

# ONLINE SAFETY AWARENESS

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ONLINE USAGE FACTS & STATISTICS

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

# ONLINE USAGE - FACTS

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92.6% of children (age 10-15) went online daily or almost daily in the year ending March 2023, with 58.1% spending three or more hours a day online on an ordinary school day, an increase from 47.6% in the year ending March 2020, the last time the data were collected.

35% The percentage of children say they have experienced in-person bullying

Girls were more likely to experience online bullying, with 22.5% reporting it compared to 16% of boys, the figures showed.

# ONLINE GROOMING

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An estimated 19.2% of children spoke to or exchanged messages with someone online in the last year who they had never met in person before and 4.4% met up in person with someone they had only spoken to online, with boys more likely than girls (5.7% compared with 3.1%).

Almost 1 in 10 (9.5%) children aged 13 to 15 years received a sexual message in the last year (no significant difference compared with the year ending March 2020), with just over three-quarters of these (76.7%) receiving them more than once.

82% rise in online grooming crimes against children in the last 5 years

1 in 4 online grooming crimes in the last 5 years were against primary school children.

Where the gender was known, 83% of online grooming offences were against girls

73% of crimes involved Snapchat and Meta

# ONLINE USAGE – AI GENERATED IMAGES

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IWF analysts confirmed 245 reports of AI-generated child sexual abuse in 2024 compared with 51 in 2023, a 380% rise. Of these reports, 193 involved imagery that was so realistic it had to be treated exactly the same as 'real' photographic imagery of child sexual abuse.

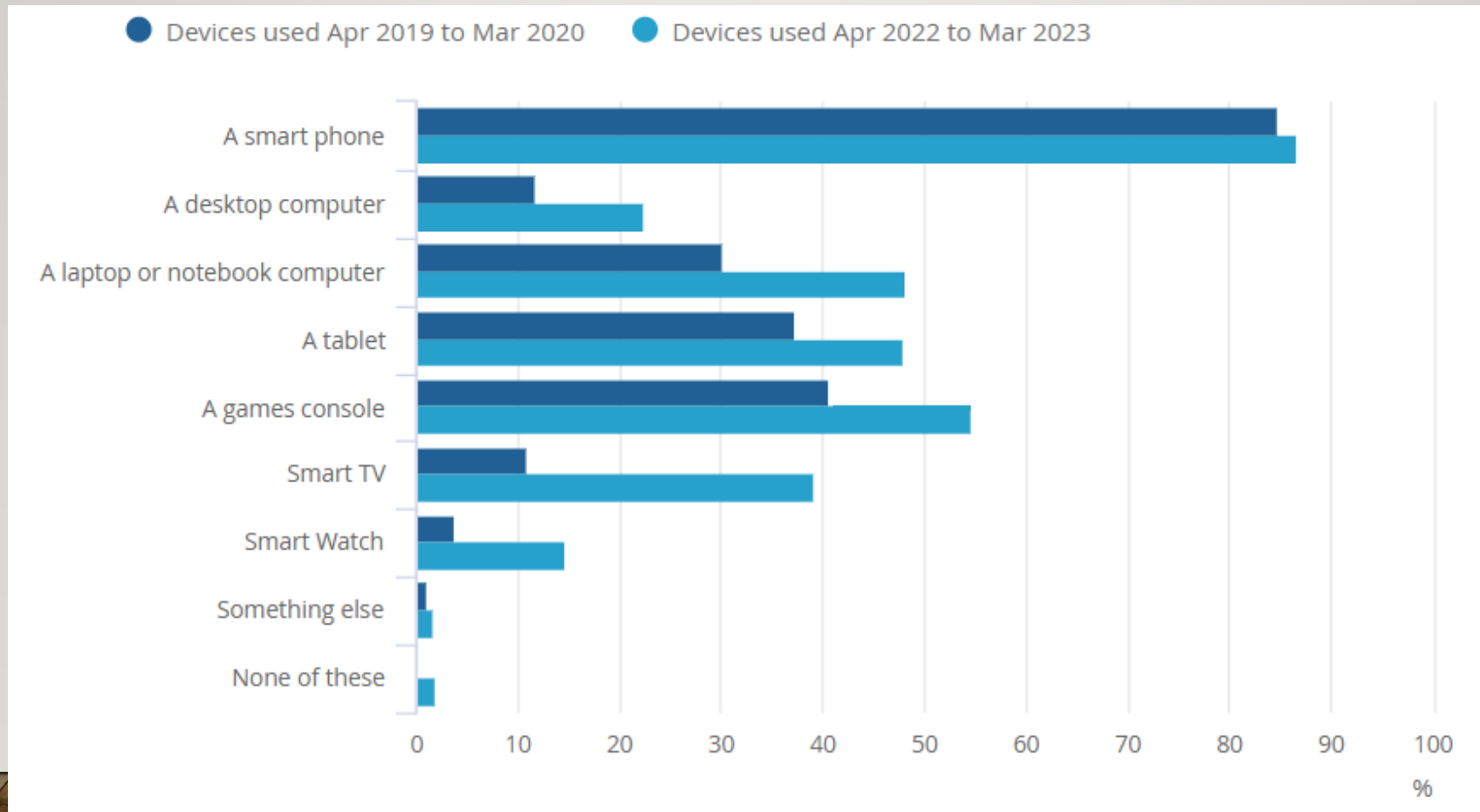


(February 2), Home Secretary Yvette Cooper announced a raft of new legislation designed to curb the rise of life-like child sexual abuse material generated by AI.

The new rules will outlaw the possession and distribution of AI models that have been optimised to create child sexual abuse imagery and will also criminalise the possession of manuals which provide instructions on how offenders can use AI to generate child sexual abuse imagery.

# ONLINE ACCESS METHODS

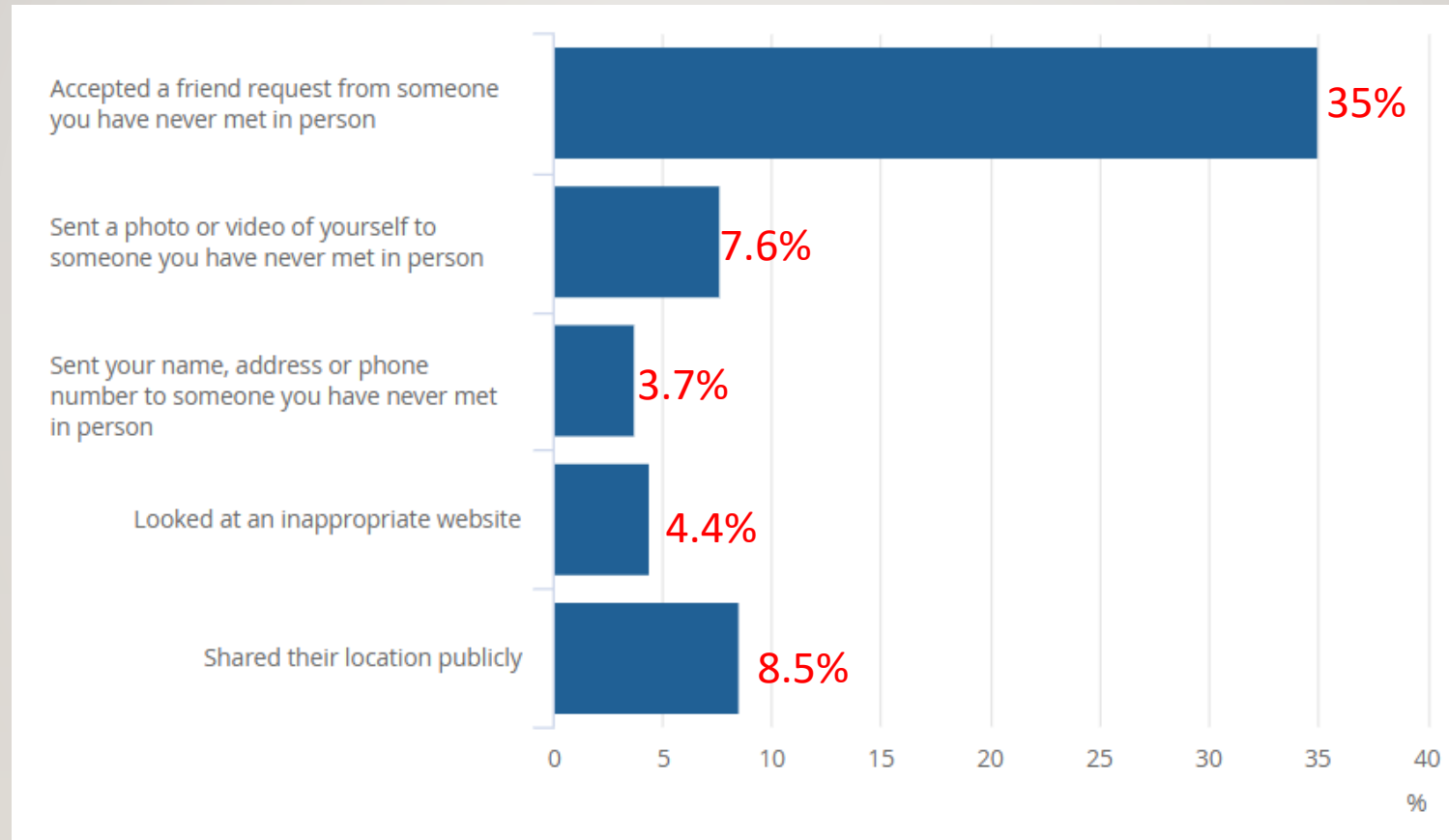
The methods children aged 10-15 use to access online content



Source: [The UK Office of National Statistics](#)

# ONLINE ACCESS METHODS

Percentages of potentially risky activities undertaken by children aged 10-15 years in England and Wales



# LATEST NEWS STORIES

**BREAKING NEWS**

## Mum says 12-year-old son's mental health 'severely impacted' after pornography shared between pupils at Edinburgh school

On one occasion, an explicit gif of male genitalia was allegedly shared within a school year WhatsApp group. The mother said, "once it's seen, you can't unsee it".

**BREAKING NEWS**

## TikTok profiting from sexual livestreams involving children, BBC told

**BREAKING NEWS**

Our teenage son was targeted by a sextortionist online – here's what we did

Help is available for children tricked into sending intimate images, but regular conversations about internet safety are 'part of parenting now'

# JERSEY STATISTICS

4,360 children from Years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 participated in the government's 2024 Children and Young People's Survey

Around 2 in 5 children in Jersey admit to messaging people they do not know.

**59%** of children and young people had a **social media account** in their own name



**36%** of females



**15%** of males

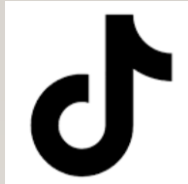
Felt **pressured** to **look** or **appear** a certain way on **social media**

**63%** of year 6 children own a **smartphone**

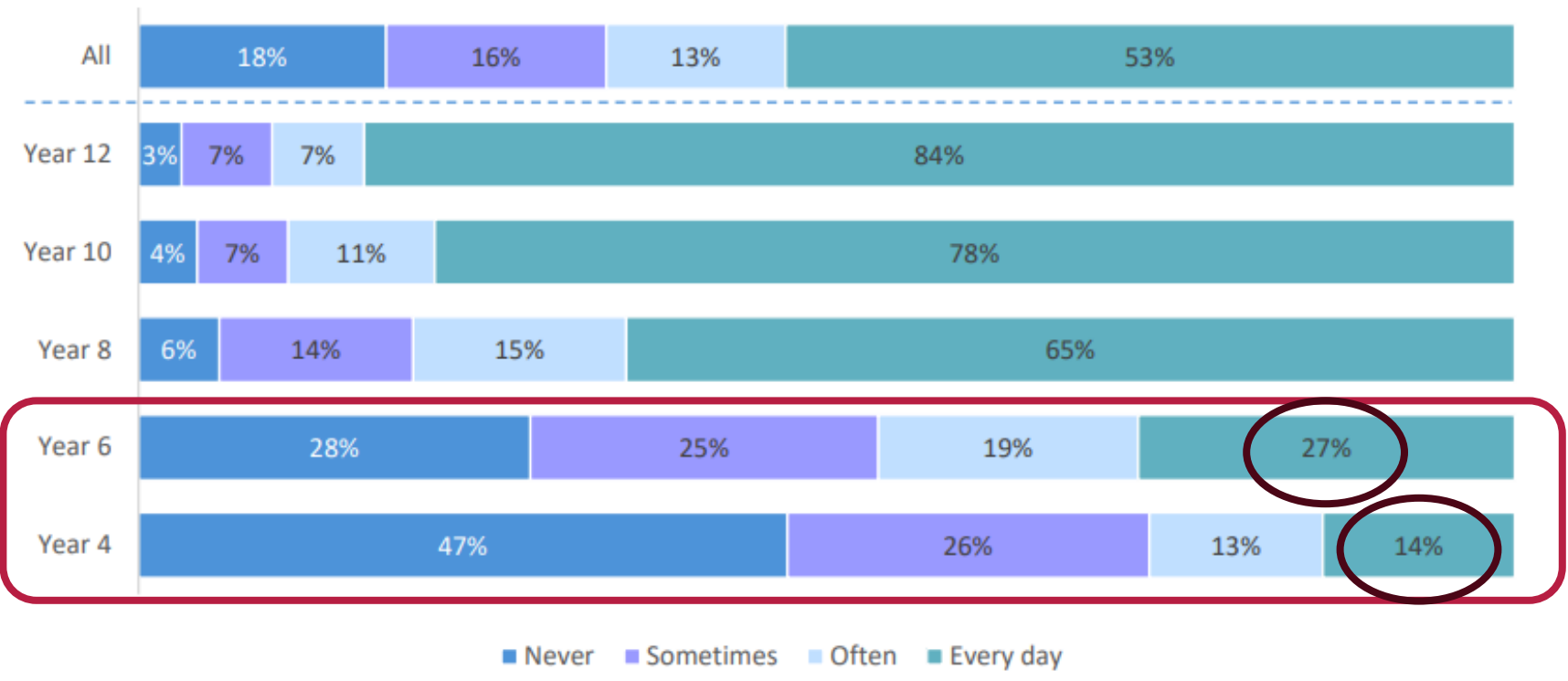


rising to **100%** of year 12

# JERSEY STATISTICS – SOCIAL MEDIA



“Do you ever use internet chat rooms / social networking sites e.g. Instagram, Snapchat, WhatsApp, Facebook, TikTok etc.?” by year group



Source: Statistics Jersey Young People's Report

# JERSEY STATISTICS – SOCIAL MEDIA

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Around one in six (17%) year 4 students had at least one social media account in their own name, increasing to nine out of ten (90%) by year 12.



Females were more than twice as likely as males to feel pressured to look or appear a certain way on social media

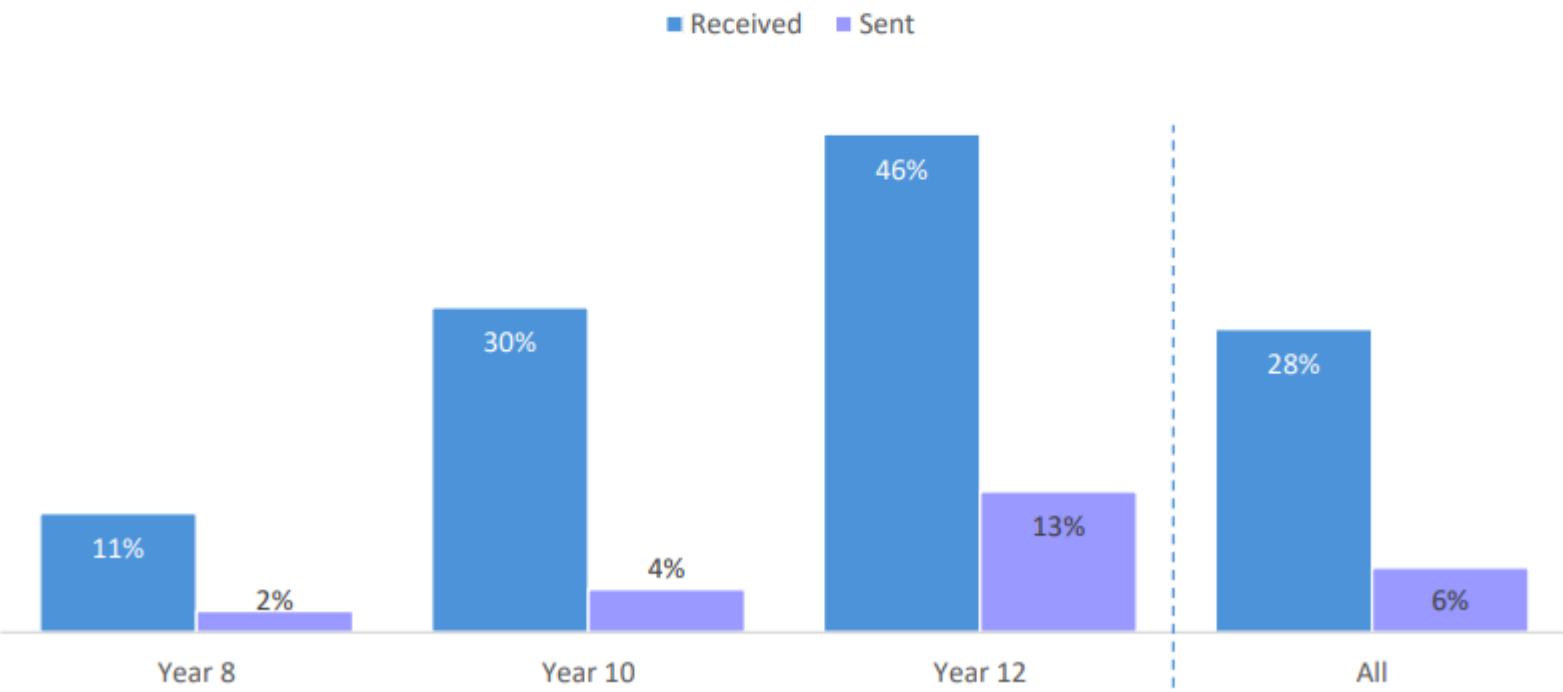
Overall, two-thirds (63%) of females had a social media account in their own name, compared to just over half (56%) of males.



# JERSEY STATISTICS

Figure 11.4: The proportion of young people receiving and sending sexual videos or photos increased with age

Proportion of young people who reported having sent or received a sexual video or photo, by year group



Source: Statistics Jersey Young People's Report

# LES LANDES SCHOOL – SURVEY STATS

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99% of KS3 and above have access to the Internet (108 questioned)

92.3% parents have control strategies in place (65 sampled)

59% have had online safety discussions with parents

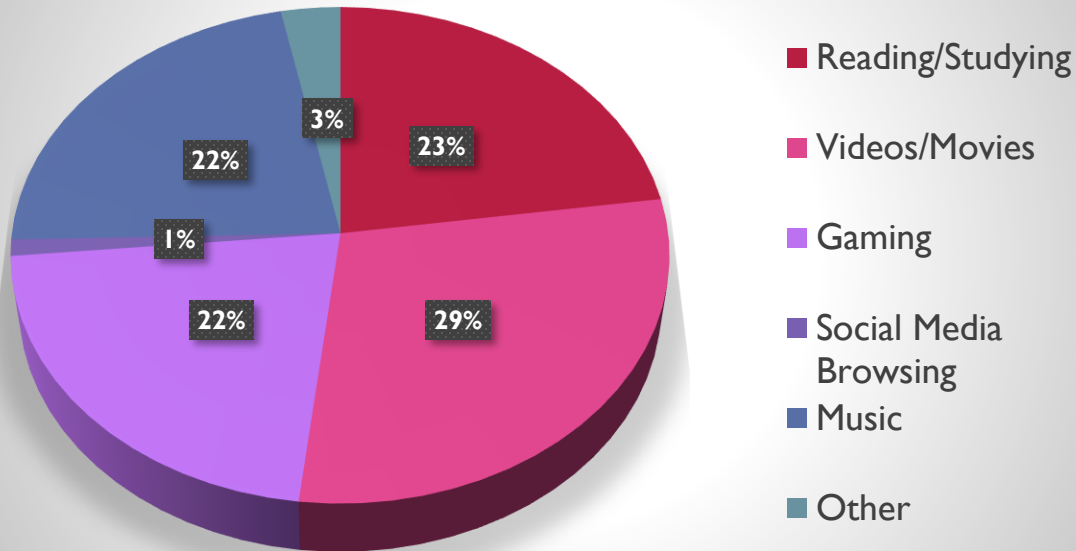
86% have had online safety discussions with their children

38 children have seen inappropriate material online

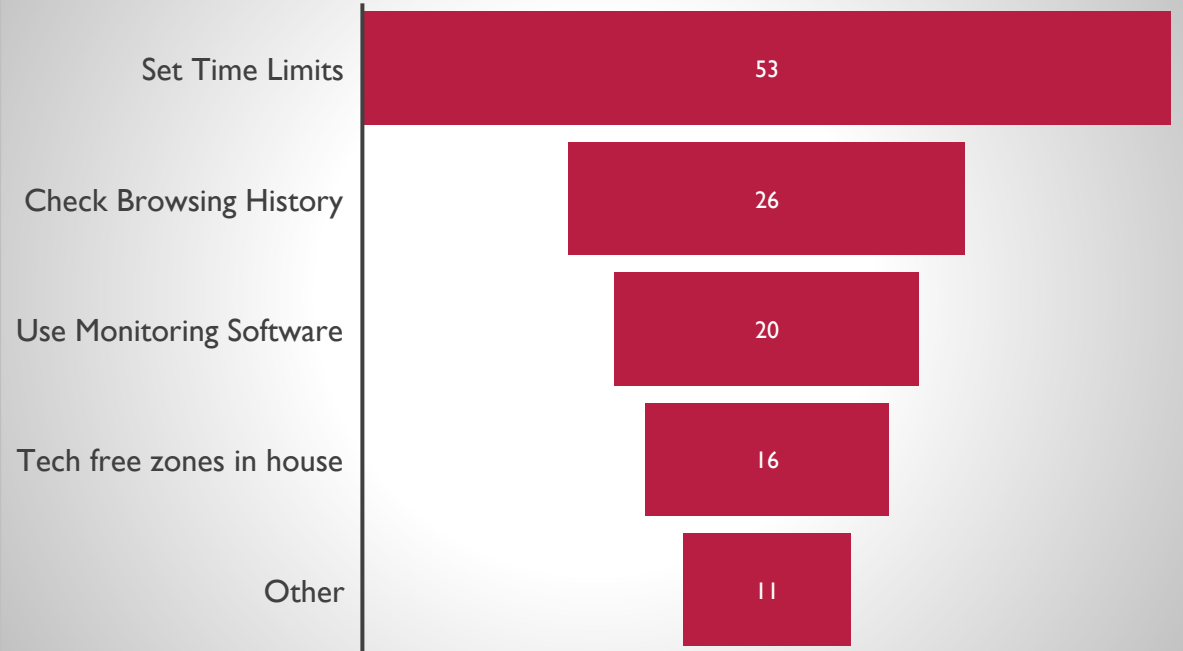
Parents/carers are most concerned about online bullying

# LES LANDES SCHOOL – PARENT’S RESPONSES

## Children's Technology Usage



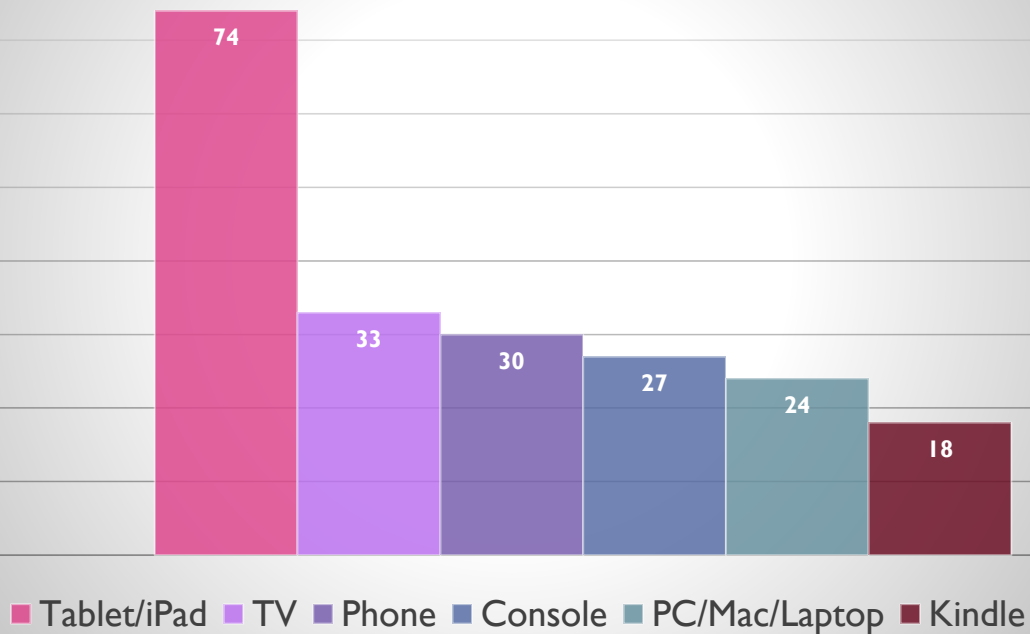
## Monitoring Strategies



# LES LANDES SCHOOL – SURVEY RESPONSES

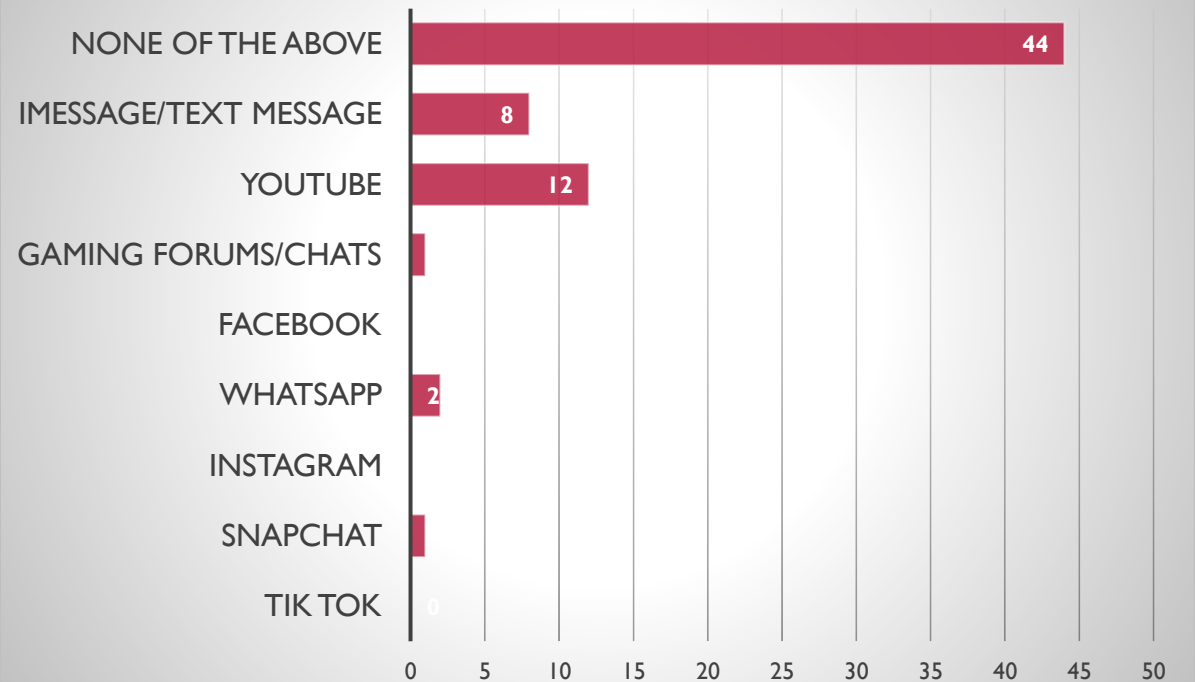
## Student Answers

### Devices Present in the Bedroom

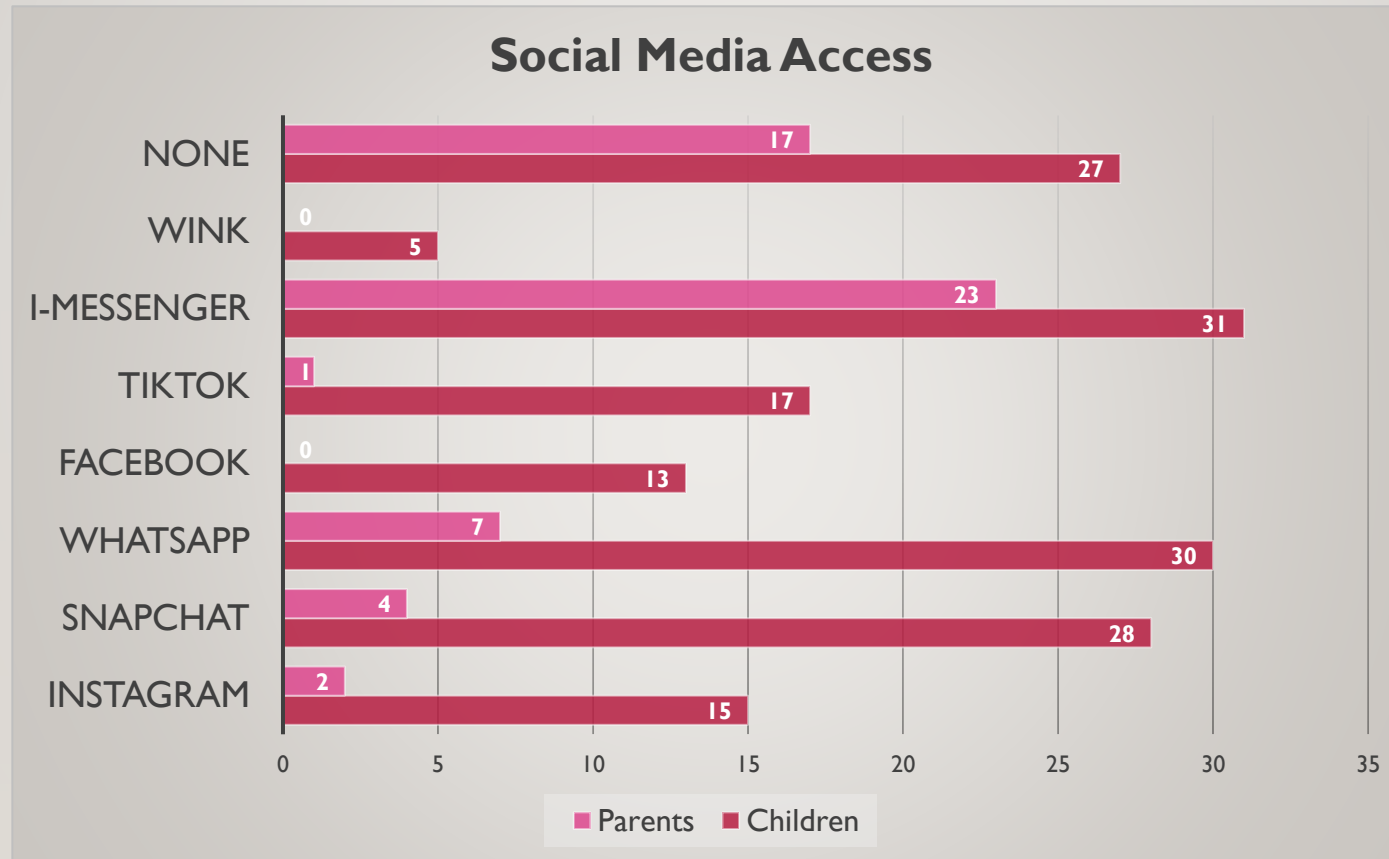


## Parent Answers

### Unsupervised Access



# LES LANDES SCHOOL – COMPARISONS



# WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

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# ONLINE BULLYING

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Cyberbullying, or online bullying, is when someone uses the internet to bully someone else. It is defined as ‘Someone who uses the internet to harm or frighten another person, especially by sending them unpleasant messages

An estimated 1,544,000 children aged 10 to 15 years (34.9%) experienced an in-person bullying behaviour and 847,000 children (19.1%) experienced an online bullying behaviour, in the last year; there was no significant difference compared with the year ending March 2020.



Over half of children told their parent or guardian about the bullying they experienced in the last year, however, 18.1% who experienced an online bullying behaviour and 14.7% who experienced an in-person bullying behaviour did not tell anyone.

# COERCED ONLINE SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE

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Children can be groomed, coerced, or encouraged into sexual activities online. This is known as self-generated child sexual abuse content, or first person produced images and videos. It's where sexual images or videos of children are captured via a webcam or camera-enabled device.

2022 was the first year that 'self-generated' child sexual abuse reports of 7-10-year-olds were more prevalent than 'not self-generated' reports.



Children aged 11-13 continue to appear most frequently in 'self-generated' imagery, as in previous years. We also continued to observe an increase in the proportion of this type of imagery including children aged 7-10 in 2023, up 65% from 2022 (104,282 in 2023 vs 63,057 in 2022).

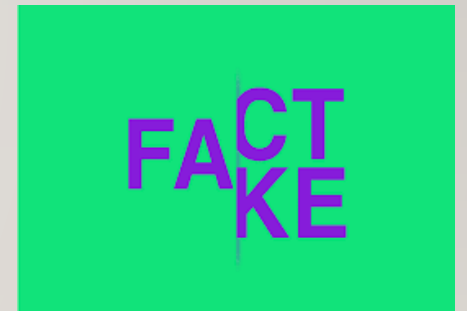
# MISINFORMATION

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Misinformation or ‘Fake news’ is online content that can mislead or provide false information towards a particular topic. Stories can often be fabricated to cause panic or concern and heavily rely on users to critically determine what is trustworthy or not.

Researchers at MIT have found that fake news can spread up to 10 times faster than true reporting on social media.

When a [tourist submersible](#) lost contact during a dive to view the wreckage of the Titanic last month, the international rescue operation caught the attention of millions around the world. The rescue failed, and on June 25th, [a video on TikTok](#) broadcasted the screams of the passengers in their final moments. In just 10 days, the video had 4.9 million viewers who heard the five victims’ last cries. Except they hadn’t. The audio wasn’t from the submersible at all – it was from the [video game series](#) *Five Nights at Freddy’s*.



# EXCESSIVE SCREEN TIME

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Excessive use of electronic media has been found to be associated with physical and psychological adverse consequences including addiction, poor sleep, decreased social coping, and increased ADHD symptoms.



Sleep - Screen time can disrupt sleep patterns. The blue light from screens prevents the production of melatonin, which can make it harder to fall asleep.



Mental health - Increased screen time can lead to depression, anxiety, behavioral issues, and poor self-esteem.



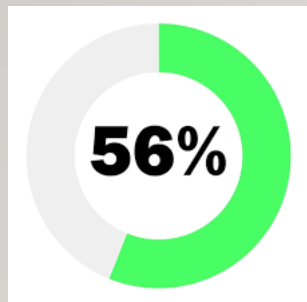
Physical health - Screen time can lead to weight problems, especially from TV viewing. It can also cause eye fatigue, which can lead to headaches.

Source: [National Library of Medicine](https://www.nlm.nih.gov/)

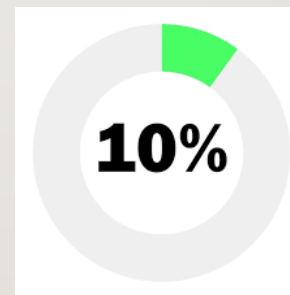
# ACCESS TO UNSUITABLE CONTENT

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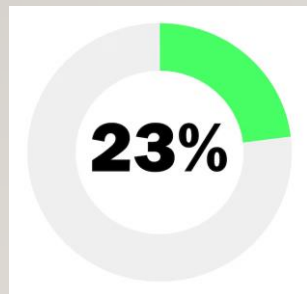
With access to the internet comes potential access to unsuitable content. Images, videos and games that aren't age appropriate.



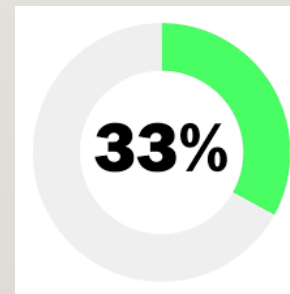
The NSPCC found that 56 % of 11–16-year-olds have seen explicit material online



According to Ofcom, one in ten children aged 8 -11 who go online say they have seen something nasty or worrying online



Research shows that over 23% of children have been exposed to hate speech online. While only 9% of parents are aware of their child's experience



Ofcom reports that one-third of British children 12-15 have encountered sexist, racist or discriminatory content

ANY  
QUESTIONS?

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