

**Salford City Council**

# ON LINE SAFETY


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# Online Safety session


## Our Aims and Objectives for today

- To discuss and be aware of online safety issues including who is most at risk
- To share and raise awareness of common online safety issues that other parent/carers face with their children, and how we can go about them
- To support and advise about what you can do about online safety including managing bullying issues
- To look at current social media trends and how to engage safely online
- To provide advice about where to go to report online safety concerns



**“Computers are  
useless. They can only  
give you answers”**

Pablo Picasso



**“The real danger is not that computers will begin to think like men, but that men will begin to think like computers”.**

Sydney J. Harris

# 1st Telephones to improve Communication



# New communication tools

## *Journey of change*



# TECHNOLOGY SINCE 1993

## Technology before 1993

- Telephone
- Video (VCR)
- Cassette
- Fax
- CDs
- Radio
- Television (Colour)
- Microwave

## Technology post 1993 (first e-mail)

- E-mail
- Home Computers
- Mobile phones
- I-Pad
- I-Phone
- Smart TV
- Apps
- Tablets
- Digital Cameras
- Gaming
- (Xbox 1, Play station 4)



# SOCIAL MEDIA SINCE 1994

- **Infancy – 80s and into the 90s;**  
BBS -Bulletin Board System, CompuServe, AOL
- **The internet boom – Late 90s;**  
Classmates.com, Sixdegrees.com
- **The first popular Social networking sites;**  
Friends Reunited, LinkedIn, MySpace



# What Social Media do we use now?



**Moshi Monsters**



**Instagram**



**Meow Chat**



**Twitter**



**Facebook**



**Youtube**



**Snapchat**



**WhatsApp**




**ooVoo**

YouTube Kids- an easy way to watch programmes or explore anything. It's free, simple to use and full of family-friendly videos.



# What children & young people say they do online

- to connect with friends, and make new ones
- to browse the internet for information
- play games and chat
- search for information
- share images and watch videos through websites or mobile apps like [Instagram](#) and [YouTube](#)
- use social networking websites like [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#)
- write or reply to messages on forums and message boards



## Material Online that are not appropriate for children online

- Hateful & racist material
- Extremism made attractive
- Gambling – (suggesting quick way to make cash, winning is easy, chance of winning is high)
- Terrorism
- Sexualised advertising

***Children may just stumble across these material and need support to manage them safely***

For more information: [www.parentport.org.uk](http://www.parentport.org.uk)



Very useful site for primary and secondary age

**NSPCC;**

- <http://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/>
- Interviewed 500 parents of 8-12 year olds
- Interviewed over 2,300 children to find out the most popular social networks and apps and what they thought of them.
- Then designed advice for children and parents



# What the NSPCC sight offers

- **What do I need to know about.. E.g. Moshi Monsters?**
- **Minimum age**
- **What do children and young people say to look out for (Talking to strangers bullying).**
- **Why kids like it (Fun & Safe)**
- **Signing up**
- **Privacy setting**
- **Reporting**
- **Safety advice**

# Social Media Facts

- There are over 10 million Facebook “apps”
- If Social Media were countries; followed by China, Facebook would be the world’s most populous country with over 1.1 billion users
- The fastest growing demographic on Twitter is the 55-64 year age bracket. That’s a growth of 79% since 2012
- 23% of Facebook users check their account at least 5 times a day
- Despite privacy concerns, only 25% of Facebook users utilize privacy settings.

# Social Media...

- There are 684,478 pieces of content shared on Facebook; 3,600 new photos on Instagram during every minute of every day.
- Instagram has already had more than 16 billion photos uploaded since debuting in 2010. 5 million photos are uploaded daily.
- The male vs. female ratio of social media users is as follows:
  - Facebook** – 60% female/40% male
  - Twitter** – 60% female/40% male
  - Pinterest** – 79% female/21% male
  - Google Plus** – 29% female/71% male
  - LinkedIn** – 55% female/45% male



## Did you know?

- Facebook, What's app, Instagram etc automatically own any pictures uploaded to their sites
- Pictures uploaded to 'the cloud' are permanent even if deleted from your own device and/or account
- A trail of online activity is never deleted
- Removal has to be requested under European 'right to be forgotten' legislation

# Which group is more vulnerable?

## **Aged:**

- **4-12**
- **13-17**
- **18-24**
- **25-34**
- **35+**



# Questions? - your thoughts?!

- At what age would you allow your child to have a SMART Phone?
- At what age would you allow you child to access the internet without close supervision?
- At what age would allow you child to have a Facebook account?
- At what age would you allow your child to play games online?



# The risk and dangers going online


- **Ignoring age restriction**  
Age limits are there to keep children safe so you shouldn't feel pressurised into letting younger children join these websites.
- **Accessing inappropriate contents**
- **Befriending and talking to people they don't know**
- **Sharing personal information**
- **Grooming and abuse**
- **Gambling and running up debt through gambling**

# SURVEY

1. What percentage of teenagers go online **100%**
2. How many hours do they spent online each day on average? **7 hours**
3. How many said they had experienced cyber bullying? **70%**
4. What percentage has an social media online profile? **76 %**
5. What percentage said that they upload photos to internet sites? **86%**
6. What percentage share their full name on-line? **37%**
7. What percentage have shared their address online? **42%**
8. What percentage have shared their phone number online? **82%**
9. What percentage has a SMART Phone? **83%**
10. What percentage have taken part in 'sexting'? **76%**
11. What percentage of 'sexting' participants have shown content to others? **76%**

# Online Safety - tips for all

- Use **https** before entering web details (**h**yper **t**ext **t**ransfer **p**rotocol **s**ecure)
- Beware of TMI: Too Much Information – never share your birth date, home address or home phone no.
- Protect your passwords, PIN numbers, bank account and credit card information
- Customise your privacy settings on social networking sites
- Don't use your real name on social networking sites
- Don't share any personal details on open sites online that you wouldn't share openly offline



Parents/carers who want advice to set up parental control/privacy settings

- Experts from NSPCC & O2 can help

**0808 800 5002**

**[www.o2.co.uk/digital-family](http://www.o2.co.uk/digital-family)**



## Advice for parents/carers

Engage in conversations such as;

- People may **not always be who they say they are online: how can this create problems?**
- Why is it **unwise to meet anyone in the real world that you've only ever met online?**
- Even if you think your messages are private, remember that words and images can always be **captured and broadcast.**
- People **present themselves differently online - do they really look like that? Are they always having that good a time?**





## Advice for parents/carers

- **Ask them to show you which social media apps they use and what they like about them.**
- **Talk about how they use them and what makes them so engaging.**
- **Explain how you can use **privacy settings** to make sure only approved friends can see posts & images.**

## Advice for parents/carers

- **Check if any of their apps have ‘geo-location’ enabled, sharing their location unintentionally.**
- **Show them how to report offensive comments or block people who upset them.**
- **Check ‘tagging’ settings so that when others are posting or sharing photos online, your child’s identity is not revealed.**
- **Also, get people’s consent before sharing photos.**
- **Encourage your child to come and talk to you if they see anything that upsets them.**

# 'Sexting', sharing images and the law

- 'Sexting' maybe a criminal offence. If you have indecent images of somebody who is under 18 you are possession of indecent images of children – even if you are the same age (an offence under the Protection of Children Act 1978 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988)
- If you are under 18 and you send, upload or forward indecent images or videos onto friends or boyfriends/girlfriends, this would also be breaking the law, even if they are photos of yourself "selfies" (an offence under Section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 ).
- For either of these offences you can be arrested, interviewed and imprisoned for up to 10 years. There would also be a requirement to sign on the sex offenders register.



# Sexting Examples

**The sending or receiving of sexual images by text or email, is thought to affect more than a third of under-18s (NSPCC)**

In a recent example, a 14 year old boy sent a Snapchat photo to a female classmate. The girl took a screenshot and reported the image to the school-based police officer. The boy has had the crime of making and distributing indecent images recorded against him by police. The boy was not formally arrested or charged, but could have his details stored on a police intelligence database for at least ten years

## Local Context

- **An 11-year-old girl from Salford was left shocked and distressed after a man in his 40s contacted her on the popular video chat app ooVoo and exposed himself.**
- **Her mum has contacted SalfordOnline.com to warn other parents to be aware of the apps their children are using.**
- **If you've not heard of ooVoo before, your children probably have.**



# How to request removing posted images

1. Contact service provider Facebook or Utube
2. Click on the site's Safety Centre
3. Follow the links as directed

**Legislation: The 2012 draft European Data Protection Regulation Article 17 details the "right to be forgotten and to erasure**

**Counselling available via Childline 0800 11 11**



## Consider the following ways to respond

- Talk to school for support and advice
- Try contact site to remove content (or contact Revengeporn Helpline 08456000458, [help@revengepornhelpline.org.uk](mailto:help@revengepornhelpline.org.uk))
- Support child through counselling ([www.cybermentors.org.uk](http://www.cybermentors.org.uk))
- If sharing images involve adult contact local Police/children services

# Children with Special Education Need

Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) may be particularly vulnerable to e-safety risks. Key factors to consider;

- Children and young people with Autistic Spectrum Disorder may make **literal interpretations** of content, which will affect how they respond.
- Some children may not understand much of the terminology due to **language delays** or disorders.
- Some children with **complex needs** do not understand the **concept of friendship**, and therefore **trust everyone implicitly**. **They do not know how to make judgements about what is safe information to share**. This leads to confusion about why you should not trust others on the internet.





# Children with Special Education Need

For more information

<http://www.childnet.com/resources/know-it-all-for-teachers-sen>



## Psychiatrist report - *Dr Bijlani*

- "Sexting", when teenagers share explicit photos of themselves with their peers, is seen by some as the **"new courtship"**
- "sexting seems to have become endemic and we are not sure of the long-term consequences".



## Psychiatrist report - *Dr Bijlani*

- The Priory Group, which offers mental health services to children and adults, has seen a rise of **12 to 17** year olds treated for serious depression or anxiety issues, from **178** in 2010 to **262** in 2014.
- These young people, she says, would have been the first users of **social media**.




# What is Online Safety

This includes;

- the risk of or actual sexual exploitation
- radicalisation,
- running away to meet someone met online
- bullying


***Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings August 2015, No. 150067***



## NSPCC 2012 Quote on Cyber Bullying

‘

**The biggest technology related  
threat that children face online  
is from peers, not adults’**



## Children who are most vulnerable to Cyber Bullying)

- Young Carers
- Looked After Children (LAC)
- Special Education Need (SEN)
- Children with Disability
- Children from Minority groups
- Children from homes where parents do not use the internet

(By BeatBullying/EU Kids Online 2 (2011))



## Risk taking exercise - True or False

**Boys are more likely to;**

- Give out personal details?
- Chat to strangers online
- Meet someone offline that they met online

**Girls are more likely to;**

- Be asked for personal information
- Look for offensive, violent and porn materials
- Receive unwanted sexualised materials

# Answers

Source: EU Kids online

## **Boys are more likely to;**

- give out personal details?
- Look for offensive, violent and porn materials
- Meet someone offline that they met online


## **Girls are more likely to;**

- Chat to strangers online
- Be asked for personal information
- Receive unwanted sexualised materials



# Risk taking behaviours children admitted to have engaged in

- Pretending to be older online in order to speak to older young people
- The status of how many 'friends' you have on facebook is huge, therefore adding people they don't know to their facebook account to get 'friends' quota up
- Sharing private information and discussing fall outs with friends (simple fall out gets bigger due to involving others online)
- Simple enticement of 'click here if you want to..... win?or like this film, know how to etc



Exercise - have a guess what these young people's online language mean

- 143
- YBS
- YMMD
- W8
- Sugarpic
- RUUP4IT



# Acronyms young people use online

- 4COL =for crying out loud
- 143 = I love you
- YBS = you'll be sorry
- YMMD – you've made my day
- W8 – wait
- Sugarpic = erotic picture of self
- RUUP4IT = are you up for it



# Acronyms young people use online

- [http://www.safesurfingkids.com/chat\\_room\\_in\\_ternet\\_acronyms.htm](http://www.safesurfingkids.com/chat_room_in_ternet_acronyms.htm)



# Key tips to think about

- Have the conversation early and often
- Explore online together
- Know who your child is talking to
- Set rules and agree boundaries
- Make sure that content is age-appropriate
- Use parental controls to filter, restrict, monitor or report content
- Check they know how to use privacy setting and reporting tools

For more information:

[www.thinkyouknow.co.uk/parents](http://www.thinkyouknow.co.uk/parents)

# What are the different types of cyber bullying?

- **Text messages** - Sending abusive, nasty or threatening text messages.
- **Sexting** - when someone takes a sexually explicit picture or video of themselves and then sends it to someone else, and the receiver send it on
- **Email** - Sending abusive emails is a type of bullying



# What are the different types of cyber bullying?

- **Instant messaging (IM) and chat rooms** - Sometimes people might get nasty messages when they are using instant messaging or chat rooms.
- **Social networking sites**  
Social networks can be used in lots of different ways to bully someone.
- **Online gaming**  
Being abusive towards someone or harassing them on an online multi gaming site

# THE FIRST UK CYBER BULLYING PROSECUTION

- Keeley Houghton was jailed on 21st of August 2009 at Worcester Magistrates court, the first cyber-bully ever to be prosecuted.
- The age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales is 10
- (18 in Spain, France 13, Germany & Italy 14). Therefore any child who is over 10 is deemed as having a sufficient understanding and maturity to realise they have done wrong.





## Primary age awareness

- Lee and Kim adventure ...Animal magic

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxYily6t4LQ  
&feature=player\\_embedded](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxYily6t4LQ&feature=player_embedded)



# WHAT OR WHO IS CEOP?

## **Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre**

- An arm of the National Crime Agency
- Anyone who comes across concerning or inappropriate online activity can report this to CEOP
- CEOP will investigate and, if necessary, pursue prosecution
- CEOP requires all refers to provide contact details for feedback and follow up
- You can report or find on-screen advice at;  
<http://ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>
- Always ensure that you follow school policy in regard to Safeguarding, recording and e-safety

# CEOP and other Resources

Sites, apps and games reviewed so far by the NSPCC. What is out there, what kids use the most;

<http://www.net-aware.org.uk/networks/?order=-popularity>

NSPCC 'share aware' for primary age children;

[http://www.vodafone.com/content/parents/digital-parenting/Digital\\_Parenting\\_Video/have\\_you\\_seen.html](http://www.vodafone.com/content/parents/digital-parenting/Digital_Parenting_Video/have_you_seen.html)

CEOP guidance video for secondary age young people;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9uJOXOAQ9Qo>

School based monitoring;


# The Dark web and others





# The Dark Web - Keywords

- **Anonymous** - loosely associated international network of activist and hacktivist entities
- **The Silk Road** - was an online black market and the first modern darknet market, best known as a platform for selling illegal drugs
- **4chan** - An imageboard website where users can post anonymously. Has been used for the coordination of attacks against other websites and Internet users



How young people are encouraged and persuaded to send images of themselves

- ***... I was talking to this boy.... And he like, asked me to send a picture. I was kind of reluctant at first to send them but then, I think, he was... he kind of egged me on. He was like 'Oh go on, just do it' (UK)***

How young people are encouraged and persuaded to send images of themselves


- ***I was just sleeping over at a friend's. And he um, he said like, would you mind sending me a picture? 'Cause the fact...I was really reluctant to do it at first so I said 'well no'. I trust him a lot because I've known him so long but like there's still that thing that he might show other people and stuff like that... but then eventually my friend, erm this girl, managed to say like she had done it before and it was fine so she kind of talked me into it [laughs] (UK)***





What would you say to this child about their reason.....

- ***I sent it because we were in a relationship for so long... I trusted him with my life practically... (UK)***
- ***... everyone's doing it... It would be strange if you did not do it with your guy. (SW)***



- 
- ***I started chatting with my boyfriend and he wanted pictures. But it felt there was nothing wrong because I wanted to be with him. (SW)***

- 
- ***I think it was the fact that he wanted the pictures that made me feel good... (UK)***
  - ***He was just saying 'oh you're really nice and 'you're beautiful' and all this stuff - to make me, like, obviously feel good about myself. (SW)***

- 
- *I wasn't, like, that bothered because I've been talking to him for so long and it's like he's done the same, it's like a switching thing. So I do it, I trust him completely. (UK)*
  - *I did really like her at the time and stuff like that and I know I trusted her really well. (UK)*