

Audit of Internet Safety Practices in English Schools Final Report

August 2002

Dr J.M. Wishart (J.M.Wishart@lboro.ac.uk)
Department of Information Science
Loughborough University
LE11 3TU
01509 223082

Naomi Dungworth (N.M.Dungworth@lboro.ac.uk)
Department of Information Science
Loughborough University
LE11 3TU
01509 223074

Dr Debbi Smith debbismith501@hotmail.com
Department of Information Science
Loughborough University
LE11 3TU
01509 223074

Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	
1 Introduction	3
2 Methodology	4
2.1 Selection of sample schools	4
2.2 Survey population	4
2.3 Collection and collation of information from questionnaires and telephone surveys	5
2.4 Data analysis	5
3 Literature survey	6
3.1 Literature survey, analysis and findings	
3.1.1 Analysis of the literature	6
3.1.2 Findings	7
3.1.3 Implications for this survey	9
3.2 Annotated bibliography	9
3.2.1 Research (research papers, surveys and journal articles)	10
3.2.2 Conferences and workshops	18
3.2.3 Books	18
3.2.4 Internet safety-related organisations	19
3.2.5 Advice about Internet Safety/Promotion of Internet Safety	22
3.2.6 Websites with links to Internet safety resources	28
4 Results	31
4.1 Results from the main study schools	31
4.1.1 Physical measures of protection	34
4.1.2 Checking on pupils	37
4.1.3 Internet Use for email, chat and downloading files	41
4.1.4 Frequency of breaches of Internet Safety	43
4.1.5 Internet Safety Policies	47
4.1.6 Teaching Internet Safety	55
4.1.7 Schools' Internet Safety concerns	58
4.1.8 Discussion of Internet Safety issues	67
4.1.9 Further guidance	69

4.2 Results from Internet Proficiency Pilot schools	71
4.2.1 Physical measures of protection	71
4.2.2 Checking on pupils	73
4.2.3 Internet use for email, chat and downloading files	74
4.2.4 Frequency of breaches of Internet Safety	75
4.2.5 Internet Safety Policies	76
4.2.6 Teaching Internet Safety	80
4.2.7 Schools' Internet Safety concerns	81
4.2.8 Discussion of Internet Safety issues	87
4.2.9 Further guidance	88
4.3 Results from Internet Safety Organisations	90
4.4 Results from LEAs	93
4.4.1 Physical measures of protection	93
4.4.2 Frequency of breaches of Internet Safety	95
4.4.3 Internet Safety concerns	96
4.4.4 Guidance and resources	99
5 Discussion and Conclusions	101
5.1 Main Study schools	101
5.2 Internet Proficiency Pilot Schools	105
5.3 Representatives of Internet Safety Organisations	109
5.4 LEA Representatives for ICT in Schools	110
6 Key Findings and Recommendations	112
References – List of References for Section 3	i
Appendix 1 – Questionnaire sent to schools	iv
Appendix 2 – Questionnaire sent to LEA representatives	ix
Appendix 3 – Questionnaire sent to representatives of Internet Safety Organisations	xiii

Audit of Internet Safety Practices in English Schools

1 Introduction

Aim of Research

To investigate and report on current practices in teaching Internet Safety in a representative sample of schools in England.

Original objectives

- To identify which schools teach this particular topic, in what ways, with which age groups and in what areas of the curriculum.
- To identify which schools have an acceptable use of the Internet policy and whether pupils and/or parents sign up to it.
- To identify which are the particular Internet Safety issues for schools and the overall importance schools assign to the topic.
- To identify where schools currently get advice from on Internet Safety and how they respond to that advice.
- To identify what breaches of Internet Safety have taken place within the school and what impact this has had upon their teaching of the subject.

2 Methodology

2.1 Selection of sample schools

In order to gain a suitable number of schools that formed a representative cross-section of schools across England three LEAs, one city LEA and two suburban or rural, were randomly selected (using random numbers from the generator at <http://www.randomizer.org>) from each of the nine areas in England defined in the NGfL Website (<http://www.ngfl.gov.uk>).

East Midlands
East of England
London
North East
North West
South East
South West
West Midlands
Yorkshire & Humberside

Thus twenty-seven LEAs were randomly selected:

Barnsley	Croydon	Oldham
Bedfordshire	Devon	Peterborough
Bexley	Lancashire	Reading
Bristol	Leicester City	Sheffield
Bromley	Leicestershire	Sunderland
Calderdale	Lincolnshire	Warwickshire
Cambridgeshire	Manchester	West Berkshire
Cornwall	Middlesbrough	West Sussex
Coventry	North Tyneside	Worcestershire

Thirty-eight schools were then randomly selected from the list of primary, secondary and independent schools in each area displayed by Schoolsnet at <http://www.schoolsnet.com>. In addition, two special schools were also randomly selected from special schools in the area found at the TES Schools Directory (<http://www.schoolsdirectory.com>) for a total of 40 schools in each area.

2.2 Survey population

Questionnaires were sent to only 1020 of the schools selected as described in the previous section, as 60 of them had recently taken part in another Becta project on 7th June 2002. They were posted with the aim of to being in schools as early as possible in the last half of the summer term. Respondents were given the option of returning the completed questionnaire or responding to a telephone survey. At a later stage in the project when concerns arose over the response rate, a further 3 secondary schools per LEA were randomly chosen and sent questionnaires. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix 1.

A second questionnaire was sent by email to ICT advisors in the 27 LEAs selected for the schools survey. A copy of this questionnaire is included in Appendix 2.

Lastly, a third questionnaire was sent to representatives of the following English Internet Safety organisations: Childnet, NCH, IWF, NSPCC, Childline, dot.safe and PIN. A copy of this questionnaire is included in Appendix 3.

2.3 Collection and collation of information from questionnaires and telephone surveys

Data from completed questionnaires returned to the project team was entered into an Excel spreadsheet for manipulation at a later stage. Schools which returned questionnaires and indicated that they could be contacted further by telephone were contacted by a member of the project team at a time convenient to the school. The project team also telephoned nearly all the schools selected in the survey population to give them the opportunity of completing the questionnaire by telephone. Telephone interviews were conducted between a member of the project team and the school's ICT co-ordinator. On a few occasions the network manager completed the survey in place of the ICT co-ordinator.

Sampled schools were also asked to send copies of Acceptable Use Policies, Staff Guidance, Internet Permission letters and Schemes of Work concerning Internet Safety to the project team.

2.4 Data analysis

Data collected from the three questionnaire surveys (both written and telephone) was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to be collated and transferred to SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for analysis. For quantitative data, frequencies of the responses to each question will be given, as well as appropriate cross-tabulations of results. More qualitative content analysis will be carried out by identifying common themes in the respondents' answers and reporting on the frequency of their occurrence.

3 Literature Survey

3.1 Literature survey, analysis and findings

The challenge for the various authorities in Britain who are concerned with internet safety is to strike the correct balance by promoting an awareness of risk without undermining positive attitudes to the internet among teachers and parents. Springford (2000, p.6)

If schools aim to offer a safe and rewarding Internet experience for pupils, there needs to be a thorough understanding of all the issues involved, not only for the schools, but also for those who inform and direct school policy at the local and national levels. A national overview of current Internet Safety practices, procedures and policies in a wide range of schools was, therefore, a vital stage in establishing what was happening in schools, prior to further action being taken. This project for Becta set out to provide such a national picture.

A comprehensive literature and Internet search was first carried out to identify completed and ongoing research and associated publications regarding Internet Safety practices in schools, both in the UK and internationally. The search also identified organisations that were directly or indirectly linked to Internet Safety.

3.1.1 Analysis of the literature

This revealed that in the UK, several research programmes have been carried out recently, in which Internet Safety was a feature. For example, the Cyberspace Research Unit examined young people's use of chatrooms (O'Connell, 2002); the Screen Play Project assessed children's use of computers (ESRC, 2000); the Cyberkids project examined virtual communities and online spaces (ESRC, 1999). None of these solely focused on Internet Safety teaching practices in English schools. Though the Bertelsmann report (Bertelsmann Foundation, Springford, 2000) concentrated on Internet Safety in British schools, it formed part of a larger comparative study including the USA and Norway, and consequently its coverage was limited, in terms of the number and type of schools surveyed (eight) and the amount of information gathered (there were nine questions).

Several reports were available in which Internet Safety in English schools was included, but not the main focus; for example, DfES (2002, p.36); IPPR (2001, pp.16-19) and the Internet Crime Forum (2001). Similarly, there were a number of short surveys available that concentrated on general findings about young people's Internet access, rather than school safety issues. For example, BMRB (2000); NOP Research Group (2001 and 2002); NetValue (2001); Research Machines (1998 and 2000).

European research activity tended to concentrate on establishing and evaluating Internet Safety awareness programmes, such as the European Commission's 'Safe Use of the Internet action plan' (European Commission, DGXII); the Dot.Safe project (NCTE, 2001) and ONCE (<http://www.theonceproject.net/home/htm>).

A considerable amount of research related to Internet Safety was identified from the USA and Canada, but as with the UK, research often examined Internet Safety as one aspect of increasing Internet access among young people. Schofield and Davidson (2002) and Thornburgh (2002), consider broader implications of online access. The Girl Scout Research Institute (2002), Pew Internet and American Life (2001) and *Young Canadians in a Wired World* (Media Awareness Network, 2001) explored lifestyle and media habits. Finkelhor *et al.* (2000) looked at home, rather than school Internet access, as did the Australian Broadcasting Authority (2001).

3.1.2 Findings

Schools should have a fundamental role in ensuring Internet Safety

The literature analysis showed that there was no comprehensive survey of Internet Safety practices in English schools, though commentary from the literature itself highlighted that schools (both in England and internationally), were perceived to have a vital role in promoting and ensuring Internet Safety. For instance, a survey undertaken in Ireland revealed that 49% of parents thought that schools should provide online safety information (Amarach, 2001); a Canadian survey showed that 86% of parents thought it 'very important that schools improve the online safety of children using school computers' (Media Awareness Network, 2001, p.4). In addition to parents, the Children's Charities' Coalition supported the notion that schools had a fundamental role to play in delivering Internet Safety measures – 'Clearer guidance should be offered to schools on the safe use of Internet...emails...Chatrooms...school web sites...filtering and blocking software' (Children's Charities' Coalition for Internet Safety, 2001).

There is a huge concern for the safety of young Internet users

Three-quarters of parents said they were concerned about Internet Safety issues. The percentage was similar across all child age groups and by social grade... (DfES, 2002, p.36)

The world is worried about children first and foremost, as is evidenced by the recent comments made by President Clinton. He said last week: "With the right technology and rating systems, we can help ensure that our children don't end up in the red-light districts of cyberspace. (Bruce, 1997 in Facer, 2001)

The literature review identified a large number of (often high profile) organisations and related websites that were directly or indirectly linked to Internet Safety campaigns, guidance and resources, both for young people, parents, carers and educators. Though this showed that concern about Internet Safety was high, few of the websites were based on or linked to research in this area (the FKBKO site at <http://www.fkbko.net> aims to remedy this by linking the site to the Cyberspace Research Unit). In addition, whenever a survey or research paper was released, the newspapers were swift to provide supporting articles, often focusing on the more negative findings of the research (for example, 'Children unaware of Internet dangers' (Batty, 2002) was one of the headlines reporting the release of the Cyberspace Research Unit's chatroom project.

So, although a recent report examining young people's experiences reported that 'Children are missing out on the real gains of the Internet due to parents' fears of dangers in cyberspace' (IPPR, 2001), parents remain fearful, and reportage of survey findings in the press tend to exacerbate this worry.

Perceived v. actual risks

A key finding of the literature analysis was that there is a conflict between perceived and actual Internet Safety factors and risks, and this occurs not only with parents but also teaching staff. For example, a 1997 survey (Research Machines, 1998), showed that 78% of respondents felt that filtering out undesirable information was the key issue in a survey of 300 secondary schools. O'Connell's report (2002, p.108) about online practices in chatrooms (the psychological aspects and behavioural factors underpinning use) stresses, however, that:

The potential for harm through contact is somewhat overshadowed by the concerns that children will be exposed to inappropriate material, a prominent concern of Finkelhor *et al.* (2000) [US survey about online victimisation].

O'Connell's findings, therefore, showed that little had altered since Springford's assessment two years earlier (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2000, p.6):

Most British teachers, if asked to describe the major concern about safe and responsible use of the Internet in schools, would probably refer to the problem of pornography on the world wide web. This is understandable, partly because it is the topic most likely to be reported in the mass media. The other concern, again likely to be the result of media publicity, is the use of the internet by paedophiles.

While these are two very important issues which must be taken seriously, it is equally important for managers and teachers in schools to understand that Internet Safety involves a much broader range of concerns. Teachers and managers will not necessarily be aware that the internet can be used to transmit racist or politically extremist material or propaganda from religious cults. They may not appreciate the unregulated nature of the internet and the availability of material which is likely to be illegal in their own country. The possibility of pupils having direct contact with undesirable adults may not be obvious to them. Those responsible for schools must ensure that teachers' knowledge is sufficient for them to recognise and respond appropriately to all these dangers.

Though one of the largest perceived problems is accessing unsuitable material, O'Connell (2002, p.45) found that 'Accidentally going on these sites [adult sites] often is very low but does seem to increase with age'.

Key problems, that need further examination in the school context, include the following:

- Giving out personal details over the Internet

In chat conversations, O'Connell (2002, p.38) found that at the age of 9, children start giving personal information such as first name (5%), last name (4%), email address (3%), photograph (2%), phone number (1%) and home address (0.7%). By

the time the children reach the age of 16, they seem to be divulging a higher percentage of information at a rapid rate.

Furthermore, O'Connell's findings suggest that '1 in 10 children who use chatrooms have attended a face-to-face meeting'. (O'Connell, 2002, p.104).

- Online victimisation

1 in 4 children have experienced online bullying via mobile phone text messages, email or chatrooms (NCH, 2002).

3.1.3 Implications for this survey

O'Connell's findings about chatroom behaviour and the report's subsequent recommendations were important in supporting the need for the kind of comprehensive information gathering to be conducted for the Becta project. O'Connell felt strongly that:

The shortfall in the Internet Safety training in schools arguably results in children not being adequately equipped to safely deal with the challenging circumstances they may encounter in an on-line situation, i.e. communication with real people in a virtual context. (O'Connell, 2002, p.3).

And recommended that 'Schools ought to be the main point of delivery' (2002, p.10) in providing a programme of education for Internet Safety guidance, and that they should foster 'a synergy between home and school so that young people's two main sources of advice work together to impart the same messages' (2002, p.10). This point is also made by Livingstone (IPPR, 2001, p.17), who recommends that 'A co-ordinated response across school, community and home is essential for safe and fair use of the Internet by children'.

Following the information-gathering process, O'Connell's findings feed into how to carry out programmes of work. For instance, analysis of drug prevention campaigns has found that 'Scare tactics do not work' (O'Connell, 2002, p.105). This message may need to be communicated to the large number of advice sites on the Web, as well as to those designing educational programmes for Internet Safety. Her recommendations stress that:

It is imperative for educationalists and child welfare experts to **recognise the complexities inherent in on-line interactions**, and to develop educational programs that cater for the range of situations children may find themselves facing. The effectiveness of the current safety guidelines is **greatly restricted because they are so limited in terms of relevance and applicability across a range of on-line contexts**.

(O'Connell, 2002, p.106-107 [Author's bold type])

In summary, an analysis of the literature and its findings showed that a thorough survey of Internet Safety practices was a vital stage in examining Internet Safety practices and informing future planning.

3.2 Annotated bibliography

An annotated bibliography follows, which includes full bibliographical references for research (surveys, research papers and journal articles), books, conferences and website addresses for home pages of relevant organisations, online advice, guidance and portals. The list is arranged according to the purpose of the reference and country of origin (chiefly, the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia) and indicates the target audience (such as information for schools, homes or libraries), format and content. References may have been included more than once if they fit into more than one category.

The Web addresses provided below were all visited between June and July 2002.

3.2.1 Research (research papers, surveys and journal articles)

The UK

Bertelsmann Foundation/Bertelsmann Stiftung, Springford, P., Machill, M. (2000), *Internet safety in British schools. Study GB. VIII. German-American Dialogue 24 Oktober 2000*. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Foundation. This forms part of the Bertelsmann Foundation's project 'Internet Responsibility in Schools'. The project examined issues relating to youth Internet protection, the responsibility of schools, and identified best-practice models. Allied publications are available for Norway and the USA.

Project information: <http://www.deutsch-amerikanischer-dialog.de/2000/2000.html>

Information in German: <http://www.internet-verantwortung.de>

Study GB: http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/study_gb.pdf

Study Norway: http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/study_norway.pdf

Study USA: http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/study_usa.pdf

Recommendations: <http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/recommendations.pdf>

Workshop and links to the above documents as PDF files:

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/content/c2450.htm>

BMRB (2000), *Access to Youth Omnibus*, 'Youth Internet Use'. Statistics reported by Whelan, C. in *Mediaweek*. <http://www.bmr.co.uk/news/newsstory.cfm?id=350>
<http://www.bmr-interactive.co.uk>

Children's Charities' Coalition for Internet Safety, 'Working to make the Internet a safer place for kids', 31 January 2001. Comments on the Communications White Paper aimed at the Internet Industry... & Parliament. "Clearer guidance should be offered to schools on the safe use of the Internet... emails... Chatrooms... school web sites... filtering and blocking software."

http://wwwcommunicationswhitepaper.gov.uk/pdf/responses/ccc_internet_safety.PDF

Cyberspace Research Unit, University of Central Lancashire, O'Connell, R., Sange, S. & Barrow, C. (2002). *Young people's use of chatrooms. Implications for policy strategies and programs for education.* Preston: University of Central Lancashire. Draft report made available on the Internet July 2002. 111 pages.
<http://www.fkbko.net/launch.htm>

The website for young people that was developed as part of the research – FKBKO – is at <http://www.fkbko.net>

The above report was featured in several articles on its release date, including:

Batty, D. (2002), 'Children unaware of Internet dangers'. Guardian Unlimited. 18 July 2002. Web page includes links to related news stories and websites.

<http://society.guardian.co.uk/children/story/0,1074,757307,00.html>

This study forms part of the ONCE project. See **ONCE** project in **Europe Research**.

Department for Education and Skills (2002), *Young people and ICT: findings from a survey conducted Autumn 2001.* NGfL Research and Evaluation Series. No. 5. London: DfES, 2002. Page 36 of the survey presents the findings on parents' views of Internet safety, which showed that three quarters of parents were concerned about Internet Safety.

Educational Computing & Technology (EC&T) (2001), Superhighway Safety: 'Getting the green light'. September 2001, pp.38-41. Journal article discussing the Government's guidelines for schools on the use of Internet, chatrooms and emails. Includes a short list of contacts.

Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), Bristol University, Cardiff University & University of Wales College Newport (2000), *The Screen Play Project.* (ESRC 1998-2000). This project surveyed 855 children (aged 9/10 and 12/13) in south-west England and South Wales; carried out case studies of 16 children's use of computers in their home, and group interviews with low/ambivalent use of computers and friends of high users of computers. Internet safety is featured in the project as a consequence of home access to computer and Internet technology. Results include evidence of Web browsing and email/chatroom activity. Document at: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Education/fullresultsabbreviated.doc>

The following related paper, is aimed at practitioners and students of the subject area:

Facer, K., *et al.* (2001). 'Home is where the hardware is: young people, the domestic environment and 'access' to new technologies' in Hutchby, I. & Moran-Ellis, J. (eds) *Children, technology and culture.* London: RoutledgeFalmer.

Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), University of Loughborough, University of Sheffield (1999), *Cyberkids: Children's Social Networks, 'Virtual Communities', and On Line Spaces.* April 1997 – March 1999. An ESRC Research Programme on Children 5-16: *Growing into the 21st Century.* 753 pupils from three schools were interviewed. Part of the research includes an examination of the perceived risk to children from the Internet. Findings showed that parents' and

teachers' fears are largely unfounded.

<http://www.hull.ac.uk/children5to16programme/details/valentine.htm>

The research findings are discussed in several journal articles related to the project, including the following article, which refers specifically to Internet safety:

Valentine, G. & Holloway, S. (2001), 'On-line dangers?: geographies of parents' fears for children's safety in cyberspace', *Professional Geographer*, 53 (1), pp. 71-83.

Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), Citizens Online, Livingstone, S.

(2001), *Online freedom & safety for children*. IPPR/Citizens Online Research Publication No.3 – November 2001. Norwich: The Stationery Office. School issues are covered on pp.16-19 <http://www.citizenonline.org.uk/pdf/pub3.pdf>

The press release for the report suggested that its message is to educate children rather than just regulate their Internet use: 'Children are missing out on the real gains of the Internet due to parents' fears of dangers in cyberspace'.

<http://www.ippr.org.uk/researchindex>

The author, Sonia Livingstone, has also written a wide range of publications about Internet usage, including a confidential report for Btexact Technologies: Livingstone, S., and Bovill, M. (2001). 'Families and the Internet: an observational study of children and young people's Internet use'. London School of Economics and Political Science.

Internet Crime Forum IRC (Internet Relay Chat) sub-group (2001), *Chat Wise, Street Wise - children and Internet chat services*.

March 2001. Includes recommendations for educators. 43 page pdf file available to download from

<http://www.internetcrimeforum.org.uk>

Livingstone see entry for Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) in UK Research

NCH News Page. '1 in 4 children are the victims of "on-line bullying" says children's charity'. Short report, 15 April 2002. A survey commissioned by NCH about how young people in the UK are using new technology and the impact it is having on their lives, revealed that 1 in 4 children have experienced online bullying via mobile phone text messages, email or chatrooms. Full results are available on 020 7704 7106.

<http://www.nchafc.org.uk/news/index1.asp?auto=194>

NOP Research Group. 'Internet: Kids more alert to "stranger danger"'. Short report, 29 July 2001. A survey undertaken by NOP Family, a division of NOP World.

Reports the key findings of a twice-yearly survey of 7-16 year-old Internet users.

http://www.nop.co.uk/news/news_survey_kinds_more_alert.shtml

NOP Research Group. 'Kids wise up to cyberspace dangers'. Short report, 18 January 2002. A survey undertaken by NOP Family, a division of NOP World.

Reports the key findings of a twice-yearly survey of 7-16-year-old Internet users.

http://www.nop.co.uk/news/news_survey_kinds_wise_up.shtml

NetValue (2001). '1.5 million under 17s online in the UK'. NetValue, an Internet monitoring company, surveyed Internet users under 17, to ascertain usage patterns and habits. Press release at

http://uk.netvalue.com/presse/index_frame.htm?fichier=cp0071.htm

The findings of the survey are cited in a newspaper article:

Orr, D. (2001). 'Are you putting your child at risk?' *Independent*, 22 May 2001.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/story.jsp?story=73815>

O'Connell see entry for **Cyberspace Research Unit** in **UK Research**

Research Machines plc (RM) (1998), *The RM report on the Internet in secondary school education*. Abingdon: Research Machines plc. 10-page report based on the results of a 1997 survey of 300 secondary schools across the UK. 78% of respondents felt that filtering out undesirable information such as access to pornography was key. PDF file to download at

<http://www.rm.com/RMVirtual/Media/Downloads/internet.pdf>

Research Machines plc (RM) (2000), *RM survey of Internet use in UK primary schools*. Abingdon: Research Machines plc. 4 page report based on the results of a 1999 survey of primary schools across the UK. 4000 schools were contacted with a response rate of 20%. It reports (p.3) that 'only a minority of schools [were] still concerned about the issue of undesirable information'.

<http://www.rm.com/RMVirtual/Media/Downloads/primintsurvey2000.pdf>

Research Machines plc (RM) Case studies represented on RM's Secondary Schools' Website: 'Safe surfing customised by your school, Wilton CE Middle School, Wiltshire'. 'Richard, IT Technician at the school, points out that given the opportunity, some pupils will try to 'show off' inappropriate sites that they have found outside school or share pages for playing online games. This sort of behaviour can ruin a lesson, as it is very difficult for teachers to supervise a large class online at one time'.

<http://www.rm.com/Secondary/CaseStudies/CaseStudyDetail.asp?cref=CS3971>

Valentine see entry for **ESRC** in **UK Research**

Ireland

Amarach Consulting, 'Irish parents fear for children online'. Short report, 5 October 2001. A survey undertaken by Amarach Consulting showed that 5% of parents thought that schools were primarily responsible for ensuring their children's online safety; 49% said that schools should provide online safety information.

http://www.nua.ie/surveys/index.cgi?f=VS&art_id=905357266&rel=true

Europe

Bertelsmann Foundation/Bertelsmann Stiftung, Lieberg, S. & Machill, M. (2000), *Internet safety in Norwegian schools. Study Norway. VIII. German-American*

Dialogue 24 Oktober 2000. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Foundation. This forms part of the Bertelsmann Foundation's project 'Internet Responsibility in Schools'. The project examined issues relating to youth Internet protection, the responsibility of schools, and identified best-practice models. Allied publications are available for GB and the USA

http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/study_norway.pdf

General project information:

<http://www.deutsch-amerikanischer-dialog.de/2000/2000.html>

Information in German:

<http://www.internet-verantwortung.de>

Recommendations:

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/recommendations.pdf>

Workshop and links to PDF files

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/content/c2450.htm>

Commission of the European Communities. *Communication from the commission to the council, the European parliament, the economic and social committee and the committee of the regions. Intermediate evaluation of the implementation of the multiannual community action plan on promoting safer use of the Internet by combating illegal and harmful content on global networks.* Brussels, 23.11.2001. 10-page report evaluating the multi-annual Safer Internet Action Plan.

http://europa.eu.int/information_society/programmes/evaluation/pdf/comiap_en.pdf

For index to documents related to this project see:

http://europa.eu.int/information_society/programmes/evaluation/index_en.htm#iap

European Commission (DGXIII). Research findings informing the preparation of the Safe Use of the Internet Action Plan (<http://www.echo.lu/iap>). Executive summary at <http://www.netaware.org/gb/summary/summary.htm>

European Research into Consumer Affairs (ERICA) (2001). *Children want protection on the Internet: results of the schools' survey.* Weybridge: European Research into Consumer Affairs. £25. Fax 01932 856252. A comprehensive analysis of the response to a questionnaire on Internet use of 1,000 children aged 11-14. Results showed that 75% of the children (914 children aged ten to 14) said they had seen rules about using the Internet at school. Publication details only on the net consumers website at

<http://www.net-consumers.org/erica/policy/public.htm>

Overview of surveys on children's use of the Internet by ERICA, and partners at

<http://www.net-consumers.org/erica/policy/survey.htm>

European Research into Consumer Affairs (ERICA) (2001). *Safer Surfing: a guide for the net-aware generation.* Weybridge: European Research into Consumer Affairs. £10. Fax 01932 856252.

National Centre for Technology in Education (NCTE). *European Schoolnet Dot.Safe Project. Preliminary Survey Analysis for the Dot.Safe Project.* June 2001. 70 page survey. The Dot.Safe project is a programme to promote Internet safety

among young people, established among the 22 member countries of the European SchoolNet <http://www.eun.org>. The project comprises an audit of information, the development of new and adapted pilot materials and technical solutions, the testing and evaluation of materials, and the development of detailed plans for safe Internet use. The survey was conducted to obtain a picture of Internet safety for schools, and the survey analysis (above) reports on the main findings of the research.

http://www.eun.org/eun.org2/eun/index_dotsafe.cfm

http://www.en.eun.org/eun.org2/eun/pdf_files/analysis.PDF

<http://www.saferinternet.org/awareness/safe.asp>

National Centre for Technology in Education (NCTE). *Dot.Safe Project Survey Analysis Executive Summary*. October 2001. The executive summary reports that there is a wide awareness of Internet safety issues amongst the European education sector.

http://www.en.eun.org/eun.org2/eun_pdf_files/analysis.PDF

ONCE. The ONCE project aims to empower parents, teachers and carers with the knowledge required to educate children to use the Internet safely.

<http://www.theonceproject.net/home.htm>

<http://www.theonceproject.net/idic.htm>

<http://www.theonceproject.net/ihtm.htm>

see reference to **O'Connell** in UK Research for details of the chatroom research report and related website.

USA

American Civil Liberties Union Freedom Network. 'Censorship in a box: why blocking software is wrong for public libraries'. Report examining why the American Civil Liberties Union believes that blocking software censors free speech, and provides a false sense of Internet security to librarians, educators and parents.

<http://www.aclu.org/issues/cyber/box.html>

Bertelsmann Stiftung/Bertelsmann Foundation, Worona, S.L.& Machill, M. (2000). *Internet Safety in US-American Schools. Study USA. VIII. German-American Dialogue October 24, 2000*. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Foundation.

This forms part of the Bertelsmann Foundation's project 'Internet Responsibility in Schools'. The project examined issues relating to youth protection, the responsibility of schools, and identified best-practice models. Allied publications are available for GB and Norway. Study USA is a 24-page research report, which examines school access policies and procedures for the World Wide Web from a sample of nearly 200 schools. Provides examples of best practice and points to areas requiring further research.

http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/study_usa.pdf

General project information:

<http://www.deutsch-amerikanischer-dialog.de/2000/2000.html>

Information in German:

<http://www.internet-verantwortung.de>

Recommendations:

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/recommendations.pdf>

Workshop and links to pdf files

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/content/c2450.htm>

Brekelmans, Linda (1997). 'With our backs against the walls: managing access to Internet pornography in libraries'. Essay (including bibliographic references) written by a graduate student of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta.

<http://www.slis.ualberta.ca/598/linda/outline.htm>

COPA Commission/ Commission on Online Child Protection (2000). Report about technologies, resources and related issues to protect children online. Final report produced in October 2000, available at

<http://www.copacommission.org/report/>

Executive summary at

<http://www.copacommission.org/report/executivesummary.shtml>

Computer Science and Telecommunications Board (2002). 'Technical, Business, and Legal Dimensions of Protecting Children from Pornography on the Internet: Proceedings of a Workshop'. Computer Science and Telecommunications Board.

http://www7.nationalacademies.org/cstb/pub_itastechnical.html

The above research resulted in the publication by Thornburgh, D. and Lin, H.S. (eds) (2002). *Youth, Pornography and the Internet* National Academy Press. (See 'Books' section).

Follow-up research and workshops: 'Tools and Strategies for Protecting Kids from Pornography and their applicability to other inappropriate Internet content' can be found at:

http://www7.nationalacademies.org/cstb/project_itas.html

<http://www7.nationalacademies.org/itas/>

Girl Scout Research Institute & Girl Games, Inc. (2002). *The Net effect: girls and new media*. New York: Girl Scouts of the USA.

http://www.girlscouts.org/news/net_effect.html

Loupe, D. (2002). 'Filtering and beyond: creating a total internet management solution'. Special email report from *eSchool News*. Report about a program to issue laptop computers to 11,000 high school students, and their recall following evidence of pornography downloads and alleged grade changing.

Email: SpecialReport@eschoolnews.com

National Center for Education Statistics.

Levin, D. *et al.* (2000). *Computer Internet access in U.S. private schools and classrooms: 1995 and 1998*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics. PDF file available to download at

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubinfo.asp?pubid=2000044>

Williams, C. (2000). *Internet access in U.S. public schools and classrooms: 1994-1999*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics. PDF file available to download at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubinfo.asp?pubid=2000086>

Cattagni, A. and Farris, E. (2001). *Internet access in U.S. public schools and classrooms: 1994-2000*. Washington, D.C: National Center for Education Statistics. PDF file available to download at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubinfo.asp?pubid=2001071>

The above research reviews provide the focus for the Schofield and Davidson (2002) book, *Bringing the Internet to School*. (See 'Books' section)

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Finkelhor, D., Mitchell, K.J. and Wolak, J. (2000). *Online Victimization: a report on the nation's youth*. June 2000. 62 page report. Based on a sample of 1,501 youths aged 10 to 17 who regularly use the Internet. New Hampshire: Crimes Against Children Research Center. <http://www.missingkids.com/download/nc62-pdf>

National Schools Board Foundation (ca.2000). *Safe & smart. Research and guidelines for children's use of the Internet*. Report about children's Internet use, based on the results of a random sample of 1,735 households in the US. Parents of children aged two to 17 were interviewed, as well as children aged nine to 17, from the same households. Includes guidelines for school leaders and parents. <http://www.nsbf.org/safe-smart/full-report.htm>

Pew Internet and American Life Project, Lenhart, A., Rainie, L. and Lewis, O. (2001). *Teenage life online: the rise of the instant-message generation and the Internet's impact on friendships and family relationships*. Pew Internet: Washington DC. Report about teenage Internet use, based on the results of a telephone survey of 754 12 to 17-year olds and 754 of their parents; information and insights from a bulletin board discussion group of 21 teenagers, and email interviews with teenagers. Part 3: Teens and their schools contains two pages of information about school-related use of the Internet. <http://www.pewinternet.org/reports/reports.asp?Report=36&Section=ReportLevel2&Field=Level2ID&ID=189>

SafeKids.Com, Magid, L. (2000). 'Study outlines safety tips for kids. Online study finds perpetrators are younger than you'd expect'. Article reproduced from the *San Jose Mercury News*. 11 June 2000. The author's commentary about the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Study (<http://www.ncmec.org>) 'Online victimisation' at http://www.safekids.com/articles/ft_study.htm

Survey.Net. Survey.Net - content survey, March 21, 2001. 3877 respondents. Online survey showing 66.8% of respondents felt that parents should deal with inappropriate content on the Internet. <http://www.survey.net/content0r.html>

Canada

Environics Research Group, Media Awareness Network & Govt. of Canada. *Young Canadians in a wired world* was a nationwide survey conducted in early 2000 about the Internet use of nearly 6000 Canadian students. <http://www.media-awareness.ca/eng/webaaware/netsurvey/students/index.htm>

<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/sf05382e.htm>

<http://www.connect.gc.ca/cyberwise/>

Research and publications relating to *Young Canadians in a wired world* below.

EnviroNics Research Group (2000). *Young Canadians in a wired world: parents and youth focus groups in Toronto and Montreal*. Ontario: EnviroNics.

Results of a March 2000 survey conducted among parents of Internet-using children between 6 and 16. Findings led to further research into child safety on the Internet.

<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/pics/sf/05380report.pdf>

Media Awareness Network (2001). *Canada's children in a wired world: the parents' view*. Final Report prepared for Industry Canada, Health Canada and Human Resources Development Canada. Prepared by the Media Awareness Network based on analysis by EnviroNics Research Group. 32 pages. Executive summary (pp.3-5) reports that 86% of parents interviewed think it is very important that schools improve the online safety of children using school computers (p.4).

<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/pics/sf/finalreporteng.pdf>

Media Awareness Network, Government of Canada, EnviroNics Research Group (2001). *Young Canadians in a wired world: the students' view*. October 2001. 97 page report with section about 'Use of Internet', p.21-38. This phase of the study provides an analysis of 'riskier Internet behaviour' among the young people in the study.

http://www.connect.gc.ca/cyberwise/pdf/wired_e.pdf

Media Awareness Network. (ca.2000). *Snapshot of the Wired Child: Risky Business*. Lists key findings that act as pointers for potentially risky behaviour among children aged 9-10, 11-12, 13-14 and 15-17. <http://www.media-awareness.ca>

Australia

Australian Broadcasting Authority (2001). *The Internet at Home. A Report on Internet use in the home*. Prepared by Kate Aisbett of Entertainment Insights, a division of Laeta Pty Ltd. for the Australian Broadcasting Authority, Sydney. 83-page report. Social research report examining the impact of the Internet in Australian homes, including risks to young people.

<http://www.aba.gov.au/internet/research/index.htm>

3.2.2 Conferences and Workshops

Europe

Bertelsmann Stiftung/Bertelsmann Foundation. Workshop: 'Internet responsibility at schools'. 23 and 24 October 2000. Gütersloh. Memorandum about the workshop and links to related PDF files at:

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/content/c2450.htm>

INDIRE (Istituto Nazionale di Documentazione per l'innovazione ricerca educativa, or National Institute for Educational Documentation and Innovation in Education Research) conference on Internet Safety Issues for School Children. 27–28 May 2002.

http://www.eun.org/eun.org2/eun/en/ds_main_/content.cfm?ov=15275&lang=en

.Safe partners International Conference and Workshop, Dublin, 5 October 2001. Overview of programme on European Schoolnet website with presentations about Internet safety available to download.

http://www.eun.org/eun.org2/eun/en/ds_main_/content.cfm?ov=9000&lang=en

3.2.3 Books

UK

Cunningham, M.F., Kent, F.H. and Muir, D., (2000). *Schools in Cyberspace: a Practical Guide to Using the Internet in Schools*. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Teacher's guide explaining how to use the Internet. Supported by a website at <http://www.strath.ac.uk/~cjbs17/Cyberspace/index.html>

Cunningham, U. and Andersson, S., (1999). *Teachers, Pupils and the Internet*. Cheltenham: Stanley Thornes. A general book introducing teachers to the Internet.

De Cicco, E., Farmer, M. & Hargrave, J., (1998). *Using the Internet in Secondary Schools*. London: Kogan Page. Resources for secondary school teachers, including lesson plans based on downloaded Internet material.

Grey, D., (1999). *The Internet in School*. London: Cassell. A text aimed at educationalists, which examines the negative and positive sides of school Internet use. Supported by a website at <http://www.cassell-prof.co.uk>

Parents Online, Lovesey, S. and Grinsted, N., (2001). *Educating and entertaining your children online*. 2001 edition, with Carol Vorderman. London: Prentice Hall. A general book, including CD-Rom, from Parents Online (the website for UK parents, by parents) including a section on 'Safe surfing' pp.8-14, with suggested websites.

Sturges, P., (2002). *Public Internet Access in Libraries and Information Services*. London: Facet Publishing.

A wide-ranging text aimed at information professionals. Covers legal and ethical issues, including harmful internet content and inappropriate use.

USA

Kehoe, B. and Mixon, V., (1997). *Children and the Internet. A Zen Guide for Parents and Educators*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. (With accompanying CD). Advice for parents and educators to help children benefit from the Internet.

Schofield, J.W. and Davidson, A.L., (2002). *Bringing the Internet to School: Lessons from an Urban District*. New York: Jossey Bass.

Text based on a 5-year research project, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and Spencer Foundation, which examined the positive and negative consequences of Internet implementation in K-12 schools. The research involved over 300 interviews with students, teachers and administrators. Information about the research is given in the section **USA Research** under entries for **National Center for Education Statistics**.

Thornburgh, D. and Lin, H.S. (eds), (2002). *Youth, Pornography and the Internet* National Academy Press.

Discusses a wide range of issues including the policing of the Internet. Uses case studies from the US. Pre-publication version, including chapter 10, section 8: Education, at <http://www.nap.edu/books/0309082749/html>

3.2.4 Internet safety-related organisations

UK

The Advisory Centre for Education <http://www.ace-ed.org.uk>

The Association for ICT in Education (ACITT) <http://www.acitt.org.uk>

British Computer Society (BCS) <http://www.bcs.org.uk/> BCS Schools Committee

British Educational Communications and Technology Agency (Becta)
<http://www.becta.org.uk>

The Government's lead agency for ICT in education, charged with developing the NGfL

Children's Charities Coalition for Internet Safety (CHIS)
<http://www.nch.org.uk/itok/chis/>

Task force, including Barnados, ChildLine, The Children's Society, NCB, NCH, NCVCCO and NSPCC

Childnet International <http://www.childnet-int.org/>

An international non-profit organisation, established 1995, operating from London, whose aim is to make the Internet safe and rewarding for children

Citizens Online <http://www.citizensonline.org.uk>

A campaigning charity established to examine the social and cultural impact of the Internet on society; promotes universal Internet access

Cyberspace Research Unit <http://www.fkbko.net>

Chandler Building, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancs., PR1 2HE. Tel. 01772 893755/6. Email ro-connell@uclan.ac.uk Research team's website for young people

Department for Education and Skills (DfES) <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/>

Home Office Internet Task Force. The Home Office is the government department responsible for internal affairs in England and Wales. The Task Force on Child Protection on the Internet was established in March 2001 and involved the government, industry, police and charitable organisations.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/cpg/internettask/index.htm>

<http://www.wiseuptothenet.co.uk>

Internet Crime Forum, Internet Relay Chat (IRC) sub-group

<http://www.internetcrimeforum.org.uk>

Includes representatives from industry, law enforcement, child welfare, government, civil liberties and regulatory bodies. Chaired by the Internet Watch Foundation.

Internet Watch Foundation <http://www.iwf.org.uk>

Forum for reporting inappropriate websites

National Association of Advisers for Computers in Education (NAACE)

<http://www.naace.org>

National Children's Bureau (NCB) <http://www.ncb.org.uk>

NCH <http://www.nch.org.uk> and <http://www.nchafc.org.uk>

One of the UK's leading children's charities

National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations (NCPTA)

<http://www.ncpta.org.uk>

National Grid for Learning (NGfL) <http://safety.ngfl.gov.uk/schools>

The UK's main educational portal

National Hi-Tech Crime Unit (NHTCU)

<http://www.nationalcrimesquad.police.uk/nhtcu.html>

The UK's first national law enforcement organisation, tasked to combat computer-based crime.

NSPCC <http://www.nspcc.org.uk>

National Union of Teachers (NUT) <http://www.teachers.org.uk>

Parents Information Network (PIN) <http://www.pin.org.uk>

Information for parents about computer-aided learning, including equipment to monitor and control access to the Internet

Parents Online <http://www.parentsonline.gov.uk/>

Web community for UK parents of children aged 2-12; provides information and advice in key parenting areas including Internet access and use

Scottish Executive <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/clickthinking/>

Provides information and resources about personal safety on the Internet

Europe

European Schoolnet/ eSchola <http://www.en.eun.org/>

Provides a forum for Internet safety

Safer Internet. org <http://www.saferinternet.org/>

Website sponsored by the European Commission; contents list covering safer Internet developments, breaking news, a project map and recent statistics

USA

COPA Commission/ Commission on Online Child Protection

<http://www.copacommission.org/>

Consortium for School Networking <http://www.safewiredschools.org>

Manages the project 'Safeguarding the wired schoolhouse'

Federal Bureau of Investigation <http://www.fbi.gov>

Internet Content Rating Association (ICRA) <http://www.icra.org/>

An independent non-profit organisation

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children <http://www.missingkids.com>

National Schools Board Foundation (NSBF) <http://www.nsb.org>

Safety Ed International <http://www.safetyed.org>

Canada

Canada Safety Council <http://www.safety-council.org>

Government of Canada <http://www.connect.gc.ca/cyberwise>

Cyberwise strategy

Royal Canadian Mounted Police <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca>

3.2.5 Advice about Internet Safety/Promotion of Internet Safety

UK

General Advice

Ambleside CE Primary School

<http://www.ambleside.schoolzone.co.uk/flashindex.htm>

School website, including Internet rules and notes for parents

The Association for ICT in Education (ACITT) <http://www.acitt.org.uk>

Acceptable use policy for schools regarding Internet use. 10-page Word document to download at <http://www.q2fl.greenwich.gov.uk/acitt/resources/quest/index.htm>

Be safe online http://www.besafeonline.org/English/safer_use_of_services_on_the_internet.htm

Safer use of services on the Internet (SUSI); a Scottish project aimed at parents and teachers of primary and secondary school pupils offering information about online safety

BBC <http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/basics/>

Online beginners guide to the Internet aimed primarily at parents; includes information about monitoring children's access to the Internet

British Computer Society (BCS) <http://www.bcs.org.uk/news/misuse.htm>

'Preventing the misuse of computers in schools' (1995)

British Computer Society (BCS) and National Association of Advisors For Computers in Education (1999). *Promoting the responsible use of the Internet in Schools*. <http://www.bcs.org.uk/iap.html>

Becta <http://www.becta.org.uk>

Advice and guidance on Internet safety

Cambridgeshire County Council <http://edweb.camcnty.gov.uk/ngfl/>

The National Grid for Learning in Cambridgeshire Advice to Schools 1999/2000

Chatdanger. Offers advice about what can go wrong, and teaches children to be safe online. See **Childnet**.

Childnet International <http://www.childnet-int.org>

A UK-based charity, set up the chatdanger.com website in October 2000 to educate parents and children, especially teenagers, about chatrooms

<http://www.chatdanger.com>.

The NetBenefit programme followed on from chatdanger.com, and promotes smart, safe and positive online experiences. <http://www.childnet-int.org/netbenefit>

Disney Safe Surfing <http://www.disney.co.uk/safesurfing>

Includes a variety of information for parents and children about Internet safety

FKBKO <http://www.fkbko.net>

Website for young people designed as part of Lancashire University's Cyberspace Research Unit chatroom safety project; provides advice about chat programmes and email; aimed at the UK, Ireland, Belgium and Greece

Kent County Council <http://www.kented.org/uk/ngfl/policy.html>

'Schools Internet Policy 2001'; Kent LEA's information for schools about developing Internet policies

Home Office. Booklet for parents of 11-14-year-olds about staying safe online. Tel. 0800 77 1234. The Home Office's 'Wise up to the Net' campaign provides information to help parents advise their children about online safety.

<http://www.wiseuptothenet.co.uk> and the 'Think U Know' guide to safe surfing provides information for teenagers. <http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/text/>

Internet Watch Foundation <http://www.iwf.org.uk>

Forum for reporting inappropriate websites. Safe surfing guide for parents or carers at http://www.iwf.org.uk/safe/main_safe.htm. Link to Home Office's Wise Up To The Net campaign at <http://www.iwf.org.uk/safe/index.htm>

NCH Action for Children, 2001. *Internet Safety: A Parent's Guide*.

<http://www.nch.org.uk/internet/>

Guidance for Internet use <http://www.nchaqc.org.uk/internet/index.html>

NCH IT OK Website. <http://www.nch.org.uk/itok/>

NetBenefit. Educational awareness programme run by Childnet International to help children, parents and teachers get the most out of the Internet whilst staying safe online. <http://www.childnet-int.org/netbenefit>

NGfL (National Grid for Learning) <http://www.ngfl.gov.uk>

The UK's main educational portal.

Safety page at <http://safety.ngfl.gov.uk/schools>

Advice and information about Internet safety available for parents and UK online centre managers available at <http://safety.ngfl.gov.uk/parents>

NGfL (2001, rev. ed.) *Superhighway Safety. Safe use of the Internet*. Sudbury: DfES. Information pack containing new and updated advice on Internet safety in schools. The text is available for downloading from the Superhighway Safety site <http://safety.ngfl.gov.uk/schools>, which also includes examples of good practice.

Virtual Teacher Centre <http://vtc.ngfl.gov.uk>

This site also includes a link to the document *Connecting Schools, Networking People 2000*, aimed primarily at schools, and including a section on 'Controlling access to undesirable material', pp.67-68.

<http://vtc.ngfl.gov.uk/docserver.php?docid=1992> and PDF file at

http://vtc.ngfl.gov.uk/uploads/text/csnp_complete-29674.pdf

NSPCC. Advice for parents/carers to help children surf in safety.
<http://www.nspcc.org.uk/html/home/needadvice/helpyourchildsurfinsafety.htm>

National Union of Teachers (NUT). NUT policy about school ICT development.
http://www.teachers.org.uk/keypol/kp_ict.html

Parents Information Network (PIN). Website offering information, advice and support to parents of Internet-using children. Guidelines on Internet safety.
<http://www.pin.org.uk> and <http://www.pin-parents.com>

Parents Online <http://www.parents.org.uk>
Web community for UK parents of children 2-12 years. Provides information and advice in key parenting areas including Internet access and use.

Sheffield City Council. Internet Safety. Provides advice to parents about Internet safety concerns. <http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/safety/default.htm>

Scottish Executive. 'Clickthinking: personal safety on the Internet.' Scottish Internet safety awareness programme aimed at schools, parents and families. Includes contacts and bibliography. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/clickthinking/>

Specific Advice on Filtering

GetNetWise <http://www.getnetwise.org/tools/>
Tools for filtering access

Internet Watch Foundation <http://www.iwf.org.uk/safe/tool.htm>
Explains the pros and cons of filtering tools

NGfL 'Internet Filter Systems and filtering pupils' access on the Internet' in *Superhighway Safety. Safe use of the Internet*, an NGfL publication, also available online at <http://safety.ngfl.gov.uk/schools>.

The Parents Information Network (PIN). *Evaluation of Internet filtering software programs.* Commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE).
<http://www.pin.org.uk/filtering/index.htm>

Private Mail <http://www.privatemail.com>
Protects users from receiving junk mail

SafeKids.Com <http://www.safekids.com/search.htm>
Information about child-safe search engines

Which? The *Which?* review of filtering and blocking software at
<http://www.which.net/whatsnew/>

Ireland

National Centre for Technology in Education. ScoilNet online network for Irish Schools. Section on Internet safety with advice and guidelines.

<http://www.ncte.ie/support.htm>

Europe

Bertelsmann Stiftung/Bertelsmann Foundation. 'Internet: responsibility in schools'. Recommendations. 9 page document following on from the German-American Dialogue: 2000 project to assess Internet responsibility in schools.

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/download/recommendations.pdf>

Workshop and links to pdf files:

<http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung-de/internetcontent/english/content/c2450.htm>

Consumers for Internet Safety Awareness (CISA). Advice and links.

<http://www.net-consumers.org/erica/policy/cisa.htm>

Dot.Safe Project. The Dot.Safe project is a programme established among the 22 member countries of the European SchoolNet (<http://www.eun.org>) to promote Internet safety among young people. <http://dotsafe.eun.org>

see also: http://www.eun.org/eun.org2/eun/index_dotsafe.cfm

http://www.en.eun.org/eun.org2/eun/pdf_files/analysis.PDF

<http://www.saferinternet.org/awareness/safe.asp>

Educanet. Education programme for a critical approach of the risks linked to the use of the Internet. Strategy to help children use the Internet responsibly.

<http://www.educanet.org/eng/home.htm>

European Schoolnet/ eSchola. Internet safety forum pages. Includes links to documents and resources about Internet safety. <http://www.en.eun.org/>

FKBKO. Web site for young people designed as part of Lancashire University's Cyberspace Research Unit chatroom safety project. Provides advice about chat programmes and email. Aimed at the UK, Ireland, Belgium and Greece.

<http://www.fkbko.net>

Friendly Internet. Project aiming to achieve a larger and safer use of the Internet by promoting the role of parents, teachers and social assistants. German project with English synopsis.

<http://www.friendly-internet.at/projektbeschreibung.htm>

Netaware. Web site produced by Childnet International and Fleishman Hillard (a Public Relations Company) as part of a EC-funded research study. Provides Internet safety advice for parents, teachers and children.

<http://www.netaware.org/gb/home/main.htm>

The EC-funded research study findings are at <http://www.echo.lu/iap>
References to **Childnet International** can be found in UK Advice about Internet Safety

ONCE. The ONCE project aims to empower parents, teachers and carers with the knowledge required to educate children to use the Internet safely.

<http://www.theonceproject.net/home.htm>

Safer Internet.org Website sponsored by the European Commission. Contents list covering safer Internet developments, breaking news, a project map and recent statistics. <http://www.saferinternet.org/>

<http://www.saferinternet.org/awareness/projects.asp>

Safer Internet Action Plan. Web page of information about the EU's adoption of an action plan for safer internet usage; includes list of contents.

http://www.europa.eu.int/information_society/programmes/iap/index_en.htm

Safer Internet for Knowing and Living (SIFKaI). Project to disseminate information and recommendations about the educational and socially relevant possibilities of the Internet, in multilingual and different formats. <http://www.sifkaI.org>

USA

America Links Up. Website for parents and children including information about Internet safety. <http://www.americalinksup.org>

COPA Commission/ Commission on Online Child Protection. Child Online Protection Act (COPA). US Government act passed in October 1998. Final report produced in October 2000, available at <http://www.copacommission.org/report/>

Consortium for School Networking. Their 'Safeguarding the wired schoolhouse' project contains information and guidance about Internet content.

<http://www.safewiredschools.org>

Disney. Disney's Internet safety tips and link to GetNet Wise.

http://disney.go.com/legal/internet_safety.html

Electronic School. An editorially independent publication of the National School Boards Association. The School Technology Authority. Article by Levine, E. (2001). 'Online safety: what the Children's Internet Protection Act has in store for you this fall'.

<http://www.electronic-school.com/2001/09/0901/onlinesafety.html>

Electronic School. An editorially independent publication of the National School Boards Association. Taking Internet safety home.

<http://www.electronic-school.com/2001/09/0901/onlinesafety.html>

Federal Bureau of Investigation. US Department of Justice. Crimes Against Children Program. 'A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety'.
<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/pguidee.htm>

Internet Content Rating Association (ICRA). An independent non-profit organisation whose website includes information for parents about online safety.
<http://www.icra.org/>

KidsOnline. Internet Online Summit: focus on children (updates 1998). Links relating to initiatives that emerged from the Summit.
<http://www.kidsonline.org/oldindex.shtml>

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. *Safe Kids Online.* Brochure available in print and online providing information and advice to parents about educating their children to be wise about Internet safety. Includes a section for children. http://www.safekids.com/child_safety.htm

NetParents. Website featuring 'America Links Up: A Kids Online Teach-In', the public awareness and education campaign to promote online safety for children.
<http://www.netparents.org>

NetSmartz. Website for parents and educators with Internet safety tips, resources, rules and frequently asked questions.
<http://www.netsmartz.org/PARENTS/index.html>

Protect Kids. org. Website providing information for parents about online safety. Includes cases of online victimisation, statistics, and proposed solutions.
<http://www.protectkids.org>

SafeKids.Com. Website operated by the Online Safety Project, with tips, advice and suggestions for families using the Internet. <http://www.safekids.com/>
Child-safe search engines are listed at <http://www.safekids.com/search.htm>

Safeteens.Com. Teenage Home page of the Safekids.Com website with links to Teenage online safety advice. <http://www.safekids.com/safeteens/>

Safety Ed International. Resources for parents, teachers, schools and librarians about online safety. <http://www.safetyed.org>

Safety Ed International. Hatcher, C.G. (2001) 'Advice to teachers with kids at school going online'. <http://www.safetyed.org/help/Schools/teachers.html>

Sesame Street. Sesame Solutions: smart strategies for parents and kids. Jobs, C. & Savetz, K. (2002). 'Do you know where your child is surfing? Teach your kids these important tips for protecting himself online.'
<http://www.sesameworkshop.org/parents/solutions/information/0,6412,74344,00.html>

Canada

Canada Safety Council. Safety in cyberspace, including cyber-safety rules for kids. <http://www.safety-council.org/info/child/cyber.html>

Government of Canada. Illegal and offensive content on the Internet. The Canadian strategy to promote safe, wise and responsible Internet use. Promotional brochure and/or full document pdf files available to download from <http://www.connect.gc.ca/cyberwise/>

Media Awareness Network. 'Kids on the Net: critical thinking skills for Web literacy. An analysis of what kids should know about cyberspace'. Information divided into school grades 1-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12. <http://www.media-awareness.ca/eng/med/class/kidsnet5.htm>

Media Awareness Network. 'CyberSense and Nonsense: The Second Adventure of the Three CyberPigs'. Animated computer game for children between the ages of nine and twelve. <http://www.media-awareness.ca/eng/cpigs/cpigs2.htm>

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Canadian strategy to promote safe, wise and responsible Internet use. http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/safe_wise_internet.htm

Australia

Cybersmart kids online. Website for children, parents and teachers providing guidance as to how to use the Internet safely. <http://www.cybersmartkids.com.au/>

New Zealand

The Department for Internal Affairs. Child Safety Online. Guidance for parents. <http://www.censorship.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf>

Singapore

Parents Advisory Group for the Internet. Singapore website providing advice about child safety on the Internet. <http://www.pagi.org.sg>

3.2.6 Web sites with links to Internet Safety resources (including dedicated portals)

UK

Becta: Building the Grid. Web page, providing links to sites relating to 'Acceptable use and Internet safety'. <http://buildingthegrid.becta.org.uk/index.php?loclD=132>

Childnet International. Web page, providing links to online projects and offline resources concerning Internet safety. <http://childnet-int.org>
<http://www.childnet-int.org/projects/index.html>

DfES (Department for Education and Skills). Website providing Superhighway Safety links. <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/>
DfES also produce a magazine *Parents+Schools*. Its Issue 5, Spring 2002 includes a resources list with Website addresses about Internet safety. Also available online at <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/parents>

Disney Safe Surfing. Includes a variety of information for parents and children about Internet safety. <http://www.disney.co.uk/safesurfing>

FKBKO. Web site for young people designed as part of Lancashire University's Cyberspace Research Unit chatroom safety project. Provides advice about chat programmes and email. Includes a database of recommended favourite sites. Aimed at the UK, Ireland, Belgium and Greece. <http://www.fkbko.net>

GridClub. Free Channel 4 educational website. Aimed at 7–11-year-olds to support home and school learning. Schools need to register for students to take part. Comprises four elements: the Club, the Virtual Library, the Shop and The TV Series-What If? Has a DfES approved and funded chatroom for 7–11-year-olds provided by Channel 4, in partnership with Intuitive Media and Oracle. <http://www.gridclub.com>

Home Office. Website for teenagers, including a safe-surfing guide and related links. <http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/text/>

Kidsmart. An Internet safety programme run by Childnet in schools throughout the UK and beyond. <http://www.kidsmart.org/uk/guide.htm>

NCH. UK children's charity <http://www.nch.org.uk> The NCH IT OK website provides further details on how to deal with Internet safety issues. <http://www.nch.org/itok/>

NGfL Virtual Teacher Centre. A service for schools professionals providing links to services, resources and related sites. Includes information about developing ICT policies. http://vtc.ngfl.gov.uk/keypol/kp_ict.html
Internet safety in good practice section on 'Connecting Schools'
<http://vtc.ngfl.gov.uk/reference/publications/connecting>

Scottish Executive. Clickthinking: personal safety on the Internet. Scottish Internet safety awareness programme aimed at schools, parents and families. Includes contacts and bibliography. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/clickthinking/>

Europe

Consumers for Internet Safety Awareness (CISA). Advice and links. <http://www.net-consumers.org/erica/policy/cisa.htm>

Dot.Safe Project. The Dot.Safe project is a programme established among the 22 member countries of the European SchoolNet (<http://www.eun.org>) to promote Internet safety among young people. <http://dotsafe.eun.org>

European Schoolnet/ eSchola. Internet safety forum pages. Includes links to documents and resources about Internet safety. <http://www.en.eun.org/>

FKBKO. Web site for young people designed as part of Lancashire University's Cyberspace Research Unit chatroom safety project. Provides advice about chat programmes and email. Aimed at the UK, Ireland, Belgium and Greece.
<http://www.fkbko.net>

Netaware. Childnet-International related Website providing Internet safety guidance for parents, teachers and children. <http://www.netaware.org/gb/home/website.html>
References to Childnet International can be found in UK Advice about Internet Safety.

ONCE. The ONCE project aims to empower parents, teachers and carers with the knowledge required to educate children to use the Internet safely.
<http://www.theonceproject.net/home.htm>

Safer Internet.org Website sponsored by the European Commission. Contents list covering safer Internet developments, breaking news, a project map and recent statistics. <http://www.saferinternet.org/>
<http://www.saferinternet.org/awareness/projects.asp>

Safer Internet Action Plan. Web page of information about the EU's adoption of an action plan for safer internet usage. Includes list of contents.
http://www.europa.eu.int/information_society/programmes/iap/index_en.htm

USA

COPA Commission. Index of research papers.
<http://www.copacommission.org/papers/>

GetNetWise. Web site promoting safe Internet usage for families, set up by the US Internet industry corporations and public interest organisations.
<http://www.getnetwise.org>

KidsOnline. Internet Online Summit: focus on children. (updates 1998). Links relating to initiatives that emerged from the Summit.
<http://www.kidsonline.org/oldindex.shtml>

Netsmartz.org. Website aimed at children and their parents, providing information about Internet safety in a friendly format. Includes links to related resources.
<http://www.netsmartz.org/PARENTS/index.html>
<http://www.netsmartz.org/PARENTS/resource.html>

SafeKids.Com. Web site operated by the Online Safety Project, with tips, advice and suggestions for families using the Internet. <http://www.safekids.com/>

Safeteens.Com. Teenage Home page of the Safekids.Com Website. <http://www.safekids.com/safeteens/>

Safety Ed International. Resources for parents, teachers, schools and librarians about online safety. <http://www.safetyed.org>

Safety Ed International. Resources for parents, teachers, schools and librarians about filtering Internet content. <http://www.safetyed.org/help/filtering.html>

Canada

Government of Canada. Illegal and offensive content on the Internet. The Canadian strategy to promote safe, wise and responsible Internet use. Promotional brochure and/or full document pdf files available to download from <http://www.connect.gc.ca/cyberwise/>

Media Awareness Network. Classroom Resources by grade. Web pages providing information for teachers about using the Internet, including safety issues. <http://www.media-awareness.ca/eng/webaware/teachers/bygrade.htm>

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Canadian strategy to promote safe, wise and responsible Internet use. Includes links to related sites, and promotes the Government of Canada's Cyberwise strategy. http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/safe_wise_internet.htm