

**DO YOU KNOW
WHAT YOUR
CHILDREN ARE
DOING ONLINE?**

ARE YOU BEING LEFT BEHIND?

- 56% of parents ask their children for advice about technology.
- 1 in 10 parents never check what apps their children are using.



PARENTAL AWARENESS – E-SAFETY

- Highlight the dangers and risk
- Ensure parents understand their responsibilities and the law
- School policy and procedures
- Consequences of not keeping children safe on line
 - Cyberbullying
 - Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
 - Radicalisation
- Use and boundaries at home – routines and consistency
- Apps and websites - what are they and what do they do?

WHAT PARENTS ARE SAYING

- **73%** of parents were concerned about their children **accessing inappropriate material online.**
- **49%** of parents were concerned about their children **oversharing personal information online.**
- **61%** of parents feared that social media was an **overwhelming distraction for their children.** (This rises to over 80% with children older than 13.)
- **54%** were afraid of **unwanted contact by strangers with their children.**

WE NEED TO BE MORE AWARE IN A FAST CHANGING WORLD

- Parents always teach their children:
 - How to cross the road safely and ride a bike safely
 - Not to talk to strangers in the street
 - We wouldn't let our children go and stay with people we don't know

- But do we teach them how to use the world wide web.....



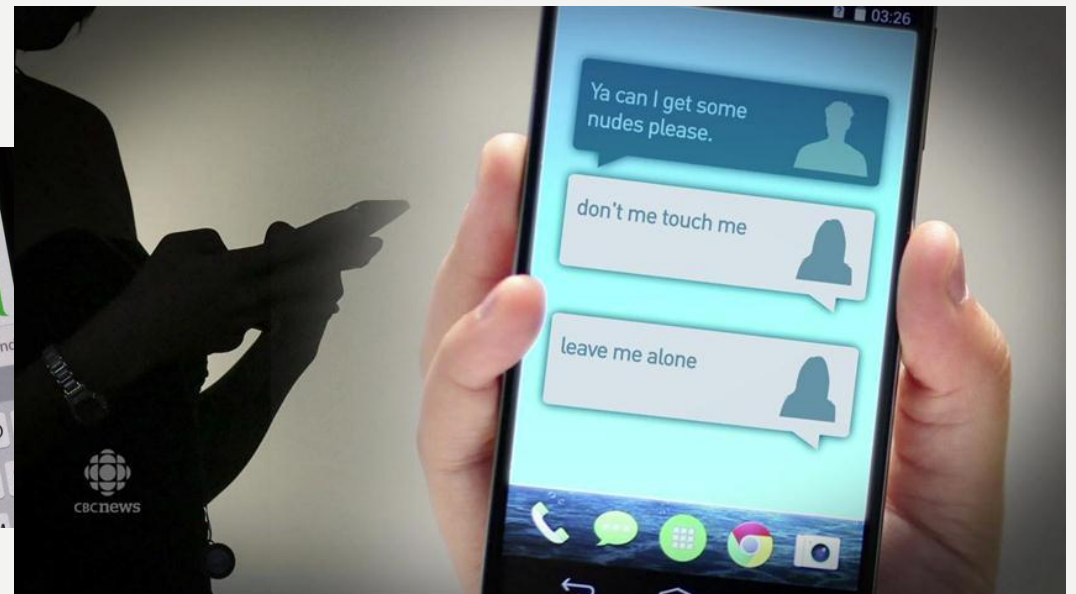
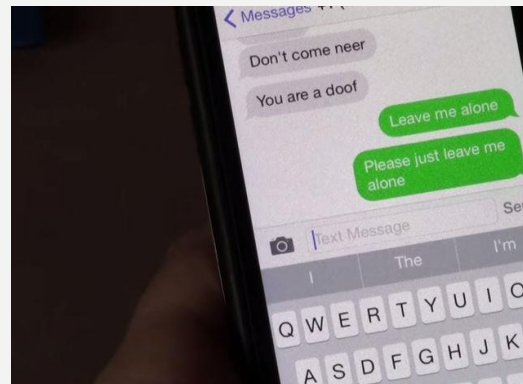
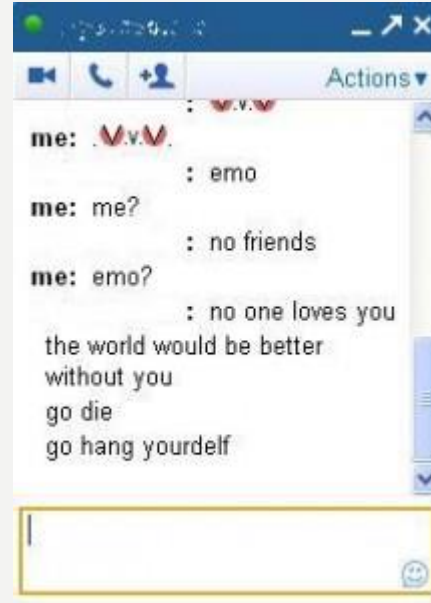
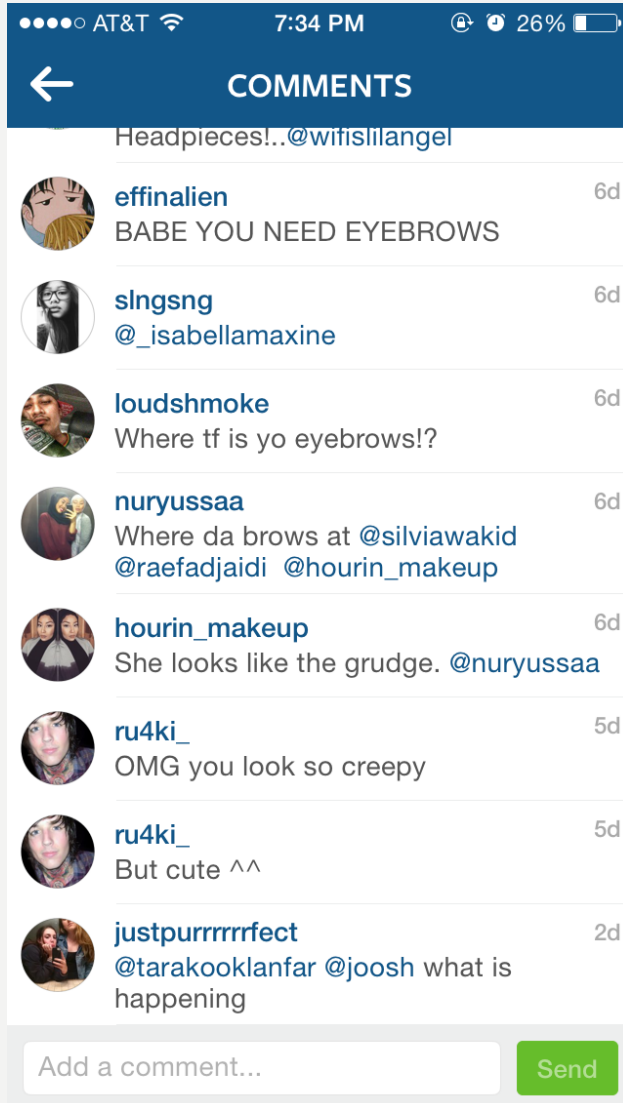
DO WE ALWAYS CHECK WHAT THEY ARE DOING- DO WE KNOW THE RISKS?

- How do you know the person your children are talking to online is safe?
- 42% of 9-16 years olds accept a 'friend' request from people they don't know."
- Do you have appropriate firewalls in place in your home?
- Can you block your children's access to the internet?
- Do you talk to your children about being safe online?

SCHOOL POLICY AND PROCEDURES

- Safeguarding and Child Protection policy
- Anti-bullying and Behaviour policies
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Firewalls and internet protection for young people
- Internet user agreements
- Assemblies
- Tutor time
- Explicit in IT, Citizenship and PSHE lessons
- Stop the Clock session
- Small group and individual interventions
- Visit the [School website](#)
- 10 tips for keeping your children safe online
- [Talk](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Explain](#)
- [Show them how to be safe](#)
- [Know who they are talking to](#)
- [Check they understand](#)
- [Have computers etc in public areas](#)
- [Use firewalls and control access](#)
- [Be vigilant](#)
- [Report any concerns](#)

CYBERBULLYING



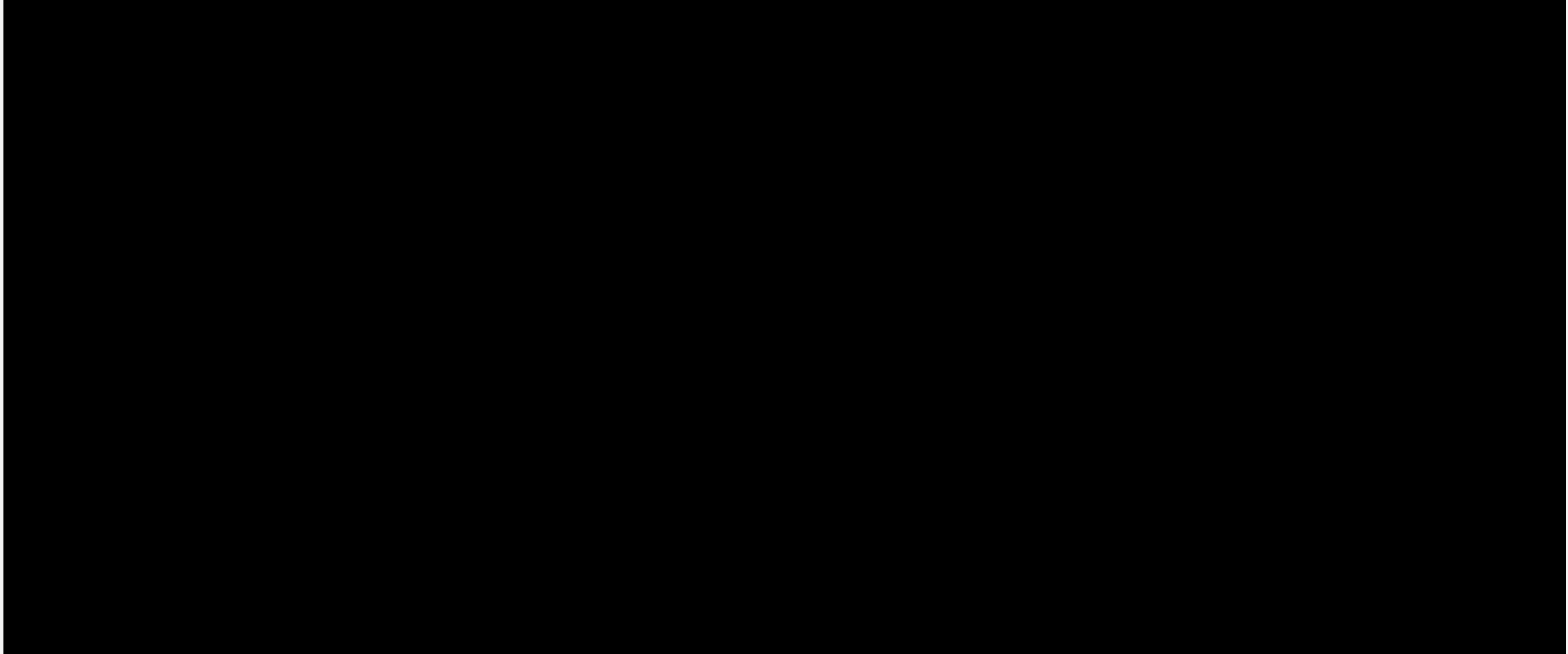
WHAT ARE CHILDREN AT RISK FROM?

- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Cyberbullying
- Inappropriate content
- Online pornography
- Online reputation
- Online grooming
- Privacy and identity theft
- Sexting
- Self-harm
- Gaming Addictions
- Radicalisation
- Not understanding the law and the terms and conditions of social media apps and usage



KAYLEIGH HAYWOOD VIDEO CLIP

- Over the course of **13 days** they exchanged **2643 messages**



YOUNG PEOPLE'S BEHAVIOUR ONLINE

- 60% of 13 to 18 year olds have been asked for a **sexual image** or video of themselves. (Over a third admitted to having sent a naked photo of themselves!!!)
- 41% of 11 to 19 year olds said they have seen something on the internet in the last year that **upset or worried them** .
- 96% of young people age 11-19 use some form of online communication tool.
- 72% of 11-15s and 92% of 16-19s **use social networks**, with a particularly rapid increase in take up from 11 years (46%) to 13 years (84%).

THE FACTS 2016

Over the last three years there has been an 87 % increase in the number of Childline's counselling sessions about online bullying.

- 40% of 7 to 11 year old respondents know someone who has been cyberbullied.
- 7 in 10 young people aged between 13 and 22 have been a victim of cyberbullying.
- An estimated 5.43 million young people in the UK have experienced cyberbullying, with 1.26 million subjected to extreme cyberbullying on a daily basis.



ONLY 31% OF CHILDREN TELL THEIR PARENTS THAT THEY ARE WORRIED ABOUT SOMETHING ONLINE!

- 12% OF CHILDREN DON'T TELL ANYONE.....
- Cyberbullying has doubled over the last 5 years.....

HEALTH RISKS

- Mental health and wellbeing
- Sleep deprivation
- Overstimulation of the brain
- Not developing appropriate interpersonal communication with peers and adults
- Self-harming behaviours
- Depression



LAWS ABOUT ONLINE BEHAVIOUR

- Communications Act 2003
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- The Malicious Communications Act 1988
- Equality Act 2010
- The Computer Misuse Act 1990
- The Protection of Children Act 1978
- Criminal Justice Act 1988
- Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015



THE LAW – ALL THESE BEHAVIOURS ARE CRIMINAL OFFENCES

- Hate speech – includes cyberbullying by children and young people
- Posting images – photos, audio and/or videos of someone without their permission is illegal
- Sharing others messages
- Setting up false accounts
- Hacking into others social media etc

THE LAW - SEXTING

- Sexting can be seen as harmless, but creating or sharing explicit images of a child is illegal, even if the person doing it is a child. A young person is breaking the law if they:
 - take an explicit photo or video of themselves or a friend
 - share an explicit image or video of a child, even if it's shared between children of the same age
 - possess, download or store an explicit image or video of a child, even if the child gave their permission for it to be created.
- However, as of January 2016 in England and Wales, if a young person is found creating or sharing images, the police can choose to record that a crime has been committed but that taking formal action isn't in the public interest.

WHAT ADULTS NEED TO DO

- Provide children and young people with

- Resilience
- Information
- Power



- “The internet will be to them a place where they can be citizens not just users, creative but not addicted, open yet not vulnerable.” (Children’s commissioner *Growing UP Digital* January 2017)

ONLINE SAFETY : USING SOCIAL MEDIA APPS

- Facebook



- Twitter



- WhatsApp



- Snapchat



- Instagram



Source : <https://makeawebsitehub.com/social-media-sites/>

ONLINE SAFETY : USING SOCIAL MEDIA APPS



- Reddit
- Foursquare
- Youtube
- Telegram
- Skype

60+ Social Networking Sites You Need to Know About in 2017

Source : <https://makeawebsitehub.com/social-media-sites/>

AGE LIMITS

“Among under-13s, 78% were using at least one social media network, despite being below the age requirement.”

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-35524429>

Website	Age limit
Facebook	13 years
Twitter	13 years *
Instagram	13 years
Pinterest	13 years
Snapchat	13 years
Whatsapp	16 years
Youtube	18 year (13 with parental permission)
Tinder	17 years

“The reason that most social media platforms have set 13 years as their cut-off point is a US law called Coppa (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act), which dates back to 1998.” <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-35524429>

<https://theinnovativeeducator.blogspot.co.uk/2013/06/does-twitter-have-minimum-age.html>

* It's not always clear !

KEY POINTS

1. The technology is changing rapidly.
2. Teaching young people about online safety is a “behaviour” issue.
3. “Knowing it” and “doing it” may be 2 separate things.
4. Showing understanding, compassion and a willingness to discuss issues is vitally important.

SPOT THE SIGNS

- Your child might be reluctant to tell you that they are worried about cyberbullying so it's important to look out for the signs:
- Stopping using their electronic devices suddenly or unexpectedly
- Seeming nervous or jumpy when using their devices, or becoming obsessive about being constantly online
- Any changes in behaviour such as becoming sad, withdrawn, angry, or lashing out
- Reluctance to go to school or take part in usual social activities
- Unexplained physical symptoms such as headaches, stomach upsets
- Avoiding discussions about what they're doing online or who they're talking to



1 TALK ABOUT IT

Find the right time to approach your child if you think they're being bullied



3 DON'T STOP THEM GOING ONLINE

Taking away their devices or restricting usage might make things worse and make your child feel more isolated



5 DON'T RETALIATE

Advise your child not to respond to abusive messages and leave conversations if they feel uncomfortable



7 KEEP THE EVIDENCE

Take screenshots in case you need them later as proof of what's happened



9 KNOW WHEN TO TAKE IT FURTHER

In extreme cases and if you feel your child is in danger then consider informing the police



2 SHOW YOUR SUPPORT

Be calm and considered and tell them how you'll help them get through it



4 HELP THEM TO DEAL WITH IT

If it's among schoolfriends, advise them to tell the person how it made them feel and ask to take any comments or pictures down



6 BLOCK THE BULLIES

If the messages are repeated block and report the sender to the social network or gaming platform



8 DON'T DEAL WITH IT ALONE

Talk to friends for support and if necessary your child's school who will have an anti-bullying policy



10 DON'T STOP WHEN THE BULLYING STOPS

Keep talking to your child and consider whether counselling could help them deal with the consequences



ROUTINES AND VIGILANCE

- Have appropriate safeguarding firewalls in place
- Check what Apps and other online sites your children are accessing
- Monitor regularly
- Talk about the risks openly at home
- Have routines and expectations in place and be consistent
- Contact someone if you are worried about your children

WHO DO YOU REPORT TO

- CEOPs
- School
- Police
- ChildLine

School website



FURTHER GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT

- [Internetmatters.org](https://www.internetmatters.org)
- Nspcc
- Ceops
- Childline

REFERENCES

- Internetmatters.org
- Nspcc
- Childnet.com
- Leicestershire police
- [Children's Commissioner report January 2017](#)
- Stock.adobe.com