Ask them to teach *you* how to use applications; share the experience!**

- **Teach yourself: Learn about the technology. If you're open to it you're open to the dangers**

- **Set and evolve boundaries**

- **Consider ALL the devices your child uses, WHEREVER they use them.**

- **Separate user accounts**

- **Use filters (broadband, devices and websites (safe search)**

- **Discuss sharing and privacy.**

- **It's not a case of set and forget.**

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Useful resources

Think U Know	www.thinkyouknow.co.uk/parents
CEOP: Report Abuse	www.ceop.gov.uk/reportabuse
Childnet	www.childnet-int.org
Microsoft Family Friendly Site	www.microsoft.com/safety
Cyberbullying	**www.beatbullying.org**
UK Safer Internet Centre	**www.saferinternet.org.uk**
Internet Matters	**www.internetmatters.org**

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Thank you

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