97% of children went online in 2022

In 2022, 63% of 8-11 year old were using social media

66% of 8 - 11 year olds use a mobile phone to go online.

23% of 5-7 year olds have their own mobile phone

8 - 17 year olds are more likely to experience online bullying than face to face. More than 8 in 10 children own their own phone by age 11.

38% of 5 - 7 year olds use a mobile phone to go online.

Read the statistics - which surprise you the most? Why? How does this national data reflect what happens in your home or family?



Risks



Advice



2023-24

Online Safety For parents and carers

Reporting











Our School



Childnet International is a non-profit organisation working with others to help make the internet a great and safe place for children.



The UK Safer Internet Centre is a partnership between three organisations: Childnet, the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) and SWGfL. It has three main functions: an awareness centre, a helpline for professionals and a hotline to report and remove child sex abuse imagery and videos.

What does your child love doing online?
What services and devices do they use?















































The online world can be exciting and inspiring. It has lots of opportunities to offer young people. It is important to manage and minimise the associated risks.



Online behaviour & sharing



Children need to be aware of the impact that their online activity can have on both themselves and others, and how other people may perceive them because of what they say and do online.



It's easy to feel anonymous online and it's important that children are aware of who is able to view, and potentially share, the information, photos and videos that they may have posted.



When using the internet, it's important to keep personal information (that could identify who they are) safe and not share it with strangers.



What children see online

- Some online content is not suitable for children and may be hurtful or harmful. This is true for content accessed and viewed via social media, online games, streams and websites.
- Live comments and chats alongside other content including videos, streams and games can be hurtful, harmful or unreliable.
- It's important for children to consider the reliability of online material and be aware that it might not be true or written with a bias. Photos and videos can also be edited or inaccurate.





It is important for children to realise that new friends made online may not be who they say they are and that once a friend is added to an online account, you may be sharing your personal information with them.



If you have concerns that your child is, or has been, the subject of inappropriate sexual contact or approach by another person (including, but not limited to, a request to meet up or a request for images/videos), it's vital that you report it to the police via:



Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (www.ceop.police.uk).



Commerce

Risks with a financial or contractual element



Spending money, sharing data and being exposed to advertising or other commercial interests can happen across many apps and online platforms, including games, social media, video-sharing platforms, blogs and websites.



Children should be aware that many of the influencers and personalities they engage with online will be paid to advertise and promote products, companies or other commercial interests.



Additionally, some children may feel pressure to spend money on particular items or merchandise, particularly in games. Some features, like loot boxes, have also been linked to problem gambling behaviours.

Online bullying

Also known as 'cyberbullying' - takes place online or using technology.



Cyberbullying can happen in many different ways including unkind messages or comments, the sharing of embarassing photos or exclusion from group chats.



Children need to understand that their online actions can be just as hurtful as offline actions and that seeking to deliberately hurt or upset someone is always unacceptable.

Nudes and sexting

Sexting is taking and sharing a nude, partially nude or sexually explicit image or video.



If the person in the image is under-18 then it **breaks the law**. The Protection of Children Act states that it is illegal to create, distribute or possess an indecent image of a child, including images or videos taken by the child themselves (e.g. selfies).



The police take a common sense approach and are not seeking to criminalise young people, but do have a duty of care if asked to investigate.



In the online world, content can get very far, very quickly and young people may lose control of who else sees their image. Knowing an image has been seen by others can be very difficult and traumatic for a young person to experience.



Sexting is a risk even for younger children. A child with access to a device, who can take a photo and send it on, may not understand the possible consequences and just think they're being funny.



Advice on online contact and grooming

Discuss online friendship with your child - make sure they understand that a person they've never met face-to-face is still a stranger. Discuss what kinds of information they should avoid sharing with strangers.

Ensure they know they can come to you if they have any worries or concerns.

If you have an suspicions whatsoever about someone who is in contact with your child online then report it to CEOP.

You will be shown how to report to CEOP later in this presentation.



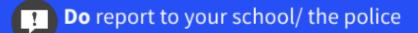


Advice on online bullying

Discuss online bullying with your child - teach the importance of online respect and make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any worries or concerns.

If they are a victim of this type of behaviour:





Do use online tools to report and block the perpetrator.



Don't deny your child access to a device or service. They may feel punished when they're already the victim.



Don't retaliate.

Advice on nudes and sexting

Discuss sexting with your child - ensure they know that once this kind of content gets out there, it's very difficult to get it back and the consequences of this can be very upsetting.

Make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any concerns or worries. Try to remain reassuring and non-judgemental.

With younger children, discuss which parts of their body should be kept private.



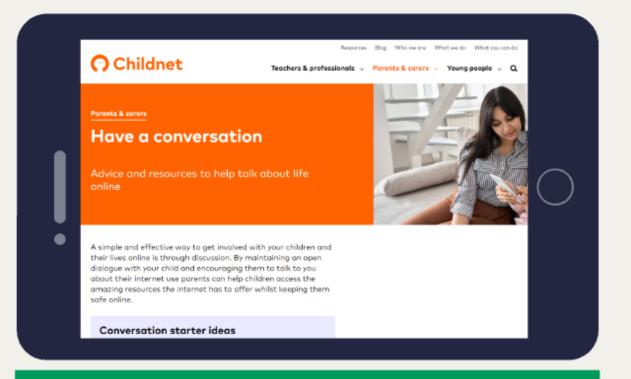
Do seek advice from your child's school if you need further support.



Do report to the Police or CEOP if you have any suspicions about the involvement of an adult or think you child has been coerced.

An open and honest dialogue with your child is absolutely key.

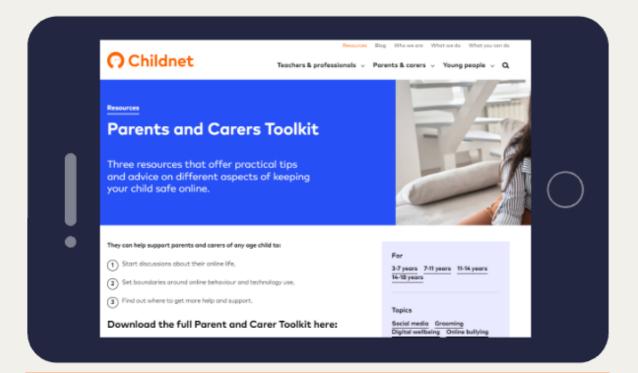
Talk to them about their internet use and let them know they can talk to you.



childnet.com/parents-and-carers/have-a-conversation

Consider setting a family agreement to open discussion.

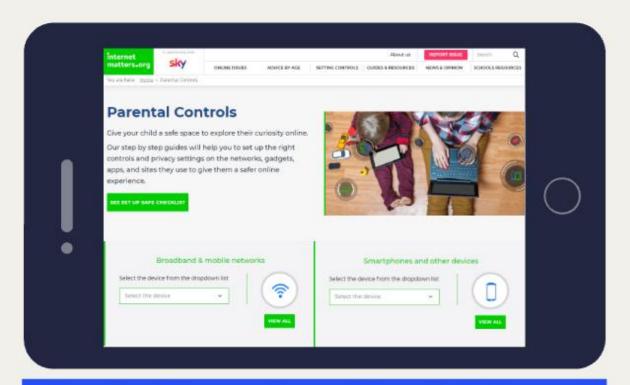
Establish boundaries and your expectations as a family.



childnet.com/toolkit

Filtering software and settings can help block unwanted content.

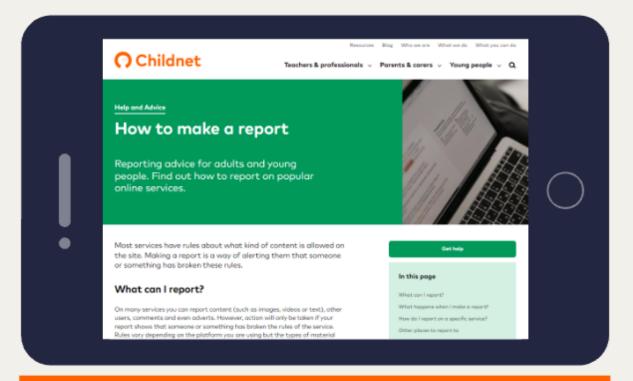
Look at filters on individual devices and from mobile & internet providers



internetmatters.org/parental-controls/

Familiarise yourself with safety and privacy settings on the services your family uses.

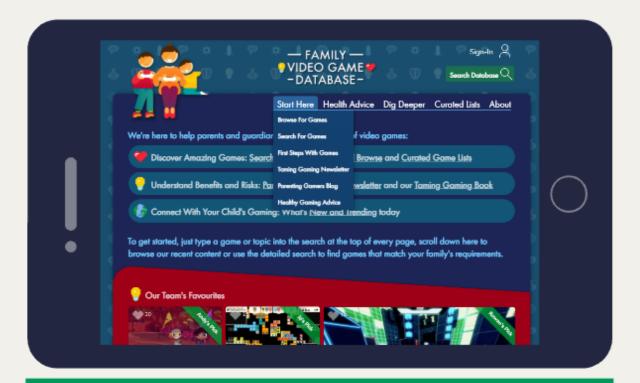
Learn how to report, block and mute other users on games and social media.



childnet.com/how-to-report

Get involved with your child's life online. Learn about the apps, games and devices they use.

Play their favourite games with them, try out their favourite apps...



taminggaming.com

Consider setting up a shared family email address.

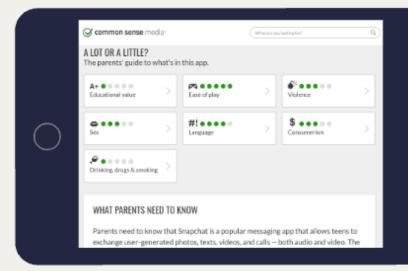
Your child can use this when signing up to new services.

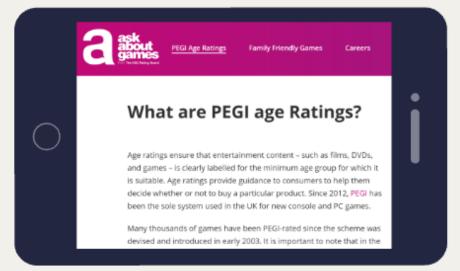
Give your child strategies to deal with content they don't want to see

For example, speaking to you or turning off the device Encourage your child to always 'think before you post'

Lead by example and discuss the content you share on social media too

Other useful resources...





commonsensemedia.org

askaboutgames.com

Making a report

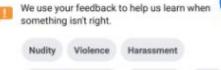
Look out for these symbols on the post, comment or user profile you want to report













Q Something else

Choose a reason for reporting

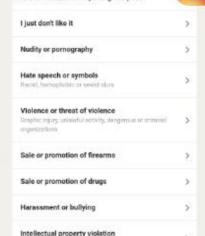








Fill out the form with as much detail as possible and press send to inform the platform's safety team.



Choose a reason for reporting this post:

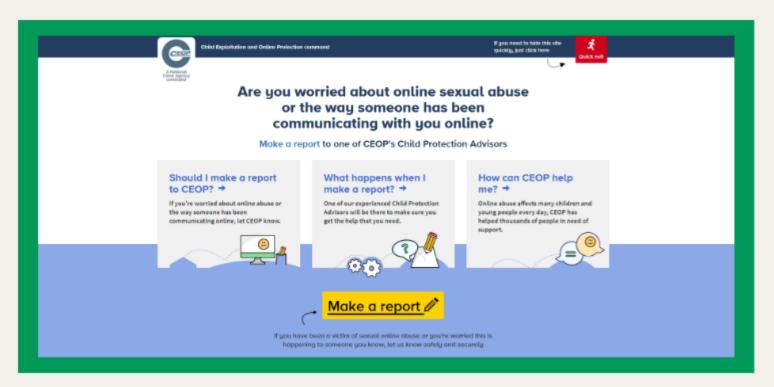
Copyright or trademark infringement

Follow up inadequate responses to reports on other services here:



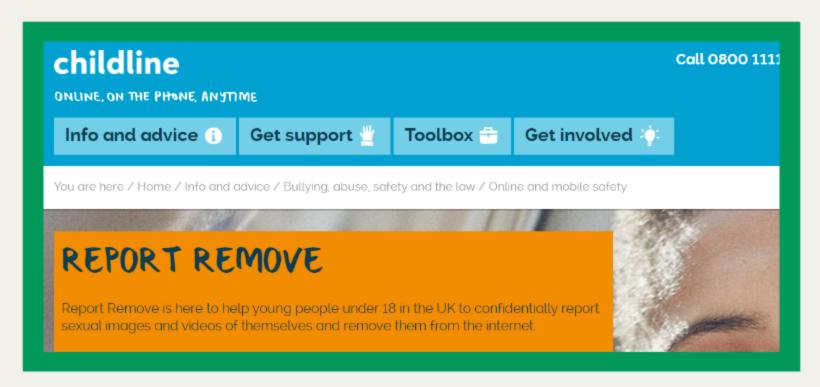
reportharmfulcontent.com

Report any suspected grooming to CEOP:



ceop.police.uk

Young people can report their nude image being shared online here:



childline.org.uk/report-remove

Report child sexual abuse content to the Internet Watch Foundation



iwf.org.uk

Start on a positive note...

What do you like most about the internet and why? What's your favourite game/app/site?

Do you like to be creative online? What have you created?

(It could be anything from a picture or video to creating their own games, sites or apps.)

The internet offers brilliant opportunities for making connections with others. Who do you like to keep in touch with online and what apps/services do you use?

Keep the conversation going...

Do you have any tips for how to be positive and show respect online?

What could you do if someone online is making you or someone you know feel worried or upset?

How might you know if you are using the internet/technology too much?

How does the internet make you feel? Do different apps/games makes you feel differently?

Do you know where to go for help, where to find safety advice and how to use safety to ols on your favourite apps and games?

Help me! Can your child show you how to do something better/safer online?