
2019年中国青年互联网治理论坛
儿童及青少年互联网大会报告

Youth Internet Governance Forum China 2019
Children and Youth Internet Conference Report

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活动背景

Background

2015年, 来自广州少年宫儿童媒介素养教育中心的儿童代表获邀参与亚太区互联网治理论坛的工作坊作分享。论坛参加后, 儿童和青年代表酝酿了在中国举办讨论互联网相关问题的平台之想法。在政府和社会各界的支持和协作下, 2016年中国儿童互联网大会于2016年7月2日在广州第二少年宫举行, 来自中国十几个城市的儿童和老师代表参加了此次活动。

In 2015, Child representatives from Children's Media Literacy Education Research Centre had been invited as workshop speakers in Asia Pacific regional Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF). After the forum, the participating youth and children initiated the idea of organising a platform for peers to exchange views on the Internet Governance issues in China. With the support from the public and the government, the first Chinese Internet conference for children was successfully held on 2 July 2016, in Guangzhou No. 2 Children's Palace. Child representatives and teachers from over 10 cities were engaged in this event.

以此为基础, 来自中国的民间组织, 学界, 商业界别, 政府, 科技群体组成多方利益相关者活动组委会, 与孩子们合作, 开展“中国青年互联网治理论坛- 儿童及青少年互联网大会”项目。项目为联合国互联网治理论坛 (IGF) 倡议行动之一。是次论坛也是国际上同类项目的首度尝试, 希望扩展参与会议的对象扩展到儿童群组 (14岁以下儿童), 以及将讨论议题集中于儿童身上。中国青年互联网治理论坛 (YouthIGF China) 活动组委会在不同的利益相关者的参与下组建, 以创建一个符合“联合国互联网治理论坛”核心原则的平台, 希望可以更有效地鼓励儿童和青少年表达对互联网议题的想法和增加对此之了解。

Moving this forward, related stakeholders, concerning the media literacy of children, from civil society, academia, private sector, government, and technical community, have formed the Multi-stakeholder steering committee (MSG). Working with children and youth, MSG has initiated the YouthIGF of China - Internet Summit for Children and Youth project. The YouthIGF China is now one of the recognised [Internet Governance Forum Initiatives](#) supported by the United Nations. At the same time, YouthIGF China is one the first initiatives with the mission to engage the younger generation (Children aged under 14) in the Internet governance discussion, as well as emphasis the discussion on the child-related topics during the forum. Meanwhile, YouthIGF China is operating under the principle of IGF initiatives. It is hoping to raise awareness of children's well-being online and empower our next generation.

2018年9月19日，在第五届广东省网络宣传周期间，在政府、企业和社会各界的支持和协作下，第一届YIGFCN中国“2018年儿童互联网大会”在广州举行。来自北京、广州、西安、重庆、成都、佛山、南宁、保定、西宁、兰州等国内10个城市的数十名少年儿童代表们组成调研小组，就游戏社交、网络学习、火爆短视频、亲子关系、网络语言等网络议题，发布了国内首份由儿童自己编制的儿童网强安全调研报告，并与由政府职能部门、互联网企业代表、学校教师和家长代表等组成的“大人观察员”们进行交流。

On 19th September 2018, during the Guangdong Provincial Network Publicity Week, the first YouthIGF China was held in Guangzhou with the cooperation and support from the government, private sectors and the public. Children's representatives from 10 cities, including Beijing, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Chongqing, Chengdu, Foshan, Nanning, Baoding, Xining and Lanzhou, participated in the forum. They had formed research groups in advance to study the Internet issues regarding social gaming and networking, online learning, popular online videos, parent-child relationships, as well as Internet slang. During the forum, they had announced their findings, and discussed the issues with school teachers and parents, as well as "Adult Observers" from different government departments and Internet corporates.

大会遵循《联合国儿童公约》中关于儿童参与权的基本理念以及联合国YIGF青少年网络管制论坛的会议原则，以尊重儿童的主体地位，充分赋权，让儿童发声。通过活动引导广大少年儿童提升网络素养，树立新时代中国好网民意识，并通过亲子共约定，呼吁全社会携起手来，共创网络文明和清朗网络空间。

In addition to the IGF principles, YouthIGF China is also upholding the values highlighted in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). We shared the belief of respecting the agency of children, empowering their rights as well as supporting their participation. Through the program, we are hoping to raise the awareness of public on media literacy of our next generation and nurture their consciousness of being responsible netizens. More importantly, parents should build better relations with children, and the society at large should hold hand in hand for promoting the betterment of the cyberspace.

2019年大会简介

Introduction of YouthIGF China 2019

2019年度的大会在8月1日于广州召开，有来自大湾区11个城市的近300名小朋友在家长和老师的陪同下参与。

YouthIGF China 2019 was held in Guangzhou on 1st August 2019. Over 300 children and young people had been engaged in this event, together with their parents and teachers.

在此之前，7月30日，还召开了YIGF CN2019年模拟联合国儿童互联网大会。希望可以一方面为儿童和青少年作好参会的准备，另一方面让更多的儿童和青少年可以参与相关的讨论。

Prior to the conference, on July 30th, the YIGF CN 2019 Model United Nations Children's Internet Conference was held. On one hand, it is aimed to get the children and young participants better prepared. On the other hand, hoping to reach out to more young people to participate in the internet governance discussion.

本次大会活动由中共广东省委网信办、澳门中联办宣传文化部、广东省教育厅、广东省总工会、共青团广东省委、广东省妇联等共同举办。从今年5月开始，活动组委会和广东省青少年宫协会一起面向大湾区11个城市青少年宫、中小学开展“儿童提案征集”，收集儿童提案上千份。儿童代表们围绕“网络学习”、“短视频直播”、“网络消费”和“家长网络监管”等热点议题，开展小调研，撰写小提案。大会发布了由大人和儿童调研员共同制作的《儿童的网络生活》调研报告。这是国内第一份大人和儿童共同协作发布的网络生活调研报告。

The activity was co-organised by the Office of Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission of Guangdong, Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao S.A.R, Department of Education of Guangdong Province, Guangdong Federation of Trade Unions, Communist Youth League of Guangdong Province, and Guangdong Women's Federation. Starting from May of this year, the organising committee and Guangdong Youth Palace Association have started collecting "Children's Proposal" from more than a thousand primary and secondary school students in 11 cities from the Greater Bay Area. Summarising the proposals, the child representatives have then put the research focus on hot topics including 'Online learning', 'Short live videos', 'Online shopping' and 'Parental control in the cyberspace'. The research report, namely 'Children's Online Life', was announced during the summit, which is the first national report with join-effort of both adult and child researchers.

主办单位

Organisers:

广东省委网信办 Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission of Guangdong
澳门中联办宣传文化部

Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao S.A.R

广东省教育厅 Department of Education of Guangdong Province

广东省总工会 Guangdong Federation of Trade Unions

广东团省委 Communist Youth League of Guangdong Province

广东省妇联 Guangdong Women's Federation

协办单位：

Co-organisers (Chinese only):

未来网

各地青少年宫 (活动中心)

承办单位：

Hosts (Chinese only):

广东省青少年宫协会

广州市成长天空社会工作服务中心

支持参与的网络企业：

Supporting Tech Companies (Chinese only):

腾讯公司

字节跳动公司

华多公司

UC公司

网易公司

唯品会

广东广播电视台粤听app

广州荔枝网络科技有限公司

广州酷狗计算机科技有限公司

大会主要参与者

Forum participants (Chinese only):

【主要儿童代表名单】（排名不分先后）

List of Children representatives

谢宇轩	张诗钊	金柏羽	王雪雯	嵇嘉宇	江上舟	任子璇
吴彦霏	王艺泓	朱彦妍	陈乐钊	韦玥灵	王予晴	王予朗
刘景泰	冯健彬	何思雨	曾瑞	吴子萌	曾梓昕	冯恺凡
陈洛婧	雷紫惟	赵睿青	曾仲思	罗逸	张彦楚	左利鑫
陈飞帆	叶子杏	惠子瑄	刘蕙宜	刘悦	张艺媛	丁绍轩

罗裔（等）

【主要参与老师名单】（排名不分先后）

List of Teachers and trainers

张海波	杨晓红	赵晖	李秋萍	方耀南
钱稍微	黄旺	王铭钢	张伟兴	邱悦
喻艳丹	黄宝枝	王康	赖金山	何飞兵

邝子丹 杨泰宇 陈楚（等）

大会的大人观察员来自：

Adult Observers:

网信办、教育局、妇联、团委、少工委等政府部门领导、学校老师、家长代表、企业代表。

from governmental departments, schools, families and corporates

大会议程 Conference Agenda

日期: 2019年8月1日
Date: 1st August 2019

地点: 广州白云国际会议中心, 中国
Venue: Zhangzhou Baiyun International Convention Centre, China

- 1) 儿童议案颁奖
Children's Motion Awards
- 2) 发布《儿童的网络生活》调研报告及讨论交流环节
Announcement of "Children's Online Life" Research Reports & Discussion Session
- 3) 专家沙龙
Panel Discussion
- 4) 表彰E成长公益计划小讲师
Honouring the Youth Lecturers from the E-Development Scheme
- 5) 表彰儿童互联网小使者 (CRO行动)
Honouring the Child Internet Ambassadors (CRO initiative)
- 6) 网络科技企业倡导儿童网络安全公约
Technology Enterprises Advocate the Convention on Children's Cyber Security

大会活动实录

Core elements of YouthIGF China

1) 儿童议案颁奖

Children's Motion Awards

儿童互联网大会，儿童是主角。为了广泛发动大湾区的少年儿童为本次大会建言献策，从今年五月开始，大会面向大湾区11个城市举办了“儿童提案征集”活动。专家评委，从本次提案征集活动中征集的上千份儿童提案中，评选出200名优秀的儿童代表来到了现场。

For the Children's Internet Conference, children are the protagonists of the event. In order to widely promote the event to children of the Greater Bay Area, starting from May this year, the conference held a “Children's Proposal Call” in 11 cities in the Greater Bay Area. It is aimed to invite the young people to contribute their ideas of concerned Internet-related topic in a move to facilitate a better discussion in the conference. The expert judges selected 200 outstanding proposals from the over thousands of submissions, and invited the child representatives to attend the event to receive their awards.



(图片说明：领导为获奖儿童进行了颁奖)

(Photo caption: Government officials presented awards to the award-winning children)

2) 大人和儿童研究者共同发布《儿童的网络生活》调研报告及讨论交流环节
Adults and children researchers jointly released the "Children's Online Life" research report and held the discussion session



(图片说明：专家和儿童代表共同发布调研报告)
(Photo caption: Expert and child representatives jointly published the research report)

这份报告不仅仅是“对”儿童的研究，而且是“和”儿童研究的成果。
This report is not just about researching children, but also with children.

背景：
Background:

本次调研范围包括中国大陆不包括香港、澳门2个特别行政区和台湾地区，共有31个省级（含省、自治区和直辖市）行政区域。

The scope of the survey covers 31 provincial administrative regions in Mainland China (including provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, but excluding Special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao, as well as Taiwan region)

采用多阶段抽样来抽取样本，抽取了10个不同省份的省会城市，并在这些城市分别抽取了城区学校和农村学校中的一个班级作为样本。

The research adopted a multi-stage sampling method in 10 different provincial capital cities. Data was collected from one class of an urban school and one class of a rural school from each city.

本次调研问卷包含家长卷、孩子卷两部分，并形成了家长卷和孩子卷的配对问卷。

The questionnaire included two parts, the parent section, and the child section, the pairing questionnaires were distributed.

(相关调研内容来自《儿童互联网使用中的机遇与挑战》项目相关研究)

(The research content is taking reference from the "Opportunities and Challenges in Children's Internet Usage" research project)

调研数据显示，当代少年儿童数字成长呈现“小、广、高”的特点，即触网年龄越来越小，网络生活的领域越来越广，数字化技能越来越高。报告由国内儿童媒介素养教育专家张海波和数位儿童调研员一起发布。

According to the survey data, the contemporary children and young people in the digital age demonstrate the characteristic of “small, wide and high”, meaning that, the age of children who start using the internet is getting smaller, the range of online life is getting wider, and the digital skills are getting higher. The research report was jointly announced by Zhang Haibo, a domestic children's media literacy education expert, and several children's researchers during the event.

(1) 儿童网络生活状况和数字机遇

Children's Online Life and Digital Opportunities

小学生在1-6岁就开始上网的比例达到23.2%，远高于初中生和高中生；41.9%的小学生表示他们在1-6岁就拥有了首台上网设备，该比例也远高于中学生。

The proportion of primary school students who have started surfing the internet at the age of 1-6 reaches 23.2%. The percentage is much higher than that of junior high school students and high school students. 41.9% of primary school students said that they owned their first Internet access devices at the age of 1-6, which is also higher than that of high school students.

少年儿童周末的平均上网时间在一到三小时每天，其中高中生周末平均上网时间最长，达到二至三小时每天。

The average online time for younger children on weekends is one to three hours a day, and the average online time for high school students is the longest, reaching two to three hours a day.

少年儿童的网络技能普遍较高，其中社交技能和移动技能最高。

Children's online competencies are generally high, with outstanding social and mobile skills.

社交技能指的是少年儿童知道在网络中哪些信息该分享，哪些信息不该分享给他人；移动技能指的是少年儿童知道如何安装、卸载移动应用程序。

Social skills mean children know what information to share on the internet and which information should not be shared with others; mobile skills refer to the ability of setting up and using mobile applications.

城市孩子的各项网络技能均高于农村孩子的各项网络技能，其中社交技能的差异最为显著。

The online skills of urban children are higher than those of rural children, and the difference in social skills is the most significant.

数字代沟：

Digital generation gap:

64%初中和71%高中生的网络技能（孩子报告）显著高于他们家长的网络技能（家长报告）。少年儿童的网络活动丰富，其中最主要的包括学习、商业消费和娱乐，此外他们有时也使用网络进行网络创作和经营社会关系。

64% of junior high school and 71% of high school students' online skills (data from children's reports) are significantly higher than their parents' online skills (data from parents' report). Children have engaged in a wide range of online activities, most importantly including learning, business consumption, and entertainment. In addition, they sometimes use the Internet for creations and social relations management.

新数字鸿沟：

New digital divide:

城乡少年儿童的网络活动存在差异，城市的少年儿童使用互联网进行各项活动的频率普遍高于农村的少年儿童。其中，城市的学生更多使用互联网学习。

There are differences in the online activities of children and adolescents in urban and rural areas. The frequency of performing online activities for children in the cities is generally higher than children in rural areas. Besides, more urban students make use of the Internet to learn.

(2) 网络风险
Online Risks

少年儿童网络安全状况不容乐观，加强网络安全知识、提高自控能力、普及网络法治、改善亲子关系等方面，急待重视。专家呼吁，要尽快普及网络安全和网络素养教育，要让网络安全像交通安全、消防安全一样成为安全教育的基本内容。

The cyber security awareness of children and adolescents is not optimistic. Strengthening cyber security knowledge, improving self-control ability, enhancing the rule of law on the Internet, and improving parent-child relationships are urgently needed. Experts are urging that Internet security and digital literacy education should be widely promoted as soon as possible, so that network security should become the basic content of security education for children like traffic safety and fire safety.

针对网络风险，儿童调研员张诗钒、丁绍轩、曾梓昕、王雪雯、金柏羽和方璐宜上台展示了对网络消费和短视频直播的调查报告。针对网络消费和时下火爆的短视频直播软件，儿童代表根据真实体验，有针对性地提出个人建议。

In response to online risks, children's researchers Zhang Shifan, Ding Shaoxuan, Ceng Zixin, Wang Xuwen, Jin Baiyu, and Fang Luyi presented the survey report on the stage regarding the topic of online shopping and short live video. Children representatives made personal recommendations based on their real-life experiences.

儿童调研报告摘要：

Summary of Children's Research Report:

短视频直播 Short live video

短视频的影响 Impact on Short video	
<p>调查结果显示，大部分家长认为，孩子不会因为看短视频而影响学习。并且，我们发现，有一些同学遭遇过短视频的风险，最主要的风险是浪费时间。第二是文化内涵浅。第三是影响视力。第四是内容不真实。第五是用语不文明。第六是其它。</p> <p>The survey results show that most parents believe that short videos will not bring about an impact on the learning of their children. Moreover, we have discovered that some students have been exposed to certain risks of short videos, including i) wasting of time; ii) weakening the cultural connotation; iii) affecting vision; iv) fake content and v) inappropriate language.</p>	
利 Advantage	弊 Disadvantage
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 学习到新知识 Learning new knowledge 2. 生活小窍门 Learning life tips 3. 掌握最新的热点 Getting to know the latest trends 4. 轻松娱乐身心 Relaxing and entertaining 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 少儿不宜的内容 Exposing to the inappropriate content for children 2. 易沉迷 Easy to addict 3. 对未成年人保护力度不足 Insufficient protection for minors

建议 Suggestions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 做好自律 Self-discipline of individuals 2. 内部监督 Internal supervision of the organisations 3. 政府建立监督机制分级制度 The government should establish a classification system for supervision 4. 鼓励企业创立儿童专用版本 Encourage companies to create child-specific versions

网络消费 Online Shopping

新时代零花钱的特点：

1. 物质生活水平的不断提高，"零花钱"也水涨船高，可以用"大幅增长"来形容
2. 现在学生的自主意愿非常强，充分体现在对"零花钱"的支配上，有着完全的、自由的使用权。
3. 因为电子支付的广泛应用，使用手机的普及性让消费更快捷、更方便、更无法节制，简直就是"泛滥成灾"。

The characteristics of pocket money in the new era:

1. There is a continuous improvement of the materialistic living standard. The amount of "pocket money" is also rising "drastically"
2. Nowadays, children have high autonomy. They obtain full control over the use of "pocket money"
3. Because of the wide application of electronic payment, the popularity of the use of mobile phones leads to the fast, convenient, and even uncontrollable consumption of online shopping

新时代消费方式的转变。

1. 现在的消费方式更加方便、快捷、简单
2. 现在消费时考虑的往往是否实惠，而忽略自己是否真的需要
3. 网上消费时往往是先付款，再收货，中间偶尔会出现一些偏差

The transformation of consumption patterns in the new era

1. The current consumption method is more convenient, faster, and simpler
2. Nowadays, it is often considered affordability of the product and ignored the necessity
3. Online consumption adopts the practice of payment first and then receiving the products later. Occasionally, there is a deviant situation of mismatch in between

消费的时候出现以下情况

1. 未成年人大额充值游戏以获得更优的游戏体验
2. 因迷恋直播平台而疯狂打赏主播
3. 频频线上购物获取并不是必需的物品
4. 未成年人在网络消费时，会出现被获取个人隐私的情况
5. 加上未成年人防范意识不足，很容易掉进坏人圈套
6. 未成年人在网上购物时，会出现物不对价的情况或被商家蛊惑.....

The following consumption behaviours of young people always occur

1. Top-up a lot for a better gaming experience
2. Obsess with the live broadcast platform and over-reward the live-channel anchors
3. Frequently shop online to obtain non-necessary items
4. Unaware of the protection of personal privacy data
5. Lack of awareness and easily fall into the trap of the bad guys
6. Being tricked by merchants for over-priced products

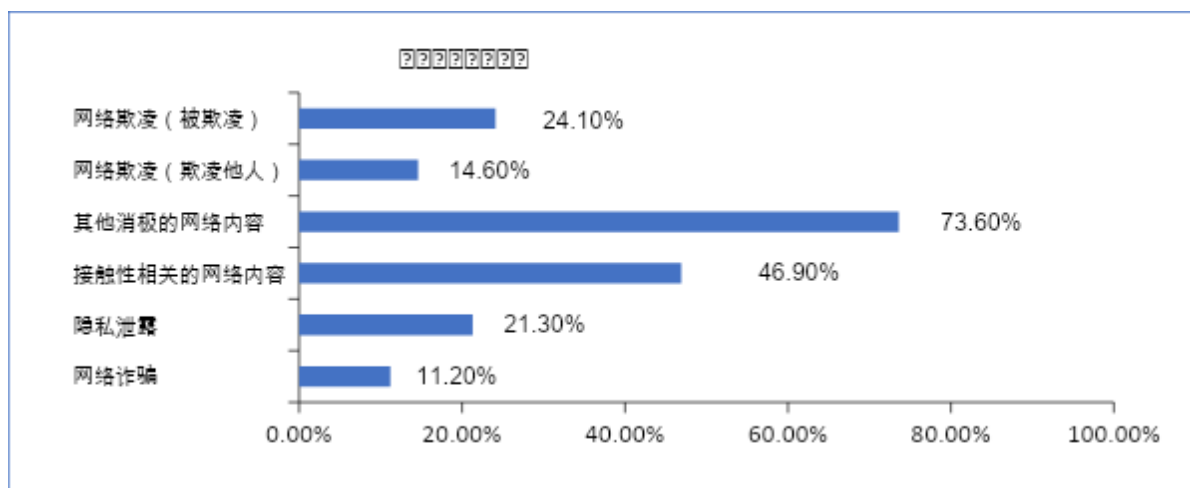
建议 Suggestions

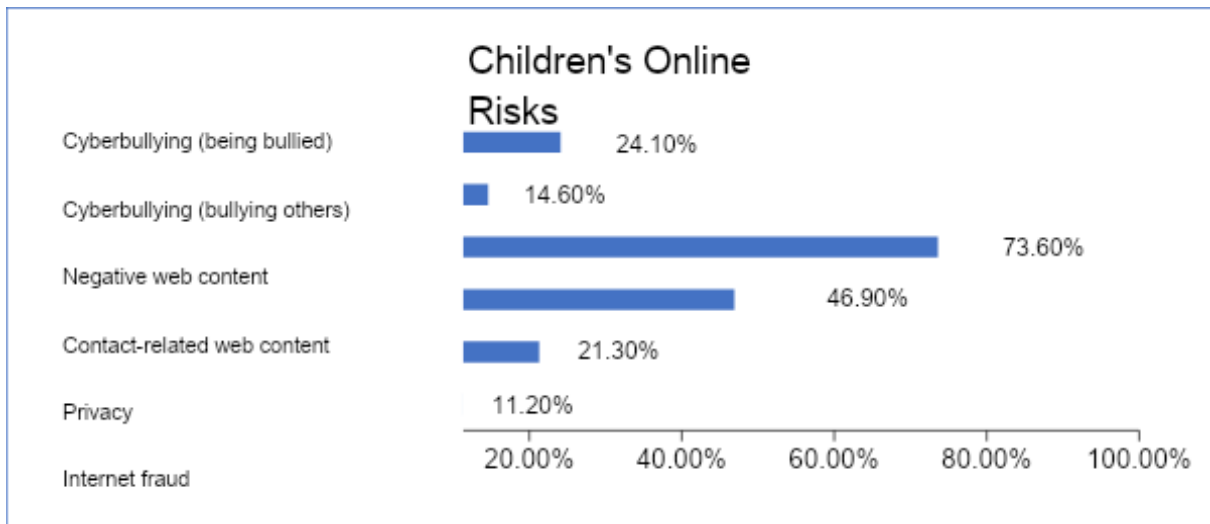
1. 游戏、直播平台和电子支付企业应对未成年人的充值实行限额，限额100元。一旦超额将无法充值并将该信息通知监管人。
Games, Live broadcasting platforms, and Electronic payment companies should impose a maximum amount of recharge for children and youth, such as a limit of 100 yuan. Once it exceeds the amount, the account will not be able to recharge and notification will send to their caregivers.
2. 对于用户不绑定身份证的现象，企业可以采取以下措施：若用户不进行绑定则无法登录游戏；若用户进行了绑定，就可以根据用户的年龄进行分级。
For the user does not bind the ID card with the account, enterprises can take the following measures, including forbidding their login. Meanwhile, when the user binds the account with real identity, the user can be classified according to the age for better safeguard.
3. 建议所有游戏、网购、直播平台开通延迟到账的功能，并在消费以后立即发短信给支付用户，并允许用户在支付完后72小时内退款。
It is recommended that all games, online shopping, and live broadcasting apply the payment delay function. Text messages will be sent to the consumer immediately after the payment, and the user will be allowed to refund within 72 hours after the payment.
4. 未成年人申请银行卡时，银行应将未成年人的银行卡号与家长手机绑定，供家长监管。
When a juvenile applies for a bank card, the bank shall link the juvenile's bank card number with their parent's mobile phone for parental supervision.
5. 应加大对未成年人的教育力度，引导未成年人树立正确的网络消费观，引导家长加大对未成年人网络消费的监管力度。
It is necessary to promote education for juveniles to establish a correct sense of online consumption. Guide should be provided for parents to supervise the online consumption behaviours of their children.
6. 家长在监管孩子的同时，也要指引孩子合理消费，买自己真正需要的物品。
In addition to supervision, parents should also guide their children to reasonably consume and purchase items based on necessity.
7. 政府得大力推动企业，尽快建立保护未成年人的个人信息泄露的机制。
The government must urge enterprises to establish a mechanism to avoid the disclosure of personal information of children and youth as soonest

张海波老师对儿童的网络风险进行了总结。在线风险（三害），分别是不健康：不良信息侵害、网络沉迷；不安全：网络交友、个人隐私、网络诈骗；不文明：网络对骂、网络施暴、网络传谣。

Zhang Haibo summarised the children's cyber risks in three main categories, which are unhealthy, unsafe, and uncivilised. For the unhealthy category, it means the risks related to inappropriate information and cyber addiction. For the unsafe category, it relates to issue of social networking, personal privacy, and online fraud. Moreover, for the uncivilised category, it includes online confrontation, cyberbullying, and spreading internet rumours.

- 高达49.8%少年儿童表示曾试图减少上网时间但都没成功。
Up to 49.8% of young children said that they had tried to reduce the time spent online but did not succeed.
- 这一问题随着少年儿童的年龄的增长也愈发严重，具体而言，分别有38.9%小学生、55.2%初中生、63.0%和高中生曾有网络沉迷的问题。
This problem has become more serious when the age increases. Specifically, 38.9% of primary school students, 55.2% of junior high school students, 63.0%, and high school students are facing the problem of network addiction.
- 少年儿童使用互联网过程中面临着多种网络风险，其中73.6%的少年儿童曾接触过负面的网络内容（如包含血腥、暴力或自我伤害的内容），46.9%的少年儿童曾接触过性相关的网络内容。此外，网络欺凌也成为目前少年儿童主要的网络风险。
Children are facing multiple cyber risks when using the Internet. 73.6% of them have been exposed to negative online content (such as bloody, violent, or self-harming content), and 46.9% of children have come across sexual content. In addition, cyberbullying has become a major cyber risk for children and adolescents.





- 城市少年儿童比农村少年儿童面临更多的网络诈骗、其他消极的网络内容，但农村少年儿童比城市少年儿童面临更多的隐私泄露、性相关的网络内容、网络欺凌（被欺凌和欺凌他人）。

Urban children experience more risks related to online scams and negative online content than rural children, but rural children face more challenges related to privacy information leakage, sexual content, and cyberbullying (being bullied and bullying others) than urban children.

网络风险	城市少年儿童遭遇风险的比例	农村少年儿童遭遇风险的比例
网络诈骗	31.59%	29.98%
隐私泄露	72.22% ②	86.89% ①
接触性相关的网络内容	45.56% ③	48.22% ③
接触其他消极的网络内容	76.1% ①	70.66% ②
网络欺凌（被欺凌）	21.38%	27.40%
网络欺凌（欺凌他人）	11.65%	18.33%

Online Risks	Proportion of risk that urban children have come across	Proportion of risk that rural children have come across
Internet fraud	31.59%	29.98%
Privacy Information leakage	72.22%	86.69%
Sexual content	45.56%	48.22%
Negative web content	76.1%	70.66%
Cyberbullying (being bullied)	21.38%	27.40%
Cyberbullying (bullying others)	11.65%	18.33%

- 高中生遭遇更多的网络风险，初中生与小学生遭遇的网络风险较少。
High school students are experiencing more online risks, and junior high school students and primary school students are less likely to expose to various kinds of online risks.

网络风险	小学生	初中生	高中生
网络诈骗	7.1%	11.62%	21.21%
隐私泄露	12.35%	24.87% ②	38.17% ②
接触性相关的网络内容	16.62% ③	18.03%	32.79%
其他消极的网络内容	28.54% ①	40.34% ①	48.61% ①
网络欺凌 (被欺凌)	20.14% ②	24.79% ③	33.12% ③
网络欺凌 (欺凌他人)	13.16%	13.93%	19.9%

Online Risks	Primary School students	Junior High School students	High School Students
Internet fraud	7.1%	11.62%	21.21%
Privacy leak	12.35%	24.87%	38.17%
Sexual content	16.62%	18.03%	32.79%
Negative web content	28.54%	40.34%	48.61%
Cyberbullying (being bullied)	20.14%	24.79%	33.12%
Cyberbullying (bullying others)	13.16%	13.93%	19.9%

- 少年儿童的网络技能越高，遭遇网络风险的可能性越低。
The higher the network skills of children, the lower the probability of encountering online risks.
- 上网时间越长、在互联网中进行商业消费越多，少年儿童遭遇网络风险的可能性越大。
The longer the time spent online, the more commercial consumption on the Internet, and the greater the likelihood for children experiencing online risks
- 少年儿童的情绪状态越积极，遭遇网络风险的可能性越低。
The more positive the emotional status of children, the lower the probability of encountering online risks.
- 父母的年龄、网络技能水平等对少年儿童网络风险的作用不显著。
The age of parents and the level of online skills are not significant for managing children's online risks.
- 但父母的调解方式能够在一定程度上降低少年儿童的网络风险。
However, the mediation and parenting mode of parents can reduce the cyber risks of children to a certain extent.

(3) 家庭教育 Family Education

儿童调研员的情景剧《家里的网络监管》为大家展示了日常生活中，为了手机孩子与家长“斗智斗勇”的场景。

During the event, Children's Researchers performed a situation comedy namely "Internet Supervision at Home", demonstrating the daily scenario of the negotiation on smartphone usage between children and parents.

目前家长对于孩子使用网络的教育方面存在四大问题：不了解、差关系、缺引导和坏示范。专家提出，父母应该从自身做起，与孩子建立良好的亲子关系，在安全健康文明上网方面及时引导作好示范，做数字时代的榜样父母。

There are currently four major problems for parents to educate their children about Internet usage, which are lack of understanding, poor relationships, lack of guidance, and bad role model. Experts suggest that parents should start on their own to establish a good parent-child relationship, guide their children to navigate the Internet in a safe, healthy, and civilised manner, as well as act as role model parents of the digital age.

3) 专家沙龙 Panel Discussion



(图片说明：专家们在沙龙上发表建议)
(Photo caption: Experts made suggestions during the discussion)

专家沙龙环节中，来自联合国儿童基金会、中国教育学会、广东省青少年宫协会等专家以及有关部门负责人就“网络空间治理”和“网络素养教育”发表了看法。

In the panel discussion session, experts from UNICEF, China Education Association, Guangdong Youth Palace Association, and other relevant government departments expressed their views on “Cyberspace Governance” and “Digital Literacy Education”.

专家们表示：当代青少年儿童不只是网络上被动的接受者，还是主动的使用者和传播者、创造者。因此，应更主动地参与清朗网络空间的建设。儿童互联网大会是很好的平台，通过各种方式聆听儿童的意见，促进政府、企业和社会各界完善相关法律法规，加强平台管理，加大教育力度，为儿童提供更好的网络成长环境。

Experts stated that contemporary young children are not only passive recipients on the Internet, but also active users, communicators, and creators. Therefore, we should be more active in the construction of safe cyberspace. Children's Internet Conference is a constructive platform to listen to children's opinions in various ways. It also encourages the government, enterprises, and the community to improve relevant laws and regulations, strengthen the discussion channels, and promote education, in a move to provide children with a better online environment for growth.

专家们充分肯定了广东省率先将网络素养教育列入省地方课程的先进做法，建议大力推广，并进一步加强教师和家长的相关培训教育，加快推进网络安全和媒介素养教育全面进学校、进家庭。

Meanwhile, the participated experts also appreciated and recognised the best practice of Guangdong Province, of which digital literacy education is incorporated into the provincial local curriculum. It is recommended to vigorously promote and further strengthen the relevant training and education for teachers and parents. It could benefit to accelerating the promotion of cyber security and media literacy education to schools and families.

4) 表彰E成长公益计划小讲师

Honouring the Youth Lecturer from E-Development Scheme

在儿童互联网大会上还表彰了一批公益小讲师，他们关注的乡村小伙伴的网络安全教育。这些小讲师来自公益机构组织发起的“E成长”公益计划。在网信部门指导下，近两年来，广东省的相关公益机构开展了“E成长计划”乡村小学网络素养支教计划。该活动以“城乡儿童手拉手，约定齐做好网民”为主题，招募培训儿童小讲师组成支教小组，到乡村学校传播分享网络安全和素养知识。跟随前往的专业志愿导师，还会为乡村小学的教师和家长进行讲座和培训。目前支教小分队已经到广东清远、湛江、恩平，以及贵州、四川、广西等多地进行了十多场次的支教活动，上万人次的乡村儿童受益。

During the children's Internet Conference, a group of youth lecturers was also being awarded. They had been engaged in cyber security education for rural children. The E-Development Scheme was initiated by Guangzhou Youth Development Foundation with supervision from the Cyberspace Administration Department. In the past two years, the scheme has been held with the mission to empower students from the city to be peer lecturers. After the training, the youth lecturers shared their knowledge on media literacy and online safety with the children in the remote villages. It is hoping that children from both cities and villages could join hands in committing to be responsible netizens. Youth lecturers had conducted sessions in places including Guangdong Qingyuan, Zhanjiang,

Enping, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Guangxi. Meanwhile, the professional adult trainers, who accompanied the child representatives voluntarily during the trips, had also conducted workshops and training with the primary school teachers and parents in the visited local villages.



(图片说明：E成长小讲师到乡村小学，为乡村小伙伴们分享网络安全知识)
(Photo caption: E-Growth Youth Lecturers visited the rural primary schools to share cybersecurity knowledge with local children)

5) 表彰儿童互联网小使者 (CRO行动) Honouring the Child Internet Ambassadors (CRO initiative)

大会还表彰了一批优秀儿童调研员，他们被授予了儿童互联网小使者 (CRO) 的光荣称号。他们作为中国“儿童互联网小使者”带着这些调查报告，去到世界各地举办的联合国网络管治论坛以及各种儿童会议上，代表中国儿童发声。近年来，他们的足迹走过了新西兰、芬兰、泰国、瑞士、美国、俄罗斯等地。所到之地，他们与当地少年儿童交流，还在当地进行儿童和互联网的调研。有关领导在会上为新一批的“互联网小使者”颁发了证书。期待他们继续在国际舞台上为中国少年儿童发声。

Among the child researchers, the one with outstanding performance had been appointed as Child Internet Ambassadors, representing children from China to share their voice, participate and present their report in Internet Governance Forums of other regions. In recent years, Child Internet Ambassadors had also visited New Zealand, Finland, Thailand, Switzerland, United States, and Russia, interacted with local children, and conducted internet-related research with local children and youth. During the event, the newly appointed Child Internet Ambassadors received the certificates on the stage and got ready to carry out their duty in the coming year.



(图片说明：CRO儿童互联网小使者出席APRIGF亚太联合国管治论坛，并作为论坛最小的儿童代表发言)
(Photo caption: Child Internet Ambassadors [CRO] attended the Asia Pacific regional Internet Governance Forum [APRIGF]. They were the youngest speakers, actively contributing to the discussions in the forum)

6) 网络科技企业倡导儿童网络安全公约 Network Technology Enterprise Advocates Children's Cybersecurity Convention



(图片说明：参会的互联网企业代表共同宣读倡议，约定共建网络清朗空间)
(Photo caption: The representatives from various Internet companies jointly read out the declaration and committed to creating safer cyberspace for our next generation)

在大会上，聆听完儿童代表的报告，来自国内知名的互联网科技企业代表们，也表示要积极承担社会责任。为了保障广大少年儿童的网络安全，更好构建有利于少年儿童成长的清朗网络空间，参加儿童互联网大会的科技公司和相关单位共同发起公约，并倡议全行业联合行动。

After exchanging the view with children in the forum, representatives from various tech companies had announced the prepared joint declaration, showing their commitment to protecting the online safety of children and youth, as well as creating friendly cyberspace for the next generation.

企业代表名单：

List of business representatives (Chinese only):

腾讯公司安全管理部高级总监 金璇

网易公共事务部总监 梁永坚

酷狗公司党支部书记 江明秦

抖音青少年网络健康成长研究中心执行总监 刘志毅

UC公司公共事务部副总监 周健

华多公司高级经理 黄艳霞

唯品会公司 敬骅

今日头条广东分公司 颜蔚婷

广东广播电视台粤听app项目经理 周志勇

荔枝FM政府事务经理 梁朗然

倡议约定内容：

Content of the pledge:

我们愿意倾听儿童心声，履行社会责任。推动科技向善，提升全民网络素养，让我们一起约定吧，营造清朗网络空间，做中国好网民。谢谢各位爱心伙伴。让我们共同约定，共创清朗网络空间。

We are committed to upholding social responsibilities and humbly listening to the voices of children. As regards, we will promote the positive usage of technology and digital literacy for all. We promise to create a safer internet and be good netizens in China. My dear friends, let's work together to achieve this goal.

2019年中国青年互联网治理论坛 - 儿童及青少年互联网大会报告
YIGFCN 2020 Report

会议特约报告专家：

Rapporteur：

吳其臻，青少年网络安全项目专家及政策顾问

NG Ki Chun (David), Youth Online Safety Project Expert & Policy Consultant