# TEENAGERS TECHNOLOGY AND TCKS

By Rebecca

## Who am I?
- ATCK
- Teacher –in UK and in a TCK school in Indonesia,
- My husband and I were overseas in Kazakhstan for 8 years, where I acquired 3 TCKs of my own!
- Home schooled my own kids for 2 years in Kazakhstan, and supported home schooling families too.
- Now the UK TCK advisor for my organisation.
- Be careful of my digital footprint!

## My TCKs
Aged 9, 12 and 14, love their tech.
Causes lots of battles!
- Photo family

## Internet Statistics

GuardChild has researched and compiled a list of Child Internet Crime and Abuse Statistics from: The Pew Institute, The National Crime Prevention Center, The University of New Hampshire, Youth Internet Safety Survey, The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Crimes Against Children Resource Center, Child Exploitation and Online Protection, Psychologies Magazine, Project Tomorrow, FBI, Cox Communications and other resources.

- 44 % of tweens (age 8-12) admitted they've watched something online their parents wouldn't approve of.
- (only 28% of parents were aware of this)

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

- 22% of teenage girls say the have posted nude or semi-nude pictures of themselves online

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

- 70% of children aged 8-12 have accidentally encountered online pornography, often through a web search while doing homework.

- The largest group of Internet porn consumers is children aged 12-17.

- 20% of teenage internet users have been the target of unwanted sexual solicitation.
  (requests for sexual activities, chat or information)

- 31% of kids have lied about their age in order to access a website.

- How many parents have lied for them?

- According to the report, more than half of 12- to 15-year-olds in the UK — and nearly half of 8- to 11-year-olds — who are active on social media have an account on Instagram, despite the company dictating in its terms that users have to be at least 13.

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

- Law enforcement officials estimate that more than 50,000 sexual predators are online at any given moment

- 65% of 8-14 year olds have been involved in a cyber bullying incident.

- 69% of teens *regularly* receive online communications from strangers and don't tell a parent or carer.

- 95% of parents don't know the common chat room acronyms teenagers use.
- POS?
- Parent Over Shoulder.
- P911?
- Parent alert

- 96% of teens use social networking sites eg Facebook, MySpace, Instagram etc.

05/05/2017

- Only 1/3 of households with internet access are using filtering or blocking software.
- Only a fraction of all inappropriate internet episodes are reported to the authorities

## Reality – online generation

Cannot make our internet child proof.

We have to teach our children to be wise and safe online.

The Washington Post

The Switch

# Teens spend nearly nine hours every day consuming media

By Hayley Tsukayama November 3, 2015

Child of Our Time –
BBC program - Followed the children since birth.
Age 16 the had an average of ? social media interactions per day.
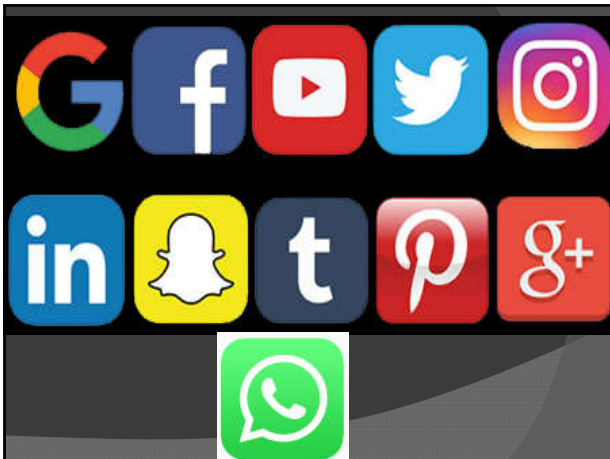400
The highest users had over 700

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## What are they doing?

- Among tweens, (8-12) the most common media activities are watching TV and listening to music, then playing mobile and video games, plus watching online videos
- Among teens, music more than television, they watch videos, play video games and use social media.

## My house on Saturday morning:

photos



## What are the key issues?

- Keeping safe – internet safety; grooming; strangers; accessing inappropriate websites
- Protecting them from their friends – peer pressure, cyberbullying
- Digital footprint – wisdom around what they post and who they post too, settings on their devices etc.
- As a parent, I want to teach them self control, and how to live phone free, healthy minds.

## Not all bad news!

- Fifty-three percent of teens and 72 percent of tweens say their parents have talked with them about how much time they spend using media — even more say they've had conversations about content.

- Parents talked about the benefits of tech use as well. Elizabeth Hale, president of the PTSA at Longfellow Middle School, said that while she limit her sons' tech use, she also loves that she can communicate more easily with them during the day.

  (At 13 and 14, she noted, they probably won't take kindly to lunchbox notes saying "Good luck on the test!" anymore.)

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## Most teenagers are great kids



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**IMPLICATIONS FOR TCKS**

- When settled as part of a group, issues are mostly same as for rest of our teens.
- Issues for TCKs are mostly surrounding transition, either to the field or coming home from it.
- Depends on their experience of technology where they have come from.

## Arrive unprepared for social media use.

- Social media climate is different to host country
- Naive about their phone use (photos get passed round)
- Have no phone, cut off from peers
- No teaching about e-safety.
  - Regularly taught in school in UK, every year, kids are very clued up.

OR

Using social media to keep in contact with friends from over seas, and not engaging with new life. This could be on the way out or back.

## Vulnerable

- Kids who are outside the group/new to the group are more vulnerable to stranger danger/grooming
- Not street wise to UK/home situation
- Miss cues/warning signs due to cultural differences
- Not know who to turn to when there is a problem, as not embedded in their group.

## Parent awareness

- Not up to speed with life in UK
- Unfamiliar with social media and how to use it (ban it?)
- Not aware of possible filters/boundary settings in common use
- Trying to keep close to teens as they go through transition can mean they don't step in soon enough. (scared of the explosion)

## Case Studies 1

Claire and Jonathan have just moved from South Africa to England. In SA they lived in a rural location with no internet connection. They didn't have mobile phones, games consoles, or even live TV. They occasionally watched a DVD together as a family.

- Before that the family lived in UK, Holland and 2 other places in SA, including a boarding school where their parents were dorm parents. They are a Christian family, but move for business, they are not working with a Christian organisation, and have had no preparation or debriefing or other help with moving.
- Claire is 13, and Jonathan 9. Since arriving in UK Claire has gone to a large secondary school. Claire now has a phone and has experienced cyber-bullying. Mum has also caught her downloading inappropriate material, and sending photos of herself to others.
- What are the issues here?
- Why might their time in SA have contributed to Claire's on-line problems?
- How could you help them?

## Comments on case study 1.

- Missed out on all the SMART training, and all the teaching about e- safety that they would have received in primary school.
- Claire has been given a phone without any conversation about boundaries or safety. Including things that her non TCK friends already know eg do not ever send photos of yourself to someone on-line; once it has been posted it never disappears etc.
- Kids are naive. They do not understand the predatory nature of many on-line situations.
- Parents are naive, they have not got up to speed on the gadgets their kids have.
- On-line e-safety lessons before they came back/when they came back

## Case study 2

- Katie, Tamsin and Sierra have lived in Barbados for 4 years. At their school in Barbados no-one had a phone, the girls didn't have any technology apart from a satellite TV. Katie is now 11 and they have returned to UK for her to go to secondary school. Katie is desperate to fit in, and has persuaded Mum to allow her to have a new iphone on contract.
- Katie is on her phone 24/7 and takes it to bed. Mum and Dad have always had their own mobile phones, but use them for talking and texting, not social media or internet. They have no experience with kids and phones, and Dad thinks it is just a phase and that she will get bored of it soon.
- What do you think?
- What advice would you give the family?

## Comments on case study 2

- Parents naive. Don't understand modern teen technology culture.
- Over trusting, Katie is a good kid, and works hard at school, so they trust her. BUT this means they do not teach her restraint.
- There are no boundaries, no parental controls, no time limits. Put some in.

## Case Study 3

- Jackie is 18. Her family have been living in East Asia. She went to an International school there, has just finished and is coming back to the UK for university. The rest of the family will remain in East Asia.
- She doesn't have a phone, and neither she nor her Mum are interested in her getting one.
- What advice would you give them as a family?

## Comment on Case Study 3

- Teens social life is on phone, without a phone, she will struggle to fit in.
- Don't give her another point where she is different, get a phone.
- As a parent, learn to use WhatsAp and then you can communicate with her easily when parent returns to East Asia.

## Case Study 4

- Reuben is 12, and in second year of secondary school. On the way home on the train Kerry pushed him onto Ayesha's lap and then took a photo of them both, which looked like they were hugging. Kerry immediately posted it on Instagram, and sent it to all their friends. They then sent it on and streams of comments began to come in.
- Reuben was furious and tried to get her to take the photo down. Kerry thought it was funny and refused. Reuben and Ayesha posted message after message on Kerry's Instagram account telling her to remove the photo. Kerry blocked Reuben and Ayesha, and the photo stayed up and the comments continued to come in, but now neither Reuben nor Ayesha could read them.
- All this took place before Reuben reached home. He arrived home in floods of tears, embarrassed and upset, stormed upstairs and shut himself in his room.
- What is going on here?
- Would you interfere?
- What should happen next?

## Comments on case study 4

- This could be a one off silly act. It could be part of a larger picture of cyber bullying
- The school will want to know if it is cyber bullying, and possibly also police. School should intervene.
- It all happened in less than an hour, from the incident to whole year group knowing. Instant social media is very destructive.
- To Reuben it is the end of the world, but he can be given perspective, there will be another joke along soon, and the attention will move on. That is also social media.
- In the real case, as soon as Ayesha and Kerry reached home, Ayesha's mum phoned Kerry's mum and Kerry's instagram account was taken down and closed and Kerry was off line for a week. Appropriate parental interference

## Case study 5

- Tilly is 6. She likes the pop group Little Mix and in one of their songs they sing about sex. Tilly isn't sure what sex is and wants to know so she types in 'sex' in google on her ipad and gets images and videos that distress her. Mum finds out and is horrified, and also asking for help in how to talk to Tilly about sex in an age appropriate manner. Tilly's ipad now has an internet block.
- Comment on the above from the point of view of kids and the internet.

## Comments on case study 5

- Blocking the internet completely is not going to last. Someone will turn it on, eg for homework, and forget to turn it off.
- Parental controls would be more effective. Or have one ipad that is always off-line and that is the only one she can use.
- At 6 it is up to parents to block/filter.
- Were the images so severe because someone else had already been googling pornography? Is the issue here the only the internet? Maybe the family culture is also a problem.

## Case study 6

- Cassie is 15 and in her final year at school. She has a boyfriend (it is a non sexual relationship) and she is part of a group of about 10 kids. Over the Christmas holidays her boyfriend sent her a text with strong sexual content, outlining what he would like to do to her. Cassie was very distressed by the text. Cassies' mother was upset by the strong sexual content and the tone of the text, and she texted the boyfriend and told him she had seen it and asked him to stop.
- After some careful and prayerful consideration she decided that the text was so inappropriate that she should contact the school and report it. The school told the boy off, but took no action, and he then told the friendship group that she had 'snitched' on him and the whole group excluded her for the rest of her time at school. She became depressed and very anxious and struggled through her exams and needed medical support with her mental health.
- What would you have done as Cassie's mother?
- What should the school do?

## Comments on case study 6

- The school should have acted more effectively. Some whole class action about unsuitable texts would have been helpful.
- I would like the school to have intervened in the friendship group, but at 15 that is unlikely to work with a popular boy.
- Sometimes the result of action is a backlash against the complainant.

## What is the law on sexting? (UK)
Always remember that, while the age of consent is 16, the relevant age in relation to indecent images is 18.

What if a child (under 18 years )
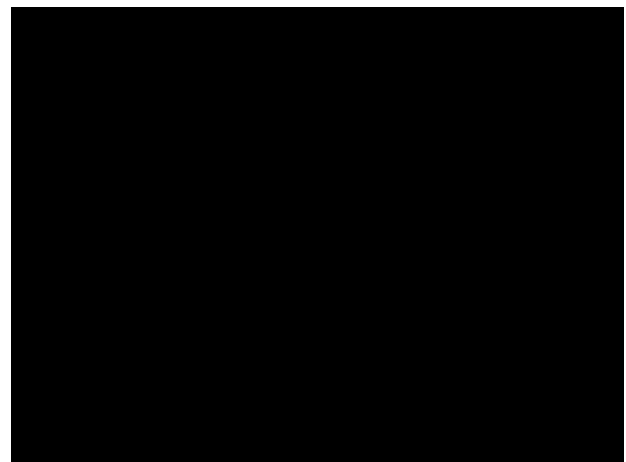
takes a sexually explicit image of themselves?

That child has committed an offence by making and possessing that image.

If that child then sends the image to another person then the child has committed a further offence of distributing the image and

the person who receives the image will also be liable for an offence of possessing the image.

- It is illegal in UK if:

- If it's sexually explicit text/chat between an adult and a child (this can include requests for pictures of a sexual nature)

- Sexuallly explicit image of a child sent either between adults or from adult to child

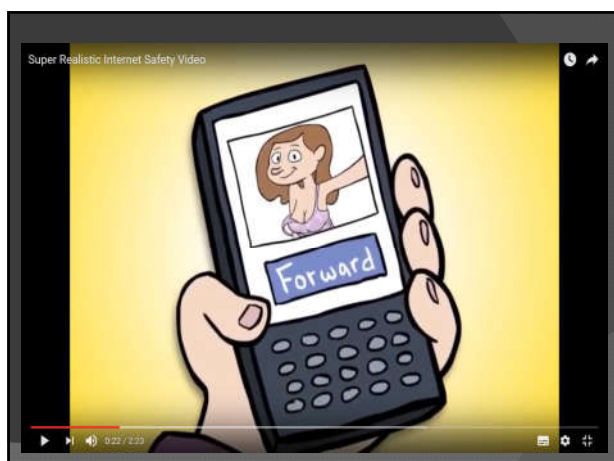- Possibly also if it's sexually explicit text/chat between children

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## HOW DO WE EDUCATE OUR KIDS?

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S M A R T

Safe   Meet   Accept   Reliable   Tell

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## Simplified Instagram terms and conditions

- "Don't use anybody else's account without their permission or try to find out their login details."
- "Don't bully anyone or post anything horrible about people."
- "Officially you own any original pictures and videos you post, but we are allowed to use them, and we can let others use them as well, anywhere around the world. Other people might pay us to use them and we will not pay you for that."

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RNET SAFETY – Julie, 13, Tells Her Story

Julie's Journe

A true story in her own words

Jigsaw: for 8 -10 year olds

BECKY - aged 10



The Cyberbullying Virus



Super Realistic Internet Safety Video

Forward

## Google : online safety for kids

- Internet Matters
  *https://www.internetmatters.org/*
- *https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/*
- National Crime Agency
  *https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/articles/Parental-controls/*
- CEOPS – Child Exploitation and Online Protection
- Online courses for kids:
  **http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/safer-internet-day/2016/education-packs/primary**

## youtube

- **Internet Safety - Newsround Caught In The Web (9 Feb 2010)**
- **BSCB E Safety Sub Group - Sexting Secondary Version**
- **OBLIVIOUS: An Online Predator PSA**
- **CEOP KS1 Film : 'Lee & Kim' Cartoon Suitable 5 yrs -- 7 yrs**

## Filters

- Ask your internet provider.
- Make everything password protected, so each child has their own account with own settings
- Filters on apps and sites – eg google set the age limit.
- Kaspersky – can set every device to time/level on control – problems with homework.

## What are your rules? –
## Making good Household Habits

- Dinner table? Bedtime? Data use? Overnight? Parental controls? Restricted hours? Lead by example?

- In groups talk about different options, things that you have found work, and things that don't. Try and say why.

- If you don't decide on a set of household habits for devices, they will be in constant use 24/7

## Why we shouldn't have their phones downstairs overnight:

- But I need it for the alarm (buy them an alarm clock)
- But I need my music (not while you are asleep)
- But it is charging (make a charging station downstairs/in the study where all phones go overnight)
- But I need it for homework (not when you are asleep)
- But my friends are still online and they will think I am a baby if I go off line so early (if they are genuine friends they will accept you have rubbish parents and sympathise with you, not judge you)

- But I might miss something (you will see it in the morning, before you see them)
- But NOBODY ELSE'S PARENT MAKES THEM DO THIS! (I am not anyone else's parent, I am your parent.)
- You are sooo mean and I hate you. (love is sometimes doing the right thing not the popular thing)
- But I am FOURTEEN now and you should TRUST ME (I do trust you, I'm also still your parent)