

Children, Schools and Families

Keeping the child
at the centre



eSafety for Parents and Carers

Hertfordshire County Council
www.hertsdirect.org/csf



Welcome!

**A key skill for
life**

**Accessed
anywhere
anytime**

**Wide and
flexible range
of
information**

**Motivational
and fun**

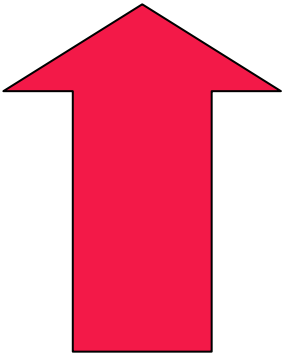
**Easy to
communicate
with friends
and family**

**Raise
standards**

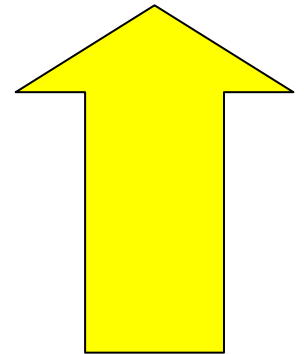
**Why do we and our young people
use ICT?**

Aims of this session

- Look at how children are using the Internet
- Raise awareness of eSafety issues
- Consider ways of supporting parents/ carers
- Offer guidance on keeping your child safe
- Next steps

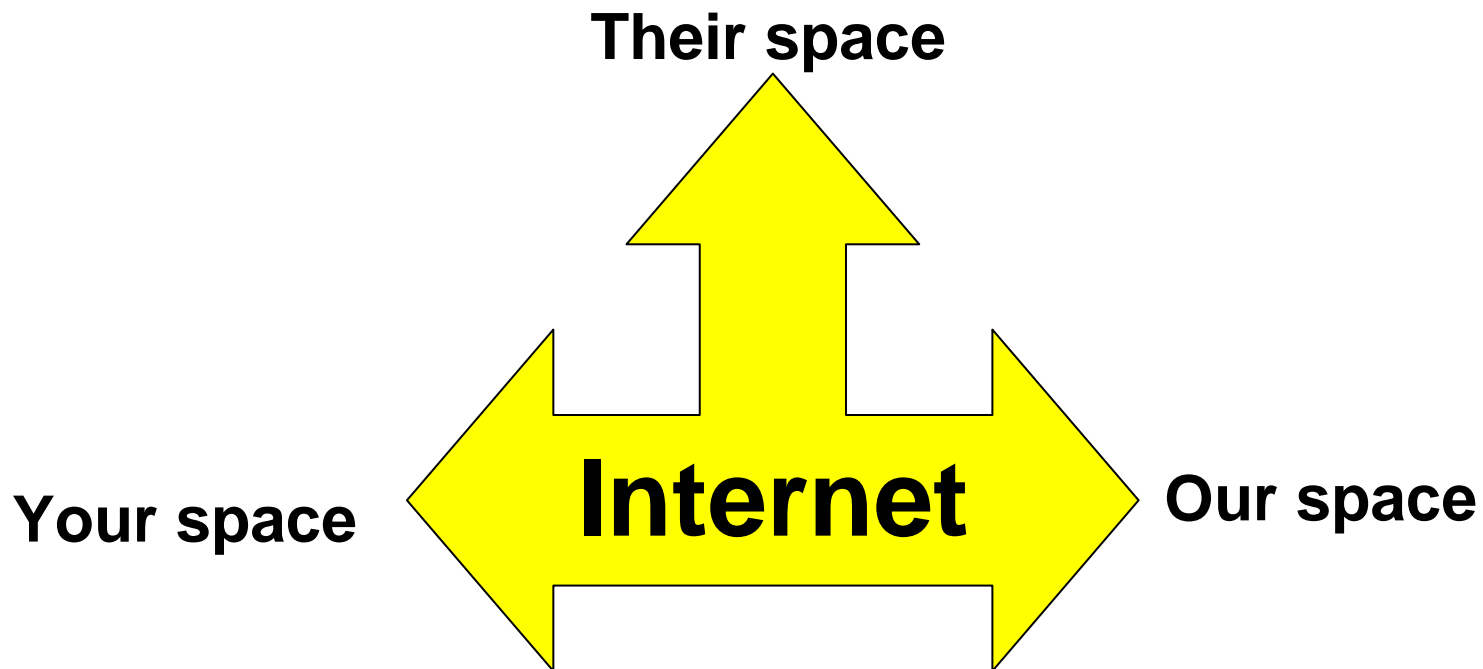


**Respond to
the negative**



**Promote the
positive**

The Internet and Related Technologies



How we use these technologies

Parents / Carers

- e-mail
- Shopping
- Booking holidays
- Research

Young people

- Music
- Games
- Chat
- Instant Messaging IM
- Blogs
- Social Networking

Are you one of the 28% of parents who use the internet and describe yourself as a beginner?

7% of children describe themselves as beginners

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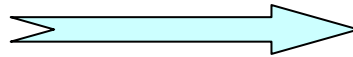


Moving on.....

(Parents / Carers)

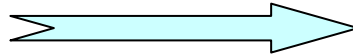
**Young people
web2**

Download



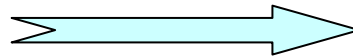
Upload

Consume



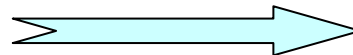
Create

"Corporate"



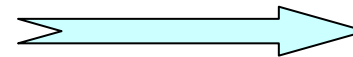
Personal

Separate media



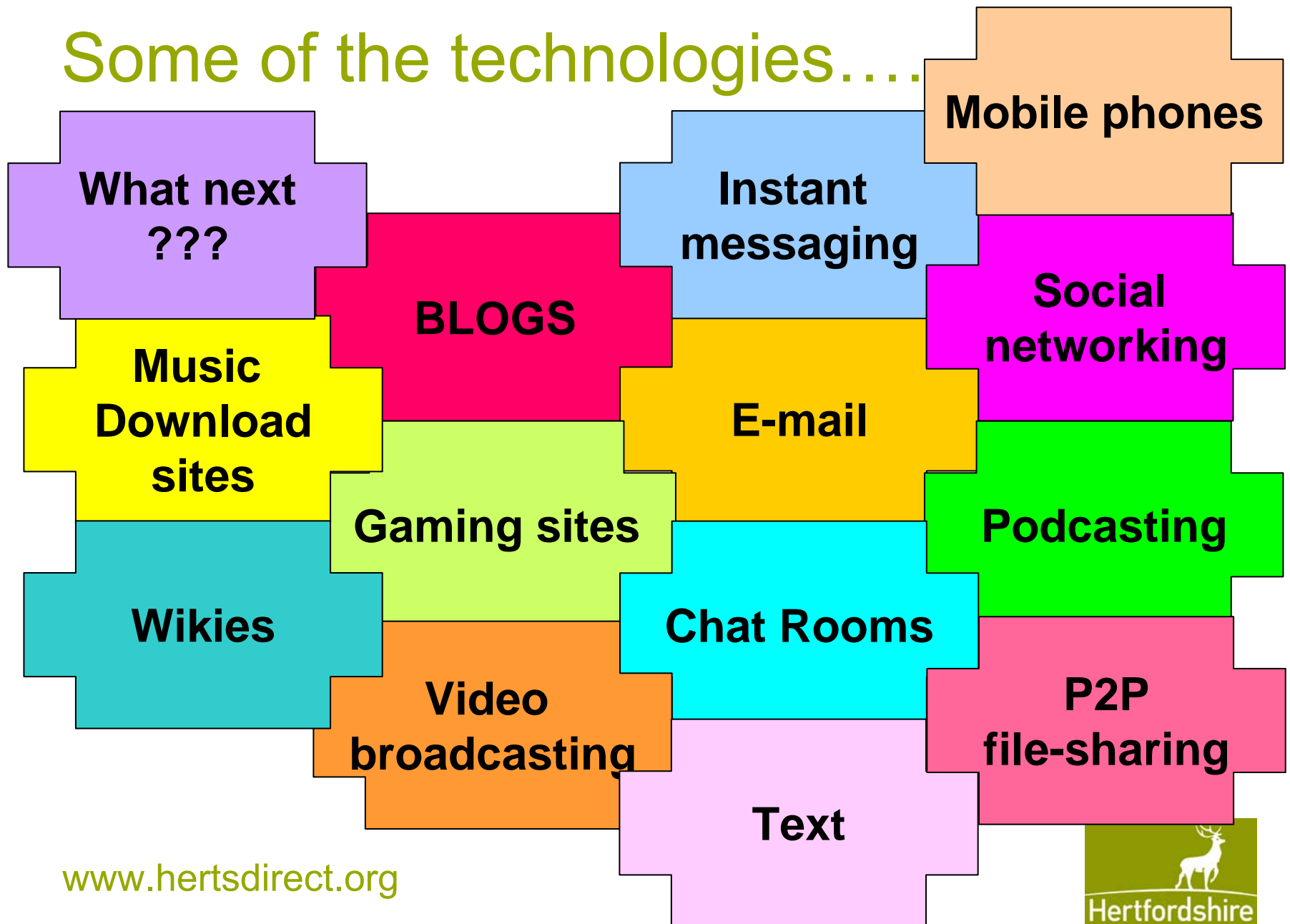
Converged media

Static



Interactive

Some of the technologies.....



BLOGS

- Blog is short for web log or online diary
- Easy to create and use
- Easy to add comments and share ideas or opinions

1% of parents thought their child blogged

33% of children used blogs

67% of parents didn't know what a blog was

UK Children Go Online, 2005, 9-19 year olds

Mobile phones

Anytime ⇔ Anywhere

Camera phones

Text messages

Internet access

e-mail

MP3 player

Chat and IM

Downloads

Mobile TV

Podcasting

- Podcasting is publishing radio style sound recordings on a website. It's like a radio show stored as an MP3 file.
- By podcasting, you can broadcast to the world without the need for specialist equipment or a licence.
- It is a great way to share work

**Podcast' (from
'ipod' and
'broadcast')**

Chat Rooms

Instant messaging

- **Chat Rooms** are websites or part of websites that provide an area for communities with common interests to chat in real time. Many ⇔ Many
- **Instant Messaging** IM is a way of communicating with another individual in real time across the internet using text-based not voice communication. One ⇔ One

79% of children use IM

29% of parents don't know what IM is

Get I.T. safe NCH 2006 11 – 16 year olds

Gaming sites

- Games are played by all ages with regular players spending 11 hours per week
- Role-play, adventure and life simulations are becoming very popular
- Added extra elements of self-expression and personalisation
- Play on-line with other gamers from around the world
- Play in real-time

Half of children aged 8 to 15 own a games console, while a further third use one in the household - Ofcom report 2006.

Video broadcasting



- Video sharing websites are where users can upload, view and share video clips
- Videos can be rated and the number of times viewed recorded
- Video recorded with mobile phones can easily upload
- YouTube is one of the ten most popular websites



Social networking



Home | Browse | Search | Invite | F

Cool New Videos

- Based on the idea of networking with friends and friends of friends
- In March 2006 MySpace (Rupert Murdoch owned) overtook the BBC website in visitor numbers and now has 5.2 million UK users
- In its first year Bebo attracted 21.4 million registered users worldwide
- US banned social networking sites within all public institutions
- Survey of 13-18 yrs: average number of 'friends' (SNS) = 75; of IM buddies = 52, mobile contacts = 38 (2006 USA survey of 1487 8-18 yrs)

P2P file-sharing

- File-sharing or peer-to-peer (P2P) are terms used to describe sharing files (resources) directly between computers.
- To get started you will need to download P2P software from a website
- This software creates a 'shared media' folder on your computer from which other P2P users can access your files
- You can then exchange music, videos, games etc with other P2P users

A test....

Text

Can you work out these rules for safe surfing devised by pupils?

- Uv d ryt 2 feel safe ll d tym, includN wen UzN ICT or yr mob ph
- Kip yr pRsNL dtails pvt. Don't shO pix ov yrslf. F? or kin w/o chekin 1st W an XXX
- Use:

www.transl8it.com/

School



Home

- Supervised
- Monitored
- Filtered
- Curriculum



75% of homes have access to the internet

19% of young people have internet access in their bedroom

More than half of all children (53%) are never or hardly supervised online by their parents / carers

81% of parents think they know what their children are doing all or most of the time when access the internet

UK Children Go Online, 2005, 9-19 year olds

www.hertsdirect.org



What are the dangers for us all?

Ofcom (Media Literacy Audit of Children, 2006, UK)

- 16% 8-15 yr olds have come across 'nasty, worrying or frightening'
- 31% 12-15s make checks on new websites (more if taught at school)
- 67% 12-15s trust most of what they find online (just less than TV news)

What are the dangers for our children?

- **Biggest danger is the not knowing –**
 - 26% of parents can't check website history
 - 65% of young people can clear internet history
 - 65% of parents can deny access to specific websites
 - 46% of children can get round parental blocks
 - 33% of children have met a 'friend' online
 - 8% have had a face-to-face meeting with an online friend
 - 89% told someone they were doing so

UK Children Go Online, 2005, 9-19 year olds

- 40% boys/ 57% girls asked to undress on webcam; 1 in 3 boys/ 1 in 10 girls did

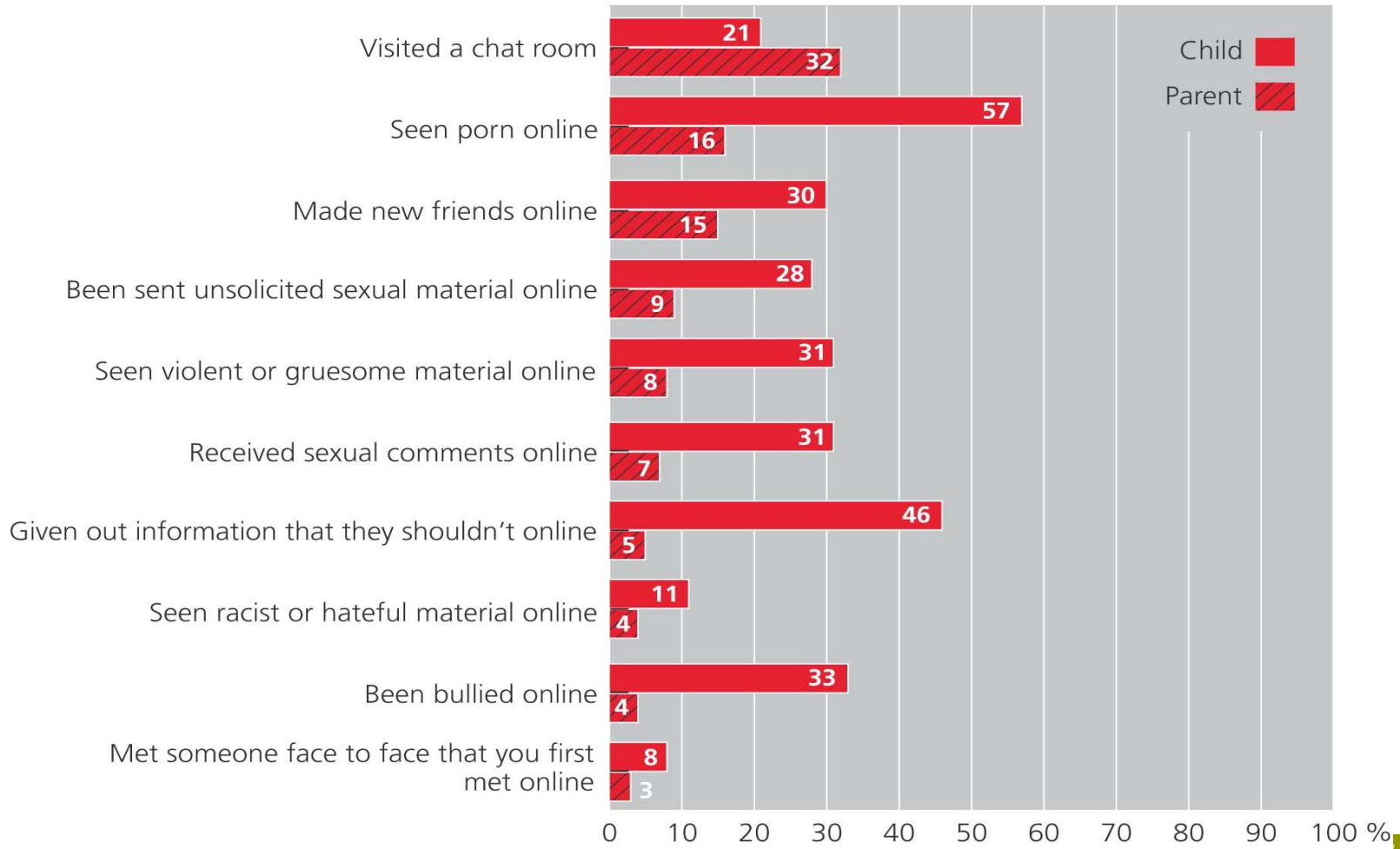
Remco Pijpers Foundation (2006, N=10,900 teens<18 yrs, Holland)

- Usage and experiences are not reported to parents/teachers as they interfere with access

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Risk of an Incident



Base: All 9-19 year olds who use the internet at least once a week (N=1,257); Parents of 9-17 year olds (N=906)

eSafety – Summing up the risks

- **Content** -sexual, racist, violent unreliable/bigoted i.e. safety of children's minds
- **Commerce** - scams, phishing and pharming, downloads which steal information– children's and parents!
- **Contact** - via interactive technologies – IM, chat, multiplayer games
- **Culture** – bullying, camera phones, blogging, social networking

One third of young people who go online at least once a week report having received unwanted sexual (31%) or nasty comments (33%) via email, chat, instant message or text message. Only 7% of parents think their child has received such comments.

UK Children Go Online, 2005, 9-19 year olds



Hertfordshire

Primary - Secondary

- Primary pupils as likely as secondary to access inappropriate material
- Year 9 girls most susceptible to 'grooming'
- Year 6, 10 and 11 most likely to plagiarise (boys more commonly than girls)
- Mainly known unknowns

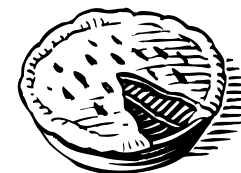
Challenges ⇔ Young People ⇔ Maturity

- Like to post images and reveal some information about themselves
- Want lots of 'friends'
- Talk about their peers – can be hostile
- Use inappropriate nicknames, often sexual
- Express insecurities and fantasies
- Trick others to make silly, embarrassing, dangerous acts with video or webcam
- Push boundaries - just as we pushed the boundaries as children

Over to you – discuss

- How aware are you of eSafety issues?
- Has your child experienced threats to their eSafety?
- Do you and your child talk about using the internet safely?

Home and Family Guidelines



- ☺ **Practical principles** Talk with, NOT at your children.
Agree family guidelines and rules.
Discuss regularly online safety.
- ☺ **Infrastructure** Virus and firewall software up to-date,
Browser 'safe search' enabled.
- ☺ **Education** Learn together about new technologies
and enjoy!
Reflect together about new technologies,
the benefits, dangers and potential.
- ☺ **Systems** Keep webcams in family rooms
Monitor time spent on the internet
View the 'History' or purchase filtering
software.
Have proportionate responses to
problems.

Your child will not tell you about a problem if they feel their access to the technologies will be restricted.

and finally remember

‘..the risks do not merit a moral panic, and nor do they warrant seriously restricting children’s internet use because this would deny them the many benefits of the internet. Indeed, there are real costs to lacking internet access or sufficient skills to use it.’

‘However, the risks are nonetheless widespread, they are experienced by many children as worrying or problematic, and they do warrant serious intervention by government, educators, industry and **parents**.’

<http://www.children-go-online.net/>

eSafety - resources

- <http://www.parentscentre.gov.uk/>
- www.thinkuknow.com
- <http://www.getnetwise.org/>
- <http://www.childnet-int.org/>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/>
- <http://www.iwf.org.uk/>