Children and Young People Online

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Outline and Objectives

• What Children and Young People are doing Online: recent international research
• Concerns for Educators
• Resources for Educators
• The Role for Educators
What children and young people are doing online

References:

• London Grid for Learning e-Safety (2015)
• EU Kids Online (2010)
• Net Children Go Mobile (2014)
• AU Kids Online (2014)
• Brazil Kids Online (2015)
Areas where schools can support young people:

- Bullying
- Social networking
- Access to technology
- Privacy
- Gaming
- High risk behaviours
- Upsetting experiences online and digital literacy

EU Kids Online (2010) and Net Children Go Mobile (2014)

- Internet use is increasingly privatised and mobile
- Children do more online
- Social Networking Site (SNS) use has increased for boys and teens
- 22% 9-10 year olds and 53% 11-12 year olds use Facebook
- Children now report being better able to protect themselves online
- Negative forms of user-generated content are more common

AU Kids Online

- Three in five Australian children go online via a mobile device.
- Australian children’s experience of spending ‘too much time’ on the internet is more common than the EU research.
- Only 29% of Australian 9-10 year olds and 59% of 11-12 year olds, have a SNS profile - is the start of secondary school the trigger for social networking activity?

Access to mobile devices is greater than the European countries in the study

One out of three Brazilian users accessed the Internet on the move

Access to Social Networking Sites is widespread

78% of Brazilian users had their own profile and 42% set their SNS profiles to public

Concerns for Educators

- **Social networking**: instant messaging and online spaces e.g. WhatsApp, Instagram, Skype, Snapchat, Twitter.

- **Sexting**: posting sexually provocative self-images online or sending images using mobile technologies and SNS e.g. Snapchat.
Concerns for Educators

- **Cyberbullying**: experienced by children, young people, teachers and professionals working with young people. “Cyberbullying is willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices.”

- Cyberbullying is also known as: ‘Electronic Bullying’ and ‘Online Social Cruelty’.

Concerns for Educators

- Online solicitation or grooming
- Accessing problematic materials online
- Problematic opportunities through the Internet and mobile phone technology
- Radicalization and extremism
# The Role for Educators in Cyber Security

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<tr>
<th>Cyber Security Awareness</th>
<th>Key Area for Consideration</th>
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<tr>
<td>Safety Strategies</td>
<td>✓ Whole school approach</td>
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<td>✓ An age appropriate Use Policy (UP)</td>
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<td>Policies and Guidelines</td>
<td>✓ Link UP with other school policies</td>
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<td>✓ Single point of contact</td>
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<td>✓ Need for leadership from Principal</td>
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<td>✓ Cyber Security Awareness for school management teams and boards of governors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Be Inclusive</td>
<td>✓ Maintain awareness among students</td>
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<td>✓ Support resiliency</td>
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<td>✓ Encourage disclosure and responsibility</td>
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| **Technology Solutions** | ✓ A safe and secure school network  
✓ A filtering/ monitoring product  
✓ Audit measures and solutions updating as necessary |
| **Cyber Security**        | ✓ On-going Continuing Professional Development (CPD) for teachers and staff  
✓ Delivering Cyber Security education to all students  
✓ Teach students to not give out personal information  
✓ Require students to search for specific information with direction from staff  
✓ Preview or test web sites and apps before sending links to students |