

E-Safety

What are the dangers faced by our children?

What can we do to protect our children?





Some Statistics

The number of children using the Internet has grown 30% in the past 5 years.

93% of teens between 12-17 are now online.

18% of children aged between 5 – 15 use smart phones.

41% access the internet in their bedrooms.

32% speak to friends of friends or people they do not know online.

<http://media.ofcom.org.uk>



Dangers

Smart Phones - Sexting

Online Grooming

Online chat

Cyber bullying

Social Media

Posting Images

Web Cams

Violence and Language

Copyright Infringement



Social Media

The legal age for having a facebook, youtube, Instagram accounts is 13.

(Reality – Many children have accounts under the age of 13)

The age limit is set at 13 because of the content that users maybe subjected today.

There maybe inappropriate images or videos/use of sexual language or obscene language.

An estimated 5.6 million Facebook clients are under the age of 13.

- ✿ Ask to see your child's Facebook page
- ✿ Set up your own page and be their friend
- ✿ Urge your child to only friend people they know Face to Face
- ✿ Set security settings together
- ✿ Warn your child about posting pictures and that pictures on the Internet never really go away
- ✿ Remind your child that what they write is a reflection on them



Social Media

Snap Chat

24% of eight-year-olds have used Snapchat.

Originally designed for adults, Snapchat is a smartphone app which is gaining popularity among teens and tweens. It allows users to text picture messages to their friends, only for the image to vanish seven to 10 seconds after it's opened.

Sexually explicit images are sent every second by grown-ups on Snapchat. Sadly, this is also now becoming an all-too common occurrence among younger users too. Previously published American research says that as many as 15 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 say they have received a “Sext” from someone they know while four per cent admit they too have sent such images themselves.

"We know that young people are increasingly using technology not only to stay in touch, but to explore their sexuality...As these images can be shared so widely and quickly online, young people may become the victims of bullying or harassment. In some rare instances, these images end up in the collections of child sexual offenders”.

CEOPS

Cyber Bullying

"Cyberbullying" is when a child, preteen or teen is tormented, threatened, harassed, humiliated, embarrassed or otherwise targeted by another child, preteen or teen using the Internet, interactive and digital technologies or mobile phones.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbGlwCJK7FM>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dkG00Czb4ho>

Cyber Bullying

AMANDA TODD

The Ryan Halligan Case (1989 – 2003)

Ryan's academic and physical struggles made him the regular target of a particular bully at school between the fifth and seventh grade. In February 2003, a fight between Ryan and the bully not only ended the harassment at school, but led to a supposed friendship.

However, after Ryan shared an embarrassing personal story, the newly found friend returned to being a bully and used the information to start a rumour that Ryan was gay. The taunting continued into the summer of 2003, although Ryan thought that he had struck a friendship with a pretty, popular girl through AOL Instant Messenger (AIM). Instead, he later learned that the girl and her friends thought it would be funny to make Ryan think the girl liked him and use it to have him share more personally embarrassing material—which was copied and pasted into AIM exchanges with her friends. On October 7, 2003, Ryan hanged himself in the family bathroom. After his son's death, John discovered a folder filled with IM exchanges throughout that summer that made him realize "that technology was being utilized as weapons far more effective and reaching [than] the simple ones we had as kids."



How to Beat Cyber Bullying

Tell your child:

- ✱ Refuse to pass along cyber bullying messages
- ✱ Tell friends to stop cyber bullying
- ✱ Block communication with cyber bullies
- ✱ Report cyber bullying to a trusted adult

Online Chat

An eight-year-old boy came home from football training crying. His parents were worried and Peter, the boy, sat down and explained to them what had happened:

Football training was over and he was standing at the bus stop. Suddenly a man came up and started talking to him...

The man asked him if his name was Peter and he answered yes. Peter couldn't understand how the man knew him and asked back "How come you know my name?" The man replied "But aren't you Peter from the team and you're going to a training camp in two weeks?". Peter was puzzled but sat down and started discussing football with him.

After a short time the man got very close and suddenly started touching him in the groin. He only stopped because a car passed by. Peter was afraid. He shouted at the adult to stop.

Luckily the bus then arrived, and when the man saw the bus he got up and ran away.



Online Chat

While talking to his parents Peter remembered that he had been in a chat room a few days earlier where he had been chatting for a long time with another boy who was also interested in sport. They had been discussing football, and had told each other which clubs they played for, what they looked like.

The reason for telling each about their appearance was that Peter learned that both of them were going to the same football camp two weeks later. They wanted to know what each other looked like so they might be able to recognize each other at the camp

Together Peter and his parents realised that the chat session must have been the reason that the man was at the bus stop. The person in the chat room had been lying – he was not a young boy but an adult man. They reported the offence to the police who were able to find the man with help from the chat provider. The man was arrested and charged.



Be Safe When Chatting Online

❖ **Be careful who you trust online** and remember that online friends are really strangers. People online, no matter how long you have been talking to them or how friendly they are, may not be who they say they are.

❖ **Stay in charge in chat.** Keep your personal information secret when chatting online (name, address, telephone number, mobile number, private email address, picture, school), even if people ask for this.

❖ **Tell your parent or carer** if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried.



Web Cams


Webcams pose a serious risk to children because it allows an open window into the activities and lives (and bedrooms) of children and teens, and sexual predators are using this technology to their own perverted advantage to target and sexually abuse innocent children. There is also a very dangerous webcam-specific virus or worm called *********, where a child molester can recognize that a child or teen has a webcam attached to the computer and is able to remotely activate the young person's webcam without their knowledge or approval.

Online Predators

Their Ultimate goal: To meet the child in person

- * Chat online
- * Gain trust
- * Have telephone conversations
- * Promise gifts
- * Tell the child they will report them to their parents
- * Desensitize child

One of the attractions of the Internet is the anonymity of the user, and this is why it can be so dangerous. A child doesn't always know with whom he or she is interacting. Children may *think* they know, but unless it's a school friend or a relative, they really can't be sure. Often we think of paedophiles as having access to children out on the playground and other places, but because of the way the Internet works, children can actually be interacting on their home computers with adults who pretend to be children.



How Can You Help Your Children Stay Safe?

- *Talk with your child about their online friends
- *Ask to see their online pages
- *Review basic online safety procedures
- *Limit your child's time on the computer or other electronic devices
- *Keep computers in public places of the house
- *Be vigilant
- * Never give your real name
- * Don't give out phone numbers or addresses
- * Change your passwords regularly
- * Don't wear clothes that can identify you from a particular school or place.



Illegal Downloading

Breaking the law: File swapping is when children share music, movies, games, software, or pictures using peer-to-peer (P2P) software like Limewire or Kazaa.

Downloading of copyrighted (without the authors permission) material is Illegal.

Illegal downloading in the UK has become a massive threat to the music and film industries. In 1997, 78 million singles were sold in the UK; last year, it was just 8.6m. It is estimated that half the population has engaged in some sort of nefarious downloading in the last five years.

What could happen: Fines or even imprisonment.

Playing Games

Teens who spend too much time playing computer games -- particularly those games with violent content -- risk having problems with violent and aggressive behaviour, according to studies reported by the Palo Alto Medical Foundation. Teenagers learn to identify with game characters, and repeated use of games that promote violence and aggression make it difficult for some adolescents to separate real life from the imaginary "first-person" gaming experience.

Medical Issues:

- ❖ Computer vision syndrome, a condition that may cause progressive nearsightedness.
- ❖ Ergonomic problems from poor body positioning, or from the position of the computer and screen.
- ❖ Children also risk developing carpal tunnel syndrome in wrists from repetitive play.

It is an offence to supply such a game to anyone below the age limit, punishable by a fine of up to £5000 or up to six months in prison. (

The different age limits:





Further Statistics

44% of tweens admitted they've watched something online their parents wouldn't approve of (Only 28% of parents were aware of this).

17% of tweens surveyed said they received an email or online message with photos or words that made them feel uncomfortable. (Only 7 percent of parents were aware of this.)

Only 15% of parents are "in the know" about their kids' social networking habits, and how these behaviours can lead to cyber bullying.

70% of children 7 to 18 years old have accidentally encountered online pornography, often through a web search while doing homework.

41% of unwanted sexual solicitations, 29% of unwanted exposure to sexual materials, and 31% of harassment occurred when children were online with their friends.

90% of children ages 8-16 have seen online pornography.

Only 1/3 of households with Internet access are protecting their children with filtering or blocking software.



Useful Websites

<http://www.ceop.police.uk/>

<http://www.kidsmart.org.uk/>

<http://www.netsmartz.org/Parents>

<http://www.safe.met.police.uk/index.html>

<http://stopcyberbullying.org/index2.html>

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/counterintelligence/internet-social-networking-risks>

Questions?

