4.2 Results from Internet Proficiency Pilot Schools

Completed questionnaires were received from 38 of the schools intending to take part in the Internet Proficiency Pilot Scheme run by Becta. All schools except one, a middle school, were primary schools admitting children up to the age of 11.

4.2.1 Physical measures of protection

In Question 1 respondents were asked which physical measures were in place in school to promote Internet Safety. The total numbers of responses are shown below by filtering system.

	Yes named	Yes name unknown	Not used	Don't Know	No response made
ISP Filtering	21	2	4		11
LEA Filtering	11	12	10	1	4
School's Own Filtering	5	2	19		12
Walled Garden	4	3	18	1	12
Firewall	6	8	12	1	11
Proxy Server	9	10	8		11

61% of schools report filtering taking place via the LEA, similarly 61% report it taking place via the ISP and 16% of schools report that they had filtering systems in school. These total more than 100% as respondents have selected more than one option. Thus the majority of schools have filtering in place though there is confusion over where it is carried out, especially where the LEA acts as the Internet Service Provider (ISP).

There were no schools without a filter in this group.

Named filtering systems

Many respondents named their LEA or LEA Broadband Consortium as being the provider of filtering (10 of the 52 yes answers to this question – 19%) but without specifying the software used. A further 27% reported they had filtering but did not know the name. In all 54% of the answers to this question named a software manufacturer. The filtering systems that the respondents named are shown in order of popularity below, together with whether they were named as provided by the ISP, the LEA or the school.

	ISP	LEA	School
RM	7	2	
Cyber Patrol		2	1
Dialnet	2		
Paradigm	2		
Easynet	1	1	
I-Gear		1	
Eclipse	1		

NGfL Schoolmaster		1	
Learning live	1		
Schoolzone	1		
Schoolsnet	1		
U-net	1		
Zen		1	
McAfee			1
Netscape			1

The most commonly named filtering system supplied by an Internet Service provider (ISP) is RM, named by 7 schools. A further two also cited it as a filtering system being provided by the LEA.

Walled gardens

The role of a walled garden caused confusion amongst respondents. Seven said they had a walled garden in place but only four attempted to name the product. Of these four names two were Broadband Consortia, one, RM, was already named under filtering software. The last name, Legend, was also given as a Firewall.

Firewalls

There was more uncertainty over the name of the firewall. Only 39% of schools reported that they had a firewall in place. Named software and hardware is listed below.

At ISP	RM	1
	Dialnet	1
	I-Gear	1
At LEA	EMBC	1
	Unnamed	1
In school	Legend	1
	Microsoft	1
Unnamed		8

Proxy servers

50% of schools reported having a proxy server in place. Named software and hardware is listed below.

RM	3
LEA/Consortium provided	3
Unix	1
WindowsNT	1
Win2000	1
Microsoft 2.0	1
I-Gear	1
Netscape	1

One respondent reported having removed the proxy server as it slowed down Internet access to unacceptable speeds.

4.2.2 Checking on pupils

The ICT co-ordinators were also asked in Question 1 to indicated whether supervised access or monitoring of websites visited and emails were in place in the school.

Supervising Internet access	Number of schools
Always by teacher/staff/helpers	21
Not used	5
No data	12

Supervision of Internet access at all times is provided in 55% of schools, but it is definitely not used in 13% of schools and for a further 32% of school respondents did not enter data in the 'yes' answer column.

Less information was provided on how schools monitor the websites visited by pupils; one school mentioned by using the history in the browser and another by asking for records from their LEA Internet Service Provider.

Monitoring web sites visited	Number of schools
Yes	8
Yes – at LEA/ISP	1
Yes – in school	2
Occasionally in school	5
Not used or no 'yes' answer ticked	18
Don't know/ info. on supervising provided	4

Less than half, 42%, of these schools definitely monitor the websites visited by pupils which is a concern as only just over half reported supervising all Internet access by pupils. Three schools reported that neither supervision nor monitoring were used and 4 more did not supply a 'yes' answer for either of these.

The situation regarding monitoring pupils' email is similar with only 42% of these schools monitoring pupils' emails regularly though email is not made available to pupils in a further 8% of schools.

Monitoring pupils' email	Number of schools
Yes (no other info)	6
Yes – via software at ISP	2
Yes – via software in school	1
Yes – by ICT team	3
Yes - in class (by teacher or class email)	4

Occasionally done	1
Email unavailable to pupils	3
Only 'bounced' emails	1
Not done or no 'yes' answer ticked	17

However, only 3 schools that apparently do not monitor email allow its use outside of class work where a teacher will be present.

4.2.3 Internet use for email, chat and downloading files

In Question 2, the ICT co-ordinators were asked which pupils are allowed to use email, chat and to download files.

Use of email in schools

The numbers of schools where pupils were allowed to use email for school work and for recreation are shown in the table below. Email facilities were not available for pupils' use in 3 of the schools.

	Allowed for school work	Allowed for recreation
All pupils	11	1
Class addresses only	2	
Within school only		1
Restricted range of pupils	22	8
None	3	27
No data		1

Email is allowed for school work in 33 (87%) schools though usually for older pupils only and for recreational use in 10 (26%) schools.

Use of chat in schools

The numbers of schools where pupils were allowed to use chat for school work and for recreation are shown in the table below.

	Allowed for school work	Allowed for recreation
All pupils	1	1
In named site (GridClub)	1	1
Restricted range of pupils	3	
None	33	36

Chat is very rarely permitted in schools whether for school work or recreational use; only 5 schools (13%) allowed its use for school work and only 2 schools allowed pupils to use it recreationally. One school restricted use of chat to a moderated area for schools, GridClub.

Downloading files

The numbers of schools where pupils were allowed to download files from the Internet are shown in the table below.

	Number of schools
All pupils	4
All under supervision	3
Restricted type of files (players, readers, images, .pdf)	1
Restricted to older pupils	14
None	16

Pupils were allowed to download files without restrictions in only 4 (11%) schools; in nearly half (42%) of the schools pupils were not allowed to download files at all.

4.2.4 Frequency of breaches of Internet Safety

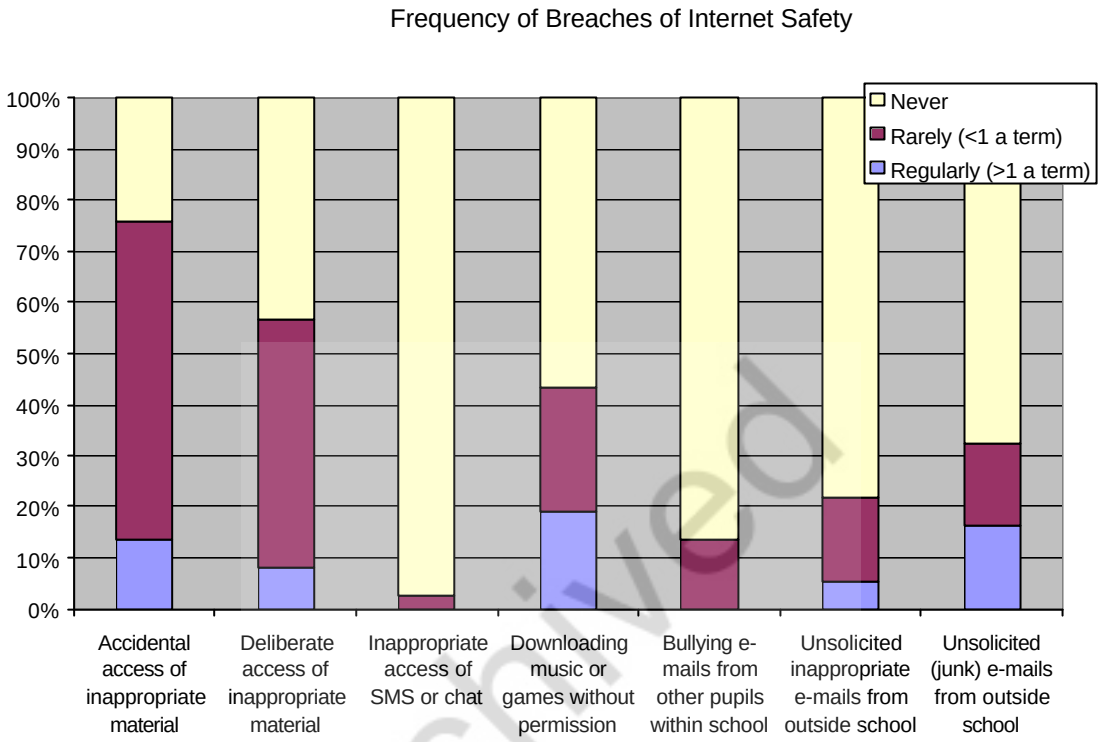
In Question 3 the respondents were asked to say what sort of breaches of Internet Safety occurred with pupils and how often. The frequencies with which each breach was reported as occurring regularly, occasionally, rarely or never are shown in the table below.

	Regularly (>1 a term)	Occasionally (>1 a year)	Rarely	Never	No data
Accidental access of inappropriate material	5	11	12	9	1
Deliberate access of inappropriate material	3	2	16	16	1
Inappropriate access of SMS or chat	0	1	0	35	2
Downloading music or games without permission	7	3	6	21	1
Bullying emails from other pupils within school	0	2	3	32	1
Unsolicited inappropriate emails from outside school	2	2	4	29	1
Unsolicited (junk) emails from outside school	6	4	2	25	1

The most frequently occurring breaches of Internet Safety are downloading files without permission, receiving junk email and accidental access of inappropriate material.

It can be seen in the 100% stacked bar chart on the next page (showing reported frequencies of breaches as percentages of the total number of replies) that

downloading files without permission occurs regularly (>once a term) in more schools (18%) than unsolicited (junk) emails (16% of schools) and accidental access of inappropriate material (13%). But the total number of times accidental access (74% of schools) and deliberate access of inappropriate material (55% of schools) are reported as occurring rarely and occasionally as well as regularly is greater than that for downloading files without permission (42%).



4.2.5 Internet Safety Policies

In Question 4, ICT co-ordinators were asked: Does your school have a Policy on Internet Safety (Acceptable Use Policy, Internet Policy, ICT Policy)?

5 of the 38 (13%) schools did not have an Internet Safety or Acceptable Use policy in place, and of these 4 had a policy in draft form, 2 of which were final drafts awaiting ratification.

Who sees the policy?

In Question 5 respondents were asked who the policy was shared with. The percentages of the total number of schools sharing their policy with the rest of the staff, pupils, parents, governors and the LEA are shown below.

%	Teachers	Ancillary Staff	Parents	Governors	Pupils	LEA
No data or don't know	13	13	13	13	13	13
No		16	8	5	13	29
Yes	87	71	79	82	74	58

In the schools in this survey Internet Safety Policies are shared with nearly 90% of teachers, just over 80% of governors and around 75% of parents, ancillary staff and pupils. Fewer respondents but still a substantial number (58%) reported that the policy went to the LEA.

Materials that went home were tailored by two schools, one school supplied the parents and pupils with a summary of the rules rather than the policy and the second intended to publish a statement rather than a policy for signing as the response rate to letters home was so low.

Who signs the Policy?

In Question 6 respondents were asked who was expected to sign up to the policy and the percentages of the total number of schools that expected their staff, pupils or parents to sign their policy are shown below. Where the total of a column does not equal 100% it is due to rounding the figures to whole numbers.

%	Teachers	Ancillary Staff	Parents	Pupils
No data or don't know	13	13	13	13
No	47	55	29	24
Yes	39	32	58	63

Around 60% the schools expect pupils and parents to sign to show their agreement to the policy and in nearly 40% of schools, teachers are expected to sign. The proportion of ancillary staff being expected to sign is slightly lower at 32%.

What percentage sign the Policy?

In Question 7 respondents were asked what proportion of parents or carers sign the school's Internet Safety policy if asked to do so. 20 schools responded largely reporting that nearly all of them signed. The average return of signed documents was 91%. The minimum percentage was 60% and the maximum 100%.

%Policies Signed	No. of Schools
60-69%	1
70-79%	2
80-89%	2
90-99%	7
100%	8

As shown below in the ICT co-ordinators' comments on signing the policy, the most common response to lack of parental signature is preventing Internet access until the agreement is signed.

ICT co-ordinators' comments on signing the Policy

	Frequency
Use of Internet will not be allowed unless parents/child sign the agreement	6
Pupil will have to watch teacher or classroom assistant demonstration	2
No consequences of not signing	2
Not allowed email but may use the Internet for research	1
Total	11

What does the policy cover?

In Question 8 respondents were asked whether the school Internet Safety Policies included information or advice on a variety of issues. Their responses to each issue are shown as a percentage of the total number of schools in the table below. Where the total of a column does not equal 100% it is due to rounding the figures to whole numbers.

Percentages	No data/Don't Know	No	Yes
Use of email in school	3	13	84
Use of school email at home	8	63	29
Use of WWW in school	3	5	92
Use of chat or SMS at school	5	63	32
Advice on not giving out personal information	8	13	79
Details of filtering systems at school	5	21	74
Details of monitoring carried out	5	26	68
Other strategies for ensuring Internet Safety	5	24	71
Sanctions for misuse of the Internet	5	18	76
What to do if an incident/violation occurs	5	34	61
Home-school liaison issues	3	61	37
Teaching or curriculum issues surrounding Internet use	5	45	50
Recommended teaching resources for Internet Safety	3	66	32

Details concerning or guidance upon, use of the Internet (both World Wide Web and email) in school, not giving out personal information and sanctions for misuse of the Internet are included in over 82% of the schools' policies. Details of filtering systems, the monitoring and other strategies for ensuring Internet Safety carried out at school and procedures in case of a violation of Internet Safety are included in over 60% of the schools' policies.

No further information on sanctions and other strategies for ensuring Internet Safety was supplied by this group.

Implementing the Policy

In Question 9 the ICT co-ordinators were asked who, if not them, is responsible for implementing and monitoring Internet Safety policies and in Question 10 they were asked if the Internet Safety guidance from the LEA, the NGL and Becta had been implemented in their policy.

Who implements the policy?	Frequency	Percent
Left blank (ICT co-ordinator implied)	16	42%
ICT co-ordinator	2	5%
Others		
Head and ICT co-ordinator	8	21%
Head	7	18%
All staff	2	5%
Deputy head	2	5%
Team comprising SMT and ICT	1	3%
Total	38	100%

In 47% of schools the ICT co-ordinator appears to be responsible for implementing and monitoring the school's Internet Safety policy. In a further 21% of schools the responsibility lay with the headteacher and the ICT co-ordinator and in another 18% with the head alone.

The frequencies with which respondents reported implementing guidance from other agencies are shown in the table below.

Number of schools	LEA	DfES Superhighway Safety pack	DfES Superhighway Safety Website	BECTA Information sheets
No Data		1		1
Don't know	2	5	5	5
No	2	12	16	8
Yes	34	20	17	24

The LEA guidance is most frequently cited with 89% of schools incorporating it in their policies. The Superhighway Safety materials are also well used (45% of schools using the web site and 53% using the pack) as are the old Becta information sheets which have been used to develop policies in nearly two-thirds (63%) of schools. Other reported sources of guidance are shown in the table below in order of popularity.

Other Sources of guidance	Frequency
Other schools	3
NAACE	1
Rainbow EAZ	1
RM	1

Other schools were mentioned most frequently as extra sources of guidance for developing Internet Safety policies with only one being mentioned by name: Ambleside Primary school.

In Question 11 the ICT co-ordinators were asked how the policy was monitored and implemented. Their responses and the frequency with they occurred are shown below.

	Frequency	Percent
Annual reviews	23	61%
Biennial review	4	11%
Updated when new ICT developments occur	2	5%
Not been updated yet	2	5%
Every 3 years	2	5%
Annually or if incident occurs	1	3%
By ICT co-ordinator	1	3%
As school development plan	1	3%
No data	2	5%
Total	38	100.0%

The commonest response from 61% of the schools was that the policy was monitored annually.

Other policies where Internet safety was mentioned

In Question 12 the ICT co-ordinators were asked: Does Internet Safety appear in other school policies e.g. anti-bullying, child protection?

This was found to be very unlikely as shown in the table below with only 3 respondents confirming that it did though a further 3 said they didn't know or failed to answer this question.

	No. of times
Anti-bullying	1
Learning and teaching	1
Publicity	1

4.2.6 Teaching Internet Safety

In Question 13 the ICT co-ordinators were asked: How are pupils made aware/taught about Internet Safety? With which year groups?

The numbers of schools reporting that Internet Safety was taught by reference to the policy document or acceptable use guidelines, via an induction course, via posters or

displays, via whole-class teaching, via worksheets and via discussion are shown in the table below.

	Number	Percent
Via an induction course	20	53
Via the Policy	27	71
Via posters and displays	21	55
Via whole class teaching	31	82
Via worksheets	7	18
Via discussion activities	25	66

Whole-class teaching is the most popular method for delivering Internet Safety on these schools, being used by over 80% and is followed closely by using the policy (71% of schools) and discussion activities (66% of schools). Use of worksheets is very low, being mentioned by only 18% of schools.

The ages at which Internet Safety was taught fell largely into two groups: all ages and Key Stage 2 only.

Number of times method reported	Induction	Policy	Posters	Whole class	Worksheets	Discussion
Years R-6	14	7	7	10	0	6
Years 3-6	3	17	13	16	7	17

Induction programmes were most widely available to all age groups whereas the other teaching methods were reported most often as taking place with Years 3 and above.

Subjects where Internet Safety is taught

In question 14 respondents were asked: If Internet Safety is taught directly or discussed, in which curricular areas is it covered? These schools reported that Internet Safety is taught largely within ICT (36 of the 38) with 25 of them citing ICT as the only subject area where it is taught. Of the named subject areas PSHE or Citizenship were by far the most popular as shown in the table below.

	No. of times reported
PSHE	9
Citizenship	7
English	3
Science	1
All subjects when researching on the Web	1

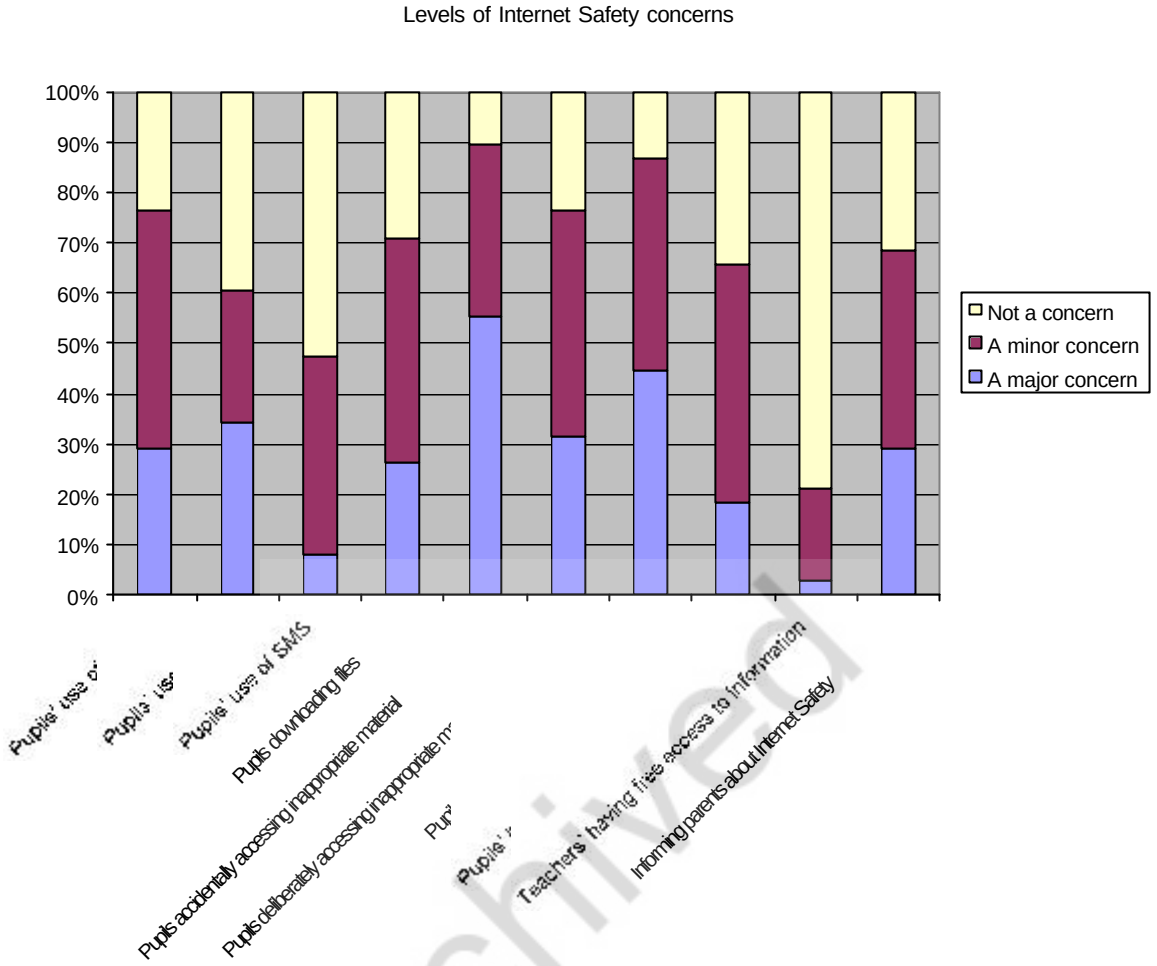
Two schools (5%) did not report any methods of or subject areas for teaching Internet Safety.

4.2.7 Schools' Internet Safety concerns

In Question 15 the ICT co-ordinators were asked to indicate which particular Internet Safety issues were a concern to their school and how much of a concern they were. The numbers of teachers allotting each degree of concern to the given examples of breaches of Internet Safety are shown in the table below.

Total number of replies	A major concern	A minor concern	Not a concern
Pupils' use of email	11	18	9
Pupils' use of chat	13	10	15
Pupils' use of SMS	3	15	20
Pupils downloading files	10	17	11
Pupils accidentally accessing inappropriate material	21	13	4
Pupils deliberately accessing inappropriate material	12	17	9
Pupils giving out personal details	17	16	5
Pupils' having free access to information	7	18	13
Teachers' having free access to information	1	7	30
Informing parents about Internet Safety	11	15	12

As can be seen in the 100% stacked bar chart below, which displays the each of three levels of concern as a percentage of the total number of replies to each question, accidental access of inappropriate material by pupils was the most frequently reported major concern followed closely by pupils giving out personal information and then by pupils' use of chat.



Accessing inappropriate material and giving out personal details

Accidental access of inappropriate material and pupils giving out their personal details are the most frequently occurring concerns (major or minor) in these schools. This is likely to be linked in the case of accidental access to its appearance as the most commonly reported breach of Internet Safety and, in the case of giving out personal details, to the seriousness of potential consequences.

Concerns over Accidental Access	No. of times suggested
Filtering not being 100% effective	13
Unsuitable material on Internet	3
Teaching what to do if this happens	3
Need to supervise	5
School's responsibility to parents for what pupils see	2
most likely at home	1
Filtering does not permit	1
LEA needs to inform schools when there are security problems	1
Total	29

Concerns over giving out personal information	No. of times suggested
Children naïve - too ready to give out details	8
Do not want to jeopardise pupils' safety	4
Not a concern as monitored/taught	3
Big worry, children must be made aware of dangers	3
Supervised in school but a concern at home	1
Can't monitor all sites	1
School website photos	1
Pupils may not fully understand the dangers	1
Happened to a Y6 pupil which resulted in serious bullying	1
Total	23

Deliberate access of inappropriate material is still a concern for more than 3/4 of schools though it appears to be slightly less of a concern than accidental access because of the teachers' knowledge of their pupils and the level of supervision in these schools, the percentage of schools reporting deliberate access as a major concern falls to 32%.

Concerns over deliberate access	No. of times suggested
Not concerned because of level of supervision	6
Children 'testing' the system	4
Not concerned as blocked by filtering	3
Not done in this school	3
Not at moment but maybe future as children become more aware	2
Home use unsupervised	2
Viewing of inappropriate material	2
Supervision not 100%	1
School's responsibility to parents for what pupils see	1
Need to address why etc.	1
What sanctions? How to prove it was deliberate?	1
Worse than accidental	1
Total	27

Use of email, messaging and chat

Pupils' use of email appears here as a concern (major or minor) for over 3/4 of schools though only 29% consider it to be a major concern. Whilst use of chat is a concern for fewer schools it is cited as a major concern slightly more often (by 34% of schools) than the use of email.

It can be seen that the use of Instant messaging (SMS) is not a concern to over half the schools, it is mostly unavailable to pupils.

Concerns over email are shown in the table below.

Concerns over email	No. of times suggested
Use of email outside school	5
Receiving inappropriate mail	5
Being targeted by inappropriate persons	3
Receiving unsolicited mail from other pupils in LEA	3
Not yet in place or not working	3
Teaching children safe use	4
Monitoring pupils' emails	4
Growth in use	1
Possible abuse by pupils	1
Age of children and their abilities at Y3	1
Total	30

Concerns over chat also focus on its use outside school where it may not be monitored.

Concerns over chat	No. of times suggested
Not used in school but may well be at home	5
Contact with older/inappropriate persons	5
Not a major concern as not available in school	5
Home use may not be monitored	2
Teaching children safe use	2
Total	19

Whereas SMS messaging is less of a concern as it is less widely available.

Concerns over SMS	No. of times suggested
Not used	7
Need to teach safe use	2
Need to teach safe use but n/a in school	1
Pupils may be bullied	1
May be targeted by inappropriate persons	1
Emerging concern	1
Inappropriate content of texts	1
Used only as a friendly communication tool	1
Total	15

Downloading files

Downloading files is a concern for just over 70% of the schools though it appears most frequently as a minor concern with only 26% considering it a major concern. Concerns largely focus on damage to the school's network through virus infection or by slowing it down.

Concerns over downloading	No. of times suggested
Worry about viruses	8
Affects networking	5
Not a concern as well supervised/blocked	5
Inappropriate material	4
Children tend to click first and ask questions later	3
LEA Cyberpatrol/proxy server can be unreliable	1
Space on server limited	1
Total	15

Unrestricted access

Teachers being able to freely access information on the Internet was not a concern for nearly 80% of schools though it was slightly more of a concern (reported by two-thirds of schools) that pupils should have free access to information. However, their comments imply that actually unrestricted access is unrealistic for pupils in schools.

Concerns over pupils' free access to information	No. of times suggested
Happy with current filtering/monitoring arrangements	5
Would like to provide unrestricted access but filtering needed	3
Net literacy required	3
Not a concern as not allowed	2
Filtering needed	2
This is what the Internet is for!!	1
Total	16

Concerns over teachers' free access	No. of times suggested
No problem as trust staff	3
Free access important to understand the Net	3
Happy with current filtering/monitoring arrangements	3
Concern over viruses	2
Concern over staff ICT capability	2

Teachers often unable to access information they need because of filtering	1
Total	14

Only three respondents (8%) made the point that unrestricted access was important for staff to understand and learn the Internet.

Informing parents

Informing parents about Internet Safety was a concern for over two-thirds (68%) of the schools involved, though it was a major concern for only 29%. Comments suggest that the foremost concern is the lack of awareness amongst parents.

Concerns over informing parents	**No. of times suggested**
Parents unaware, need guidance	7
Need to do more in this area	5
Problems with communicating with/educating adults	3
Important, a real responsibility for schools	2
Very little known of home access and safety	1
Good liaison needs to be maintained	1
Parents could be informed of IS by storylines in Eastenders	1
Total	20

Single most important concern

In Question 18 the ICT co-ordinators were asked what, in their view, was the single most important Internet Safety issue for their school. Their responses are shown in the table below. There are more than 38 as several respondents gave more than one 'single most important concern'.

Single most important concern	**No. of times suggested**
Accessing inappropriate material	9
Teaching children Net literacy	7
Keeping children safe	5
Pupil use of email	4
That children do not give out personal details	4
Unsupervised pupils	4
Children's details on the school web site	3
Filter system in place	2
Use of email at home	2
Ensuring as many parents as possible sign to AUP	2
Increased use of the Web	1
Virus protection	1

Pupils sending text messages	1
Proxy server at the LEA	1
Secure access to 'educational' sites	1
Deliberate access of inappropriate stuff.	1
Total	48

Teachers feel the most important issue for them is preventing pupils' access to inappropriate material, followed closely by the issue of teaching pupils to be 'Net aware' and know safe surfing behaviours.

Future concerns

The ICT co-ordinators were also asked in Question 19: What do you see as emerging issues for Internet Safety in your school? The following, in order of popularity, are the issues that the teachers see as emerging in the immediate future.

Emerging Issue	**No. of times suggested**
More email use	10
Pupils using chat rooms	8
Safe use of Internet at home	8
Increasing use/awareness of ICT	3
Children giving out personal information	3
Raising awareness/Net literacy	3
Downloading and viruses	2
Filtering the Web	2
Access of inappropriate materials	1
Major revision of our policies	1
Accuracy of information being accessed	1
KS1 internet use	1
Data protection	1
Naïve reliance on filtering when the only safe access is supervised by an adult	1
With the advent of ADSL, a good firewall will be a necessity	1
Reviewing parent AUP	1
Children using each others passwords for email.	1
School website.	1
Total	49

Use of email and chat appear to be these teachers' greatest concerns for the future as is safe use of the Internet at home (most frequently reported emerging issues).

4.2.8 Discussion of Internet Safety issues

Respondents were asked in Question 16: Who comes to you to discuss Internet Safety Issues? People come to discuss Internet Safety with the ICT co-ordinator with the following frequencies.

	Regularly (>1 a term)	Occasionally (>1 a year)	Rarely	Never	Total
Pupils	2	9	5	22	38
Teachers	7	12	8	11	38
Ancillary staff	1	10	8	19	38
Parents	2	11	5	19	38
Governors	4	9	5	19	38

Teachers are the most likely to wish to discuss Internet Safety most often though a good proportion, 29%, of respondents said they had never been approached by teachers. From their comments it appears that discussion with teachers is most likely to be initiated by teachers new to the Internet (1 comment) or seeking new sites when new topics are planned (2 comments).

ICT co-ordinators are next most likely to be approached by parents, governors and pupils though the frequency patterns differ slightly with governors being more likely to discuss Internet Safety issues on a regular basis. Governors are involved in checking on the policy (4 comments) and in new ventures (1 comment); parents ask: about home use of ICT (2 comments), in response to the school's acceptable use policy (1 comment), when their children have received unsolicited emails (2 comments) and when being shown around the ICT suite (1 comment). Pupils ask about websites at the start of term (1 comment).

Ancillary staff are the group least likely to approach the ICT co-ordinator regularly with 71% of respondents never or very rarely being approached to discuss Internet Safety issues .

In general, as asked in Question 17 and shown below, the ICT co-ordinators feel confident in their abilities to deal with these approaches (71% of responses) though a small group (14%) reported that they did not feel very confident.

4.2.9 Further guidance

When asked in Question 20 what further guidance or resources they would like to see, the ICT co-ordinators were very keen for support materials for parents, for presentations or CD-ROMs on Internet Safety for pupils and for updates on new technologies and Internet Safety issues (frequencies as shown below).

Further Guidance	No. of suggestions
Guidance and material for parents	7
Presentations/CD-ROMs on Internet Safety (for pupils)	4
Updates in new technology and Internet Safety issues	3
Guidance on monitoring and managing email	2
Copies of other schools' policies/schemes of work/ teaching materials	2
Training and examples of real life scenarios for ALL staff	2
Accelerated provision of ADSL	1
Central DfES search engine/front end/ISP	1
Widening of Becta IPP scheme	1
Useful working document for Internet safety	1
Examples of affordable software	1
Online website support	1
KS1 safe sites	1
E-mail addresses for others on the pilot	1
Funding for after-school community access	1
More activities on the Becta IPP web site	1
Total	30

As to the format of this guidance as requested in question 21, the following suggestions were made.

Format of Further Guidance	No. of suggestions
Materials on CD-ROM	9
On-line training/web based or downloadable materials	9
Powerpoint presentations(for staff or parents)	7
Regional F2F training	5
Word/.pdf/photocopiable	4
E-mails	4
Video	3
Leaflets for parents	3
Via LEA	2
Current format is great	1
Further time to implement past pilot schemes	1
Funding for specific ICT safety issues courses	1
Total	49

Electronic resources are easily seen to be the most popular amongst this group of ICT co-ordinators.