2018 Kiddo Protect

Stats for children 15 and younger:

21% of k-2 kids have access to cell phones.

71% of teen girls and 67% of boys who sent or posted sexually suggestive content say they sent it to a boyfriend or girlfriend.

44% of tweens admitted they've watched something online their parents wouldn't approve of (Only 28% of parents were aware of this).

32% of teens admit to intentionally accessing nude or pornographic content online. Of these, 43% do so on a weekly basis.

Only 12% of parents know their teens are accessing pornography.

93.2% of boys and 62.1% of girls have seen online pornography before age 18.
That means the age of first exposure to Internet pornography is 14.8(girls) and 14.3 (boys).

At least 44,000 primary school children and 473,000 children between ages of 6 and 17 accessed an adult website in 2016.

Of an online sexual imagery survey, 97% of boys had viewed pornography on the internet. Of those, 23% said they tried to stop watching it but could not.

Of an online sexual imagery survey, 80% of girls aged 16-20 had watched pornography on the internet.

Almost half (46%) of teenagers say "sending sexual or naked photos or videos is part of everyday life for teenagers nowadays."

Christian Adults: 21% of Christian men and 2% of Christian women say they think they might be "addicted" to pornography or aren't sure if they are.

Christian Adults: 28% of Christian men and 11% of Christian women say they were first exposed to pornography before the age of 12.

Pornography viewing by teens disorients them during the developmental phase when they have to learn how to handle their sexuality and when they are most vulnerable to uncertainty about their sexual beliefs and moral values. (Family member and friends)

71% of teens have admitted to hiding what they do online from their parents (this includes clearing browser history, minimizing a browser when in view, deleting inappropriate videos, lying about behavior, using a phone instead of a computer.

71% of teens admit to blocking parents with social media privacy settings, using private browsing, disabling parental controls, or having e-mail or social media accounts unknown to parents).

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

13 Ways Pornography Leaks into Your Home

1. Mobile Devices

Instead of using web filters that are only installed on your family computer, try installing filters at the entry-point into your home.

2. YouTube Ads and Related Videos
3. Shopping Catalogs

One way is to make sure to get the mail and throw out any catalogs straight away. If that's not possible, try using an anti-spam service for your physical mailbox.

4. Previews & Deleted Scenes in Your DVD collection

Vidangel
etc

5. Netflix, Hulu+, Youtube, etc. accounts

Only view as a family
Setup Parantal Controls

6. TV Commercials
7. Kids' friends and schoolmates
8. Mobile Game Ads
9. Music and Album Art
10. Video games
11. Books
12. Apps like SnapChat, Gaggle, and more
13. The internet

Discussion:

Talk about 4 items
1. How are children being compromised.
2. What to do when they are compromised.
3. How to protect them.
4. Digital Plan

How Children are being compromised

Games - Online, minecraft, friend games, learning games, PVP/player vs player.
Chat - rooms, blogs, vlogs, forums, games
Social Media - Facebook, twitter, tinder, snapchat, Viber, blender, kik, instagram, youtube, pinterest, tumblr,…
 Please watch the age limits of these, and watch what they are posting.
 Be careful of the user permissions set on you, the parent. Look at their actual posts.
Texts - Texting habits, sexting, time of day (Some of our daughters friends don't start till 9pm)
 Leading to poor grades, test scores, etc.
Apps - Again, gaming, whatsapp(16) Facebook/twitter/instagram (13), Fake calculators
Porn - it is everywhere. Madison at 6. Madison at 12. Its in the news feeds/ads/social media/
Websites - Youtube, blogger, News (foxnews, yahoo, Facebook, Netflix)
Cyberbullying - Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Electronic technology includes devices and equipment such as cell phones, computers, and tablets as well as communication tools including social media sites, text messages, chat, and websites.
 Examples of cyberbullying include mean text messages or emails, rumors sent by email or posted on social networking sites, and embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles.

Kids who are being cyberbullied are often bullied in person as well. Additionally, kids who are cyberbullied have a harder time getting away from the behavior.

Cyberbullying can happen 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and reach a kid even when he or she is alone. It can happen any time of the day or night.

Cyberbullying messages and images can be posted anonymously and distributed quickly to a very wide audience. It can be difficult and sometimes impossible to trace the source.

Deleting inappropriate or harassing messages, texts, and pictures is extremely difficult after they have been posted or sent.

What to do when they are compromised

Feelings of attraction come from God—and they're good. (1 Cor. 11:11)

When you see or experience something you know is wrong, run away. (Genesis 39:7-12)

Feeling tempted is not a sin. Even Christ was tempted. (Matthew 4:1-4)

Everyone makes mistakes—only Christ can judge yours. (John 8: 3-7)

Ensure modesty - Teach modest dress as soon as they can pick out their clothes
Establish open topics - open conversations about inappropriate subjects
Computer and Entertainment Time - closely monitored (open room)
Watch for behavioral changes - watch for sneaking, moody, etc

Exposure:
Don't freak out - will only cause shame, or in boys, more interest
Need to have already discussed what to do
Need to ask questions once, then drop it. Do not draw attention to it.
      What did you see?
      How did that make you feel?
Bible - Should be grounded and studying as a family, NIGHTLY
Pray about it

Identity Theft:
Call the police and make a report
Call the Social Security office
Call your banks and credit bureau's
      Equifax/Experian/TransUnion

Cyberbullying:
Talk with your child and listen to them. Make sure they feel safe.
Collect evidence
Contact the police when physical threats are involved
Discuss with the school and school admins
Do not contact the parents of the bully. Let the school or police work this.
Contact the content providers. Facebook/instagram/snapchat and discuss the Terms of Service.
Contact a Civil Rights office if the bullying is based on disability, sex, or race.
Help your child implement preventive measures.

i.e.
We have started using the the word tricky and not the word stranger. Strangers can be helpful but we have to be careful of tricky people. Adults will never need your help nor do they ever need to see any part of you that your clothes cover up.

How to protect them

Software -
        OpenDNS App
        Net Nanny 7
        K9webprotection
        Symantec Norton Family
        Mobicip
        Kaspersky Safe Kids

Hardware -
        Circle with Disney - https://meetcircle.com/
        Torch - on amazon
        Ryfi - online
        Clean Router - amazon
        ASUS Router
        Netgear Router
        (Look into something that has parental controls)
        Something is better than nothing at all

Cell -
        Turn ON restrictions and configure parental controls
        TeenSafe
        Circle with Disney
        PhoneSheriff
        SecureTeen
        Call your Cell provider and ask them to enable parental controls

Prayer -
        Pray over your children while they sleep
        At the table
        Before bed
        While they are asleep

The Bible -
        Ready the Bible with them
        Verses -
        Study
        Bedtime/Breakfast Devotional

Other -
        You set the example.
        Put down your devices.
        Put away electronics
        Have family nights - Board Games/Home Movies
        Eating out - Story times

Digital Plan

Make your own family digital media use plan.

Set limits and encourage playtime.
   Board games/Legos/Puzzles/Art

Families who play together, learn together.
   Family game night/Pirate night

Be a good role model.
   Put your phone down at games/dinner/family time

Know the value of face-to-face communication.
   Encourage your friends to come over/meet at parks

Limit digital media for your youngest family members.
   Try educational games/education videos

Create tech-free zones.
   Bedrooms/bathrooms

Don't use technology as an emotional pacifier.
   Don't use it to calm and quiet your child.

It's OK for your teen to be online.
   Keep the lines of communication open.

Warn children about the importance of privacy and the dangers of predators and sexting.

Remember: Kids will be kids. Kids will make mistakes using media. Try to handle errors with empathy and turn a mistake into a teachable moment.

Media Use Plan Tips:

- Screens should be kept out of kids' bedrooms. Put in place a "media curfew" at mealtime and bedtime, putting all devices away or plugging them into a charging station for the night.

- Excessive media use has been associated with obesity, lack of sleep, school problems, aggression and other behavior issues. Limit entertainment screen time to less than one or two hours per day.

- For children under 2, substitute unstructured play and human interaction for screen time. The opportunity to think creatively, problem solve and develop reasoning and motor skills is more valuable for the developing brain than passive media intake.

- Take an active role in your children's media education by co-viewing programs with them and discussing values.

- Be firm about not viewing content that is not age appropriate: sex, drugs, violence, etc. Movie and TV ratings exist for a reason, and online movie reviews also can help parents to stick to their rules.

- The Internet can be a wonderful place for learning. But it also is a place where kids can run into trouble. Keep the computer in a public part of your home, so you can check on what your kids are doing online and how much time they are spending there.

- Discuss with your children that every place they go on the Internet may be "remembered," and comments they make will stay there indefinitely. Impress upon them that they are leaving behind a "digital footprint." They should not take actions online that they would not want to be on the record for a very long time.

- Become familiar with popular social media sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. You may consider having your own profile on the social media sites your children use. By "friending" your kids, you can monitor their online presence. Pre-teens should not have accounts on social media sites. If you have young children, you can create accounts on sites that are designed specifically for kids their age.

- Make sure kids of all ages know that it is not appropriate or smart to send or receive pictures of people without clothing, or sexy text messages, no matter whether they are texting friends or strangers.