IQRA PRIMARY SCHOOL

INTERNET SAFETY - WHAT PARENTS SHOULD KNOW!

The attached guide has been put together using information and advice obtained from the following recognised and reputable websites:

THINK U KNOW - **http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk**

KNOW IT ALL - **http://www.childnet.com**

CHAT DANGER - **http://www.chatdanger.com**

KIDSMART - **http://www.kidsmart.org.uk**

Iqra School provides this information to help parents become more aware of their child/children's internet use on the understanding that it is a guide only and does not seek to endorse any particular product or site. Parents must make their own decisions about their child/children's safety using computer and mobile phone technology.

The internet is such an integral part of children's lives these days. It opens up so many educational and social opportunities, giving them access to, quite literally, a world of information and experiences.

Whether on a computer at school, a laptop at home, a games console or mobile phone, children and young people are increasingly accessing the internet whenever they can and wherever they are.

As you would protect your child in the real world, you will want to make sure that they are safe whatever they are doing. Like learning to cross the road, online safety skills are skills for life. If your child understands the risks and can make sensible and informed choices online, they can get the most from the internet and stay safe whilst doing so – particularly from those people who might seek them out to harm them.

So, how can you protect your child online?

The answer is simple. If you understand the internet and understand what the risks are, there are a number of things you can do that will make your child safer online...

Frequently Asked Questions

Online Grooming

What is online grooming?

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 defines online grooming as: "A course of conduct enacted by a suspected paedophile, which would give a reasonable person cause for concern that any meeting with a child arising from the conduct would be for unlawful purposes." *

Often, adults who want to engage children in sexual acts, or talk to them for sexual gratification will seek out young people who desire friendship. They will often use a number of grooming techniques including building trust with the child through lying, creating different personas and then attempting to engage the child in more intimate forms of communication including compromising a child with the use of images and webcams. Child sex abusers will often use blackmail and guilt as methods of securing a meeting with the child.

* The full definition of Online Grooming can be found in the **Sexual Offences Act 2003**

What is child sex abuse?

A child sex abuser (commonly referred to as a paedophile) is someone who is sexually attracted to a child or children and acts upon those desires.

Why do child sex abusers like to use the internet to contact children?

Child sex abusers find the internet an easier place to participate in a range of child sexual abuse activity including contact with children due to the anonymity of the medium. They will often lie and pretend to be younger than they are or people other than themselves, and find a

sense of security by operating from the safety of their own homes. They have been known to set up bogus email accounts and chat personas to mask their identity online.

What are children at risk of, from child sex abusers, online?

There are a number of actions which these adults will engage in online. These include:

- Swapping child abuse images in chat areas or through instant messenger with other adults or young people and forming networks with other child abusers to share tips on how to groom more effectively and how to avoid being caught.

- Swapping personal information of children that they have collected with other abusers.

- Participating in online communities such as blogs, forums and chat rooms with the intention to groom children, collect sexually explicit images and meet them to have sex.

Mobiles

How do young people use mobile phones?

Young people like to use mobile phones as it increases their feeling of independence as it enables them to plan arrangements with friends and family. They can also have a lot of fun with games, ringtones and by using mobiles to take pictures. Young people can also exchange data (e.g. pictures or ringtones) wirelessly over short distances using their phone's bluetooth technology. As mobile technology develops increasing numbers of children have access to the internet through their phones, providing them with access to their email, social networking and gaming sites etc on the move.

Why is it good for young people to have a mobile phone?

No young person likes to be without their mobile phone at any time! Though every parent can be heard complaining about the bills, they can also be a good way of keeping in touch with family and friends, and ensuring that your child is safe. The family of Milly Dowler, the teenager murdered on her way home from school has launched a campaign called 'teach ur mum 2 text' through the charity Milly's Fund in an attempt to help parents and their children keep in touch via text.

Sally and Bob Dowler's world was turned upside down when Milly went missing, but they knew they had to let her older sister, Gemma, go out and about like other 16 year-olds and wanted to find a safe and unobtrusive way to stay in touch with her. Text messaging was their solution. It meant they could keep each other posted but save Gemma the embarrassment of always being called by her parents. See **www.millysfund.org.uk** for more information.

What are the risks that young people encounter when using mobiles?

Apart from young people spending all their time chatting to their friends and not to you (!), there are some risks in their use of mobile technology. A large proportion of new mobile phones have web access, and more recently - mobile TV has been launched. This means that young people can access content from the internet and TV wherever they are, and without parental or teacher supervision. With the advent of picture and video messaging - young people need to be increasingly careful about the images they share. It is very easy for inappropriate images to be shared around a number of phones, changed and even put online, where it is impossible to get back. This is particularly worrying, if images are used in child abuse sites. Young people

also need to be aware that they put themselves at risk of mobile bullying, or inappropriate intimate contact if they give out their mobile number to people they don't fully trust.

How can I reduce the risks to my children when they use their mobiles?

There are now mobile phone operators who sell phones with filtering software included, so that children won't access inappropriate websites or content. It is worth checking that your child's phone has this capability. Remind your child that any image they send on their mobile can be changed and shared online, and that once they have sent an image they have lost control of it. Read through the young people's website with your child, and help them to understand that they shouldn't give out personal details such as their mobile number to strangers, or other young people that they don't fully trust.

Gaming

Why do children and young people like to play games over the internet?

Gaming can be great fun, and can be a place where young people play and chat to each other. Gaming chat is often focused solely on the game, and young people will often swap user names to ensure that they can get to the next levels.

What are the risks to children and young people when gaming?

Gaming sites can be fantastic fun for young people, however as with any online technology - there are risks. The three main risks are:

- **Addiction:** Online gaming can occasionally be addictive for young people. They can become so involved in the gaming communities that they lose touch with their offline friends, in favour of spending time with online users playing games. Young people often spend hours every night playing games, especially when their parents have gone to

  bed. For this reason, CEOP recommends that the computer is kept in a family room. Parents will also then be able to monitor what games their children are playing, to ensure they are age appropriate.

- **Abuse:** Some young people who use online games can be abusive to other gamers. This can range from saying nasty things if there is a chat facility within the gaming site, to always winning and not sharing cheats or knowledge on how to progress to the next level. Young people should be encouraged that when they play online games, they treat others how they would like to be treated.

- **Risky Behaviour:** There are some young people who engage in risky behaviour to obtain cheats or knowledge to progress within a game. Adults with a sexual interest in children will encourage them to engage in inappropriate behaviour for rewards including sexual acts via webcam or sex chat. Young people need to understand that their online behaviour has offline consequences and that if someone engages them in a sexual manner online that they should inform a trusted adult immediately.

How can I reduce the risks to my children when they are gaming online?

Playing games online can be a fantastic past-time for young people, but as parents you may not understand why your child spends so much time playing or how to help keep them safe.

It's a good idea to keep the computer in a family room. This is so you can monitor the games your child is playing online, to ensure they are age appropriate and also so your child won't engage in activities that could put them at risk. This also means that children will not have the opportunity to spend hours playing games in the privacy of their bedroom after you have gone to bed!

There are unfortunately some adults who have a sexual interest in children, and will use gaming as a means of grooming them. They may encourage young people to engage in inappropriate behaviour for rewards or cheats. Young people often don't understand enough about the risks and should be encouraged to talk to an adult they trust if they are engaged by someone in a gaming area. As a parent, it's vital that you talk to your child and make sure they know how they should behave when they are gaming. They should be encouraged not to accept cheats or talk to people that they don't know in the real world. If anyone asks them to do anything that makes them feel uncomfortable, they should tell a trusted adult or report their suspicions to CEOP on this website.

Social Networking

What is social networking?

Social Networking websites utilise applications which help connect friends using a number of tools like blogs, profiles, internal email systems and photos. Well known sites include Bebo, Myspace, Facebook and LiveJournal, and these have become an influential part of contemporary culture.

What is a blog?

A blog is a website on which items are posted on a regular basis often focussing on a particular subject such as food, local news or politics; or as an online diary. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic. Since its appearance in 1995, blogging has emerged as a popular means of communication, affecting public opinion and mass media around the world.

What is a forum?

Forums are areas in which participants can leave messages, often in response to a topic. Often these messages are moderated, and the chat is not instant, as with chat rooms and instant messenger. Some social networking sites also provide users with an opportunity to create or join common interest groups, which also utilise forums. Young people often use these to share views on contentious issues and to motivate others to support their cause, making them great for debating.

What is an application?

An application is an enhancement that a user can choose to add to their profile to improve and increase interaction with other users in their contacts or networks. Young people enjoy using applications to share their interests with others. Examples include 'Top Friends', 'Where I've Been', 'Super Poke!', 'The Simpsons Quotes'.

What is a network?

A network is a general group on a social networking site based around a common characteristic for instance a region, workplace, university or secondary school. If a user joins a network then they can find out more about the other users within the same network.

How do young people use blogs and social networking?

Firstly, they sign up and create their own profile or 'space'. Often, these contain standard sections such as 'About Me' and 'Who I'd Like to Meet' and also include things like Music, Films, Sports, Scared Of and Happiest When. They can also add specific personal details such as physical appearance, and the school you go to. Most sites also have a blog (see 'What is a blog?' for definition) where children can write daily thoughts or include articles which they find interesting.

An important element in social networking is young people's ability to customise their 'space', e.g. by changing the colour of their profile, adding applications to their profiles, uploading images or pictures onto their profile. One of the pictures can be chosen to be the "default image" and this will be seen on the profile's main page. There is often also an option to upload videos as well – including music videos and personally recorded films.

What are the risks when social networking to children and young people?

Although chatting online can be great fun, young people can sometimes find themselves in situations where they can feel out of their depth. Risks can arise when young people give out their personal details to strangers. The online world can often seem very different to the real world for young people, and they can be tempted to say and do things that they wouldn't dream of if they met someone face to face. This can include giving out personal information such as mobile numbers and pictures of themselves.

If they are talking to another child there is a risk that they will misuse this information - for example, by texting abusive messages to the child, or by posting their image on a website; but there is obviously a greater risk if the person that they are chatting to is an adult. Unfortunately, paedophiles - adults who want to meet young people for sex - use the internet, often with the intention of talking with and meeting a child. Young people can be naive to this risk, and often feel that they are invincible, or that 'they would know if someone was lying'.

Young people will often 'swap friends' through IM, and therefore can be chatting to strangers who they feel they trust because a friend of a friend knows them. IM is a very intimate form of communication - more so than a chat room with many participants, and therefore child abusers will often use this as a means to extract personal information from a young person.

Do you have a case study to explain the risks posed to children when using social networking and IM?

Yes, the following is a composite case study, all names are fictional:

"Olivia visited a chat room where she was talking to friends about her favourite band. A guy she hadn't met before read her profile and said hi. They started chatting, and Olivia got on really well with him - he seemed to agree with everything she thought and said which was cool. After some time, he asked her for her Instant Message address so they could chat more privately.

Olivia accepted him onto her contact list and after a few weeks of chatting through IM every day she felt she knew him pretty well. He sent a photo of himself to her and she thought he looked really nice, so when he asked her to send him a sexy photo of herself - she felt

apprehensive, but sent one anyway. He told her that she looked great and suggested meeting up.

Olivia felt quite uncomfortable with this, since she felt that he was still a stranger - however well they were getting on, so she refused but her new 'friend' got a upset with her and then aggressive and ended up saying that unless she agreed to meet up, he would send her sexy photo to all the people in the chat area.

Olivia was mortified, and really wasn't sure what to do; especially since she had started to worry about his intentions; not only was he blackmailing her but he was also making really suggestive comments which she felt very uneasy about.

One of Olivia's friends advised Olivia that she shouldn't have to put up with 'freaky guys' like this one, and told her to save her conversations with him, and report them to CEOP by pasting them onto the reporting form. This was then seen by a police officer who began to make enquiries and investigate further. Olivia was relieved that she didn't have to deal with the man on her own, and also found some great advice and support on the website."

Do you have any specific guidance for protecting children using social networking websites?

- Encourage them only to upload pictures that you as their parents / carer would be happy to see – anything too sexy to be passed round the dinner table should NOT make it on to the web. It's also not a good idea to post pictures which can identify the school which your child attends since this could help someone locate them.

- Tell your children not to post their phone number or email address on their homepage.

- Help your child to adjust their account settings so that only approved friends can instant message them. This won't ruin their social life – new people can still send them friend requests and message them, they just won't be able to pester them via Instant Messenger (IM).

- Check if your child has ticked the "no picture forwarding" option on their social networking site settings page – this will stop people sending pictures from their page around the world without their consent.

- Encourage them not to give too much away in a blog. Friends can call them for the address of the latest party rather than read about it on their site.

- Ask them to show you how to use a social networking site - getting involved will empower them to share the experience with you.

Chat and Instant Messaging

What is instant messaging?

Instant messaging (IM) is a form of real-time text-based communication conveyed over a network, such as the internet, between two or more people on a user's contact list. Examples include Windows Live Messenger, Jabber, ICQ and AIM. IM technologies often include additional features that make them even more popular such as having the ability to talk directly for free; to share files; or to view the other party through a webcam.

What is a buddy list?

In instant messaging applications, a buddy list is a list of a user's contacts that they converse with through instant messaging. On such lists users can view if their contacts are online, offline, online but busy etc. Users can block contacts that they no longer wish to talk to.

What is a chat room?

A chat room is an online forum where people can chat online (talk by broadcasting messages to people on the same forum in real time). Sometimes these venues are moderated either by limiting who is allowed to speak (not common), or by having moderation volunteers patrol the venue watching for disruptive or otherwise undesirable behaviour.

Are there different kinds of chat room?

Yes, there are three main types of chat room:
- Internet Relay Chat (IRC) – the oldest and still popular form of chat room is the text-based variety. It is a real time form of synchronised internet chat. It's specific purpose is

  group communication in discussion forums or channels, however it also has the capacity for one-to-one communication via private message.
- 2D Visual Chat Rooms e.g. The Palace or The Manor – such chat rooms provide a virtual world or graphic background that a user's avatar can navigate. These environments are capable of incorporating elements such as games and educational material most often developed by individual site owners, who have a more in depth knowledge of the system. Some visual chat rooms also incorporate audio and video communications, so that users can see and hear each other.
- 3D Visual Chat Rooms e.g. Habbo Hotel– These are very similar to the 2D variety except that they utilise 3D graphics. This allows the user a more realistic interaction with the environment. The most popular environments also allow users to create or build their own spaces.

What is an avatar?

An avatar is a graphical representation of a user. It can take the form of a 3D model of the user e.g. in computer games or a 2D icon e.g. on internet forums, chat rooms and instant messenger.

Why do children use chat rooms?

Chat rooms are usually areas where people meet to chat as they would in the real world in a youth club or bar. Young people love them because they are often unrestricted; and they can be exciting places to meet old and new friends.

Why do children use instant messenger?

Instant messenger is one of the most popular ways of chatting for young people. Often known as IM, this involves two or more people being online at the same time, and is different from

chat rooms, because the people involved can only chat to people who are on their contact list. Young people often feel that they can talk more intimately in this environment, and often use their own text style language to do so.

What are the risks to children when using chat rooms or instant messenger?

Although chatting online can be great fun, young people can sometimes find themselves in situations where they can feel out of their depth. Risks can arise when young people give out their personal details to strangers. The online world can often seem very different to the real world for young people, and they can be tempted to say and do things that they wouldn't dream of if they met someone face to face. This can include giving out personal information such as mobile numbers and pictures of themselves. If they are talking to another child there is a risk that they will misuse this information—for example, by texting abusive messages to the child, or by posting their image on a website; but there is obviously a greater risk if the person that they are chatting to is an adult.

Unfortunately, paedophiles—adults who want to meet young people for sex—use the internet, often with the intention of talking with and meeting a child. Young people can be naive to this risk, and often feel that they are invincible, or that 'they would know if someone was lying'. Young people will often 'swap friends' through IM, and therefore can be chatting to strangers who they feel they trust because a friend of a friend knows them. IM is a very intimate form of communication—more so than a chat room with many participants, and therefore child abusers will often use this as a means to extract personal information from a young person.

How can I minimise the risks to my children?

You can minimise the risks by taking the following simple measures with your children: It is vital that you know if your child uses chat applications online, and that you emphasise to them the importance of keeping their personal information personal.

- If your child uses IM then it is a good idea to ask them to show you how it works—in this way you can also gauge who they have on their contact list and if there is anyone how they don't know in the real world.

- It is also a good idea to ask them if they know how to block someone who they no longer wish to talk to.

- You can also direct them to the Thinkuknow website, where they can watch films and play games on how to stay safer online.

- Consider creating some family rules which you will all agree to on online use, including not giving out personal information, or talking to strangers without discussing it.

- Remind your children that they should never meet up with someone that they have met online without you or another adult going with them.

What should I do if I am still concerned?

If you are concerned that your child may be at risk, it may be necessary to log or monitor their conversations, and this can be done though some forms of filtering software - but this should be considered carefully, since a child may feel that they have to hide more from their parents if they think they are not trusted. GetNetWise has lists of filtering and monitoring software.

If you think your child may be in touch with an adult online make a report or call 999 if they are at immediate risk.

Internet Safety Tips

- Help your children to understand that they should never give out personal details to online friends they do not know offline.

- Explain to your children what information about them is personal: i.e. email address, mobile number, school name, sports club, arrangements for meeting up with friends and any pictures or videos of themselves, their family or friends. Small pieces of information can easily be pieced together to form a comprehensive insight in to their lives and daily activities.

- Make your children aware that they need to think carefully about the information and pictures they post on their profiles. Inform them that once published online, anyone can change or share these images of them.

- Teach your children to show respect to others online, treat others as they themselves would wish to be treated and to always use appropriate and respectful language.

- It can be easy to forget that the internet is not a private space, and as a result sometimes young people engage in risky behaviour online. Advise your children not to post any pictures, videos or information on their profiles, or in chat rooms, that they would not want a parent or carer to see.

- If your child receives spam or junk email and texts, remind them never to believe their contents, reply to them or use them.

- It's not a good idea for your child to open files that are from people they don't know. They won't know what they contain—it could be a virus, or worse - an inappropriate image or film.

- Help your child to understand that some people lie online and that therefore it's better to keep online mates online. They should never meet up with any strangers without an adult they trust.

- Always keep communication open for a child to know that it's never too late to tell someone if something makes them feel uncomfortable.

Supporting Your Children To Use The Internet Safely

As children grow up, parents and carers have to teach them a variety of things to ensure that they are equipped to face the challenges of the modern world. We have to teach them how to cross the road safely, how to deal with strangers and how to engage with other children and adults appropriately in a variety of different settings, including the home, school and in the world at large.

When our children go out to play we want to know where they are going. We satisfy ourselves that they know how to get there without any mishaps or being exposed to any real dangers en

route, that they will be safe when they get there and that they will be with responsible people throughout. Typically, when our children come home we ask them if everything was OK. We take a very close interest.

Using the internet safely requires similar skills, which is why it is important that parents and carers find out more about the internet for themselves.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, the benefits of the internet easily outweigh any drawbacks. To keep it that way, parents and children need to know that there are places on the internet which promote racial hatred, contain violent images or pornographic material all of which adults, as well as children, may find distressing. Regrettably it is also true that certain sites will attract a number of adults with a highly inappropriate interest in children.

Beyond these dangers, other websites have the potential to harm impressionable young people through the presentation of extremist views. Sites may be very disrespectful of other people's religious beliefs or cultural backgrounds or seek to distort history. Sites may also promote anorexia or self-harming, for example, in ways which might attract the attention of a particular child who could, at that moment, be going through a vulnerable or difficult phase in their life. There are other more insidious threats around too. Without the experience to distinguish between genuine and misleading messages, children may be fooled by scams of various kinds.

There are however, a few simple steps which parents can take to help their children use the internet safely.

Some Simple Ways To Keep Children Safe Online

- Get to know your child's online habits. Children are inquisitive. They will look to explore the internet as much as they do the real world. Knowing the sites they go to, the people they meet there and what they do will help to keep children safe.

- Stay alert to any sudden changes in mood or appearance, or to any major change in habits or to increased secretiveness. These are often tell-tale signs that something is not right.

- Keep lines of communication open - tell your child they can always talk to you or another trusted adult, such as a teacher, if they do end up in some sort of trouble on the internet. Make children aware that there are things on the internet which may distress them.

- Spend some time surfing the internet yourself. The more that you know about the internet, the better able you are, in turn, to help your child navigate around it without coming to any harm.

- It's a good idea to keep the computer in a family room. This is so you can monitor what your child is doing online to ensure that their activities are age appropriate and also so your child won't engage in activities that could put them at risk. This also means that children will not have the opportunity to spend hours playing games, surfing the internet or visiting chat rooms in the privacy of their bedroom long into the night after you have gone to bed!

- Install internet filtering software showing a Child Safety Online Kitemark on your computer. Filtering products with a Kitemark have been independently tested to provide a simple and effective means of support to parents, helping to ensure that a child's online experience is a safe one. The Kitemark scheme is sponsored by the **Home Office** and **Ofcom**.

Be Aware Of Professional Sources Of Help

These include:

- **www.thinkuknow.co.uk**: the main UK Government website with advice for parents on how to keep children safe online

- **www.ceop.gov.uk**: the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) is the Government body dedicated to eradicating abuse of children. Concerns about inappropriate contacts between a child and an adult, including online, can be reported directly to CEOP

- **www.iwf.org.uk**: the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) works to remove illegal material from the internet. If you have found any material you believe to be illegal e.g. child sex abuse images, other obscene material or material which incites racial hatred, you can report it to the IWF

- A number of specialist websites contain general advice that may be of help to parents. These include **www.nspcc.org.uk**, **www.nch.org.uk**, **www.barnardos.org.uk**, and **www.bullying.co.uk**.

- Other sites can offer parents support on broader issues. These include **www.parentlineplus.org.uk** and **www.parents.org.uk**.

Further Support

The Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) is the 'hotline' for the public to report potentially illegal content online. More specifically they deal with child sexual abuse content hosted worldwide, and criminally obscene and incitement to racial hatred content hosted in the UK. For further information or to report illegal online content please visit: **http://www.iwf.org.uk/**

Useful Websites For Advice & Information

http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk

Safe Internet Use For Parents – Iqra Primary School
There is something on this website for everyone

6-7 year olds; 8-10 year olds; 11- 16 year olds; Parents & Carers; Teachers & Trainers

All the information on the website is brought to you by the team at the **Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre**.

http://www.childnet.com/
Know it All at Childnet has help & advice for Parents

http://www.chatdanger.com/
A site all about the potential dangers on interactive services online like chat, IM, online games, email and on mobiles.

http://www.kidsmart.org.uk/

KidSMART – This site has lots of information for kids about staying safe online

Downloading: (Music, Files, etc.)
Get informed: Childnet has produced a leaflet about downloading music from the Internet which can be downloaded from the INFO CENTRE in this guide or from our website at: **www.childnet.com/music**

Find out what's on your family computer: the best way is simply to ask your family members or try running the Digital File Check from: **www.ifpi.org**

Be aware of the legal risks: for links to over 200 legal music retailers worldwide, go to: **www.pro-music.org/musiconline.htm**

Make sure your computer is secure: for more information on how to make your computer secure and recommended tools see: **www.childnet.com/sorted**

Security: (Reliability, Fraud, Fake, Illegal Content)
Keep your computer secure: For more information on secure online shopping and general computer security visit: **www.getsafeonline.org**

Safe Internet Use For Parents – Iqra Primary School

Watch out for fake emails: The APACS website allows you to report fraudulent emails from people pretending to be your bank. **www.banksafeonline.org.uk**

Sign up to Verified by Visa or MasterCard SecureCode
For Visa : **www.visaeurope.com/personal/onlineshopping/verifiedbyvisa/main.jsp**
For Mastercard: **www.mastercard.co.uk/securecode**

Find out about fraud: for information about all types of plastic card fraud in the UK, visit this website run by APACS, the UK Payments Association. **www.cardwatch.org.uk**

Install filtering software: For a fuller list of filtering packages and what they can do visit:
http://kids.getnetwise.org/tools

Report illegal content: To report Illegal content that you come across on a website or a mobile phone visit the Internet Watch Foundation website: **www.iwf.org.uk**

Search Engines:

Use the bookmarks in the browser: For younger children bookmark good websites in the browser – see the New to Computers section to find out how.

Use child friendly search engines: Some examples are: **www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/search** or **http://kids.yahoo.com**

Do smart searches: Use the filter option in your search engine.   (On Google, you can do this by clicking on 'preferences')

Check to see if a site is valid: For a checklist to see if a website is a valid source of information see: **www.quick.org.uk**

The Future

It is worth remembering that when you apply for jobs prospective employers now use the internet to research you and your background on chatrooms and social networking sites etc. If there is therefore any inappropriate material on the internet that can be connected to you and/or your child this may affect your or your child's future job prospects and opportunities.

FINAL IMPORTANT NOTE:

All websites contained in this document are provided for illustrative purposes only, and Iqra does not seek to endorse any particular product or site.   Also please remember that web content changes frequently and sometimes new owners may take over a web address. We recommend that you review all of these sites before you let your children use them.