

E-Safety Issues and Online Safety



Aims of presentation

- To look at how your children use the internet
- To raise your awareness of online safety
- To provide guidance on online safety and privacy for your children
- To answer any questions you might have

E-safety

- **E-safety definition:** *the knowledge of minimising the user's personal safety and security risks on private information and property associated with using the internet, and the self-protection from computer crime in general. Internet safety is a growing concern for both children and adults. Common concerns regarding safety of the internet include malicious users (spam, phishing, cyberbullying, cyberstalking etc.), websites and software (malware, computer virus, etc.) and various types of obscene or offensive content.*

(Wikipedia)

Why is E-safety important?

Nothing is private and information on the internet can remain online for many years.

Differences between 1983 and 2013:

- As children, today's parents might have passed notes to classmates,
- In 2013, gossip on Facebook **cannot** be removed, fights are filmed and uploaded to YouTube and **cannot** be removed and offensive bullying gets onto Google search results and **cannot** be removed. Will it be there in 10 or 20 years' time?
- Children today have to be more responsible and grown-up than their parents were...

Discussion...



- How many of you have children who use the internet?
- How many of you have children who use the internet at home?
- How many of you have children who use the internet at home, on their own?
- How many of you have children who use the internet at home, on their own, without any monitoring software so that you can check up on them?

Why The Internet is a Good Thing



- Great for research
- Cheap or free communication and collaboration
- Easy to create and publish content and get noticed
- Great for children to develop future job skills as fun hobbies
- Introduces children to the world of commerce and business
- Encourages creativity and individualism
- Children feel they have 'ownership' of the internet

Why as Parents You Might Be Concerned

- Cyber bullying
- Online privacy and personal information
- Reputation management and 'digital footprint'
- Grooming, pornography and inappropriate material
- Illegal downloads and copyright infringement
- Spam, phishing, viruses and malware
- Children lying about their age to get onto social networking platforms with a 13+ age limit

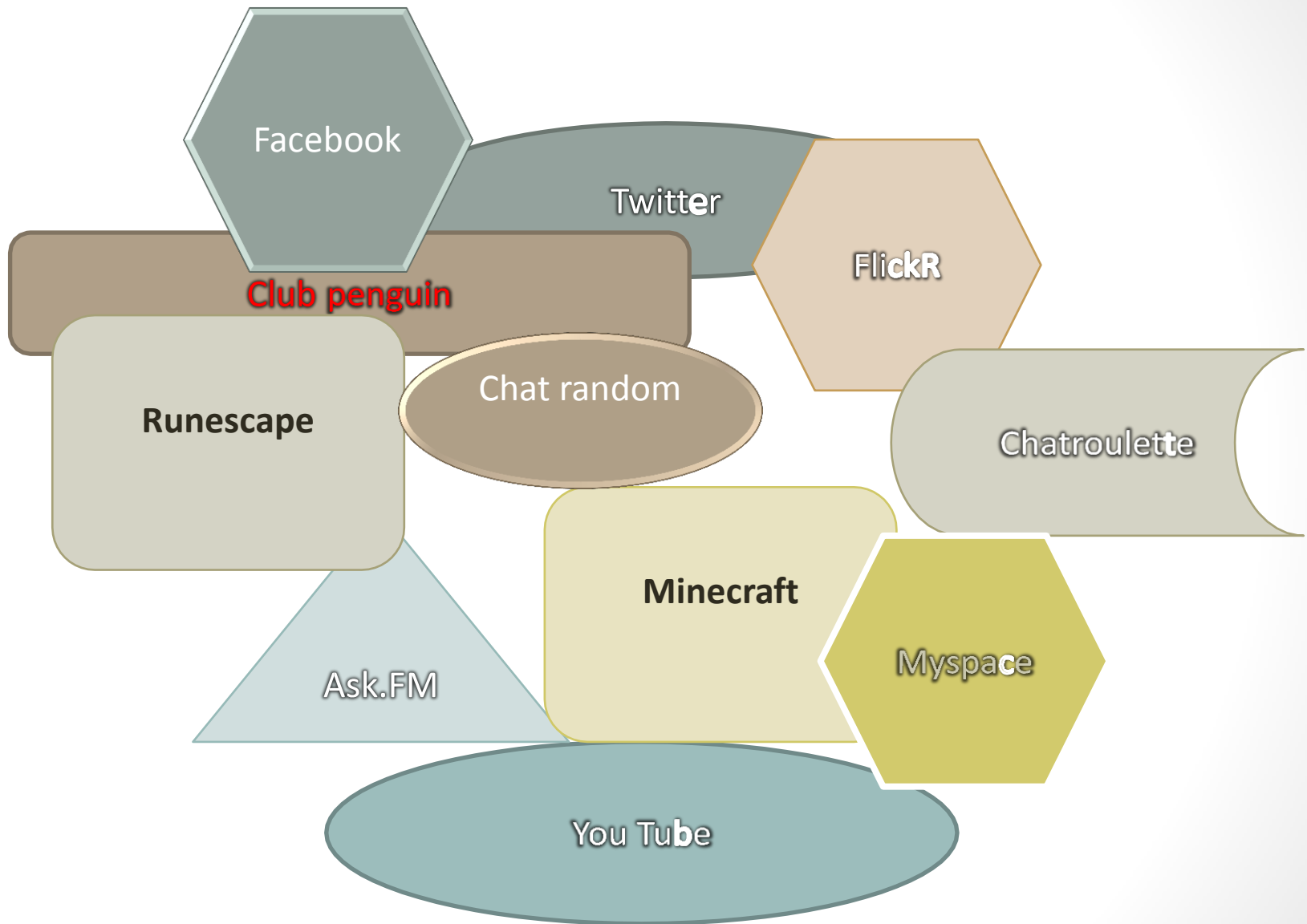
How thoughts have changed

- In 1910 – most people thought driving licences were a waste of time and that cars were safe. By 1930 most countries had introduced driving tests and licences.
- In 2000 – most people thought the idea of an internet driving licence was crazy and unnecessary because the internet was totally safe and anyone should be allowed to use it.
- Do you think people will still think that in 2020 or 2030, when your children will be adults?

How Parents Use The Internet

- Many parents use the internet for email, specific research, shopping and web browsing.
- Most children use the internet for everything – communication, creativity, first resource for information, games, music, TV, entertainment.





E-safety Risks to Look Out For

- Grooming, sexual abuse
- Cyberbullying, trolling and cyberstalking
- Digital footprint, reputation and identity theft
- Illegal and inappropriate behaviour
- Pornography and inappropriate content
- Too much time spent on the internet
- Copyright infringement and illegal downloads

The Internet Does Not Just involve Computers...

- Music downloads – e.g. iTunes
- Multiplayer games with chat
- YouTube and video sites on PCs, iPads and ph
- Email, chat, BBM, messaging, text messaging
- Mobile phones
- Social networking profiles
- Downloading games, music and films



Do Your Children Know More Than You Do?

- Your children believe they know more about the internet than you do. **And they probably do.**
- 46% of parents agree with the statement: *“My child knows more about the internet than I do”*.
- 22% of parents of 5 to 7-year-olds agreed, as did 35% of parents of 8 to 11-year-olds and 67% of parents of 12 to 15s.
- 54% of 12-15s say that they know how to delete their online history and only 26% say they have done this in the last year.
- 22% say they know how to disable any online filters or controls, while only 8% say they have done this in the last year. *(Source: Ofcom)*

But:

Your children have little awareness of:

- What can go wrong.
- The law.
- What the effect of their actions will be in 5, 10 or 20 years' time.

As parents you have the advantage of experience.

- Have your children ever told you about something embarrassing on the internet?
- Have your children told you about friends who have put things up on the internet which they later regret?
- Would you know how to remove something embarrassing about your child?



Do you know what private information your child reveals online?

- First name – 70%
- Age – 67%
- Contact details – 61%
- Location – 59%
- Email address – 44%
- Facebook/Twitter/Skype name – 44%
- Birthday – 39%
- Full name – 20%

(Source: MSNBC)



- How many of your children have a Facebook/Ask/Kik account?
- How many of your children have lied about their age?
- Would you know how to change their privacy settings?
- Do you know how to report bullying on Facebook as a parent?
- How many of your children have used someone else's Facebook account – for example an older brother's or sister's, or yours?



Facebook

- **Age restrictions – 13+**

Your rights as parents:

- Report your underage child -
<http://www.facebook.com/help/contact/210036389087590?rdrhc>
- Ways to complain to Facebook:
- <http://www.facebook.com/help/441374602560317/>



Children should not lie about their age...

It is crucial that children do not lie about their age.

- Many social networking platforms – especially Facebook – have built-in child protection features which are only activated for children aged 13-16. If the child claims they are older, these features are switched off.
- Harassment and bullying reports go to the top of the queue for 13-16s.
- Material is more likely to be deleted by Facebook.
- Also, uninitiated contact by an adult will be automatically flagged by Facebook, and all chat, posts and messages will be monitored. Anything of concern will get forwarded by Facebook to law enforcement.
- **But only if the child is between 13 and 16.**

Cyberbullying Statistics.

- Over 80% of teens use a mobile phone regularly, and it is the most popular form of technology for cyberbullying
- About half of young people have experienced some form of cyberbullying, and 10% to 20% experience it regularly.
- Hurtful and offensive comments and rumours are the most common types of cyberbullying.
- Girls are at least as likely as boys to be cyberbullies or their victims.
- Boys are more likely to be threatened by cyberbullies than girls.
- Cyberbullying affects all races and sexual orientations.
- Cyberbullying victims are more likely to consider suicide.

(Source: The Cyberbullying Research Center)

Cyberbullying

- Have you seen cyberbullying on the internet?
- Do you know someone who has been a victim of cyberbullying?
- Has your child been the victim of cyberbullying?
- Have you tried to help a victim of cyberbullying by responding or commenting on the internet?
- Would you know how to delete cyberbullying?

Indecent and inappropriate images statistics

- 13% of UK 9 to16-year-olds said they had been bothered or upset by something online in the past year.
- 11% of UK children aged 9 to16 years old have encountered sexual images on the internet, 8% have seen online sexual images including nudity, 6% have seen images of someone having sex, 6% have seen someone's genitals and 2% have seen violent sexual images all in the past 12 months.
- 12% of UK 11 to16-year-olds have received sexual messages and 4% have sent sexual messages via the internet .
- 19% of UK 11 to 16-year-olds have seen one or more types of potentially harmful user-generated content (as defined by EU Kids Online). Source: [EU kids online: national perspectives \(PDF\)](#).

Figures taken from a pan-European 2010 survey of children aged 9 to16 years old, which included responses from 1,032 children in the UK.

CEOP statistics



- **The Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre** receive reports relating to online and offline child sexual abuse.

In 2011-12, the Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre received a total of 16,550 reports, an average of 1,300

- per month.
- Almost 22% of reports received by CEOP from industry in 2011-12 related to the distribution of self-generated indecent imagery, almost a third of which was produced by children under the age of 15 years.

(Sources: CEOP and NSPCC)

Monitoring and rules at school

- Schools have facilities and policies in place to:
- Supervise internet use
- Monitor internet activity
- Filter out inappropriate websites
- Uphold rules and acceptable use agreements regarding computer usage.
- Teach pupils good behaviour when using the internet.

Ten things that could help...

1. Model good behaviour
2. Pay attention
3. Share your values
4. Establish limits
5. Encourage a balanced lifestyle
6. Make children accountable
7. Outline the dangers
8. Research
9. Know how to protect your child
10. Embrace their world

Conclusion: The internet should be positive for children

- Creativity – skills for job prospects
- Communication and collaboration skills
- Digital literacy

But:

- Keep private information private, and beware of creating a negative digital footprint.
- Be responsible and report and discuss inappropriate content.

**Above all else, it is vital
that you have good, open
communication with
your child about what
they do online.**

Who are you
talking too?

Shall we
talk to
someone
in school?

Can you help
me research...

Put your phone
down lets go for a
walk...

Are you worried about
a friend?

What things
do you do to
keep safe
online?

Have you ever received
any rude pictures?

Please can I see
what are you
looking at?

You need to
be 13...