



INTERNET SAFETY

Parents • Guardians • Communities



NetSmartz[®] Workshop

A program of the

NATIONAL
CENTER FOR

**MISSING &
EXPLOITED**
CHILDREN[®]

WHAT DO YOUR CHILDREN DO ONLINE?



ONLINE

Computers • Laptops • Cell phones • MP3 players
Gaming devices • E-readers • Tablets

SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- [Google+](#) is Google's social network, which is open to teens. It has attempted to improve on [Facebook's friend concept](#) -- using "circles" that give users more control about what they share with whom.
- [Vine](#) is an app that lets users post and watch looping six-second video clips. This Twitter-owned service has developed a unique community of people who post videos that are often creative and funny -- and sometimes thought-provoking.

SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- [Snapchat](#) is a messaging app that lets users put a time limit on the pictures and videos they send before they disappear.
- [Tumblr](#) is like a cross between a blog and Twitter. It's a streaming scrapbook of text, photos and/or videos and audio clips. Users create and follow short blogs, or "tumblelogs," that can be seen by anyone online (if made public).

SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- [Twitter](#) is a microblogging site that allows users to post brief, 140-character messages called "tweets" and follow other users' activities.
- [Instagram](#) is a platform that lets users snap, edit, and share photos and 15-second videos -- either publicly or with followers.

SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- [Wanelo](#) (Want, Need, Love) combines shopping, fashion blogging and social networking all in one. It's very popular among teens, allowing them to discover, share and buy products they like.
- [Kik Messenger](#) is an app-based alternative to standard texting that kids use for social networking. It's free but has lots of ads.

SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- [Oovoo](#) is a free video, voice and messaging app. Users can have group chats with up to 12 people for free.
- [Yik Yak](#) is a free, location-aware, social-networking app that lets users post "anything and everything" anonymously through brief, Twitter-like comments, which are distributed to the geographically nearest 500 people who are also signed in to the app.

OTHER SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- [Facebook](#)
- [MySpace](#)

SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

- **YouTube**

- Allows people to view many different videos. The videos can range from kid-friendly music and comedy videos to videos that are explicit and almost pornographic in nature.
- Parental Controls are available.
- It allows people to post comments and this in turn can be related to cyber bullying.



INTERNET SAFETY RISKS

- Cyberbullying
- Exposure to inappropriate content
- Online predators
- Posting personal or inappropriate information
- Sexting

TALK ABOUT THE **RISKS** AT EVERY AGE

YOUNGER CHILDREN

Netiquette

Looking at inappropriate content

Pop-ups/passwords

Not trusting people you meet online

TWEENS & TEENS

Cyberbullying

Sexting

Posting personal/inappropriate information

Online predators

MYTHS ABOUT PREDATORS

Old men • Pedophiles • Pretend to be younger
Abduct kids from their homes

THE TRUTH ABOUT **PREDATORS**

- Mostly men, age 26 or older
- Generally not pedophiles
- Rarely lie about being an adult
- Usually don't abduct

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

- Ages 13-15
- Mostly girls, but 25% are boys
- History of sexual or physical abuse
- Engage in patterns of risky behavior





SIGNS OF GROOMING

Check if your child is:

- Receiving gifts
- Calling unknown numbers
- Rejecting family and friends
- Getting upset when not online
- Minimizing the screen

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Talk to your child about relationships
- Set a policy about meeting offline for older teens
- Know your child's online friends
- Teach your child the warning signs
- Call the police

REPORT TO CYBERTIPLINE

- Anyone who sends your child photos or videos containing obscene content
- Anyone speaking to your child in a sexual manner
- Anyone who asks your child to meet in person



CyberTipline.com
1-800-THE-LOST

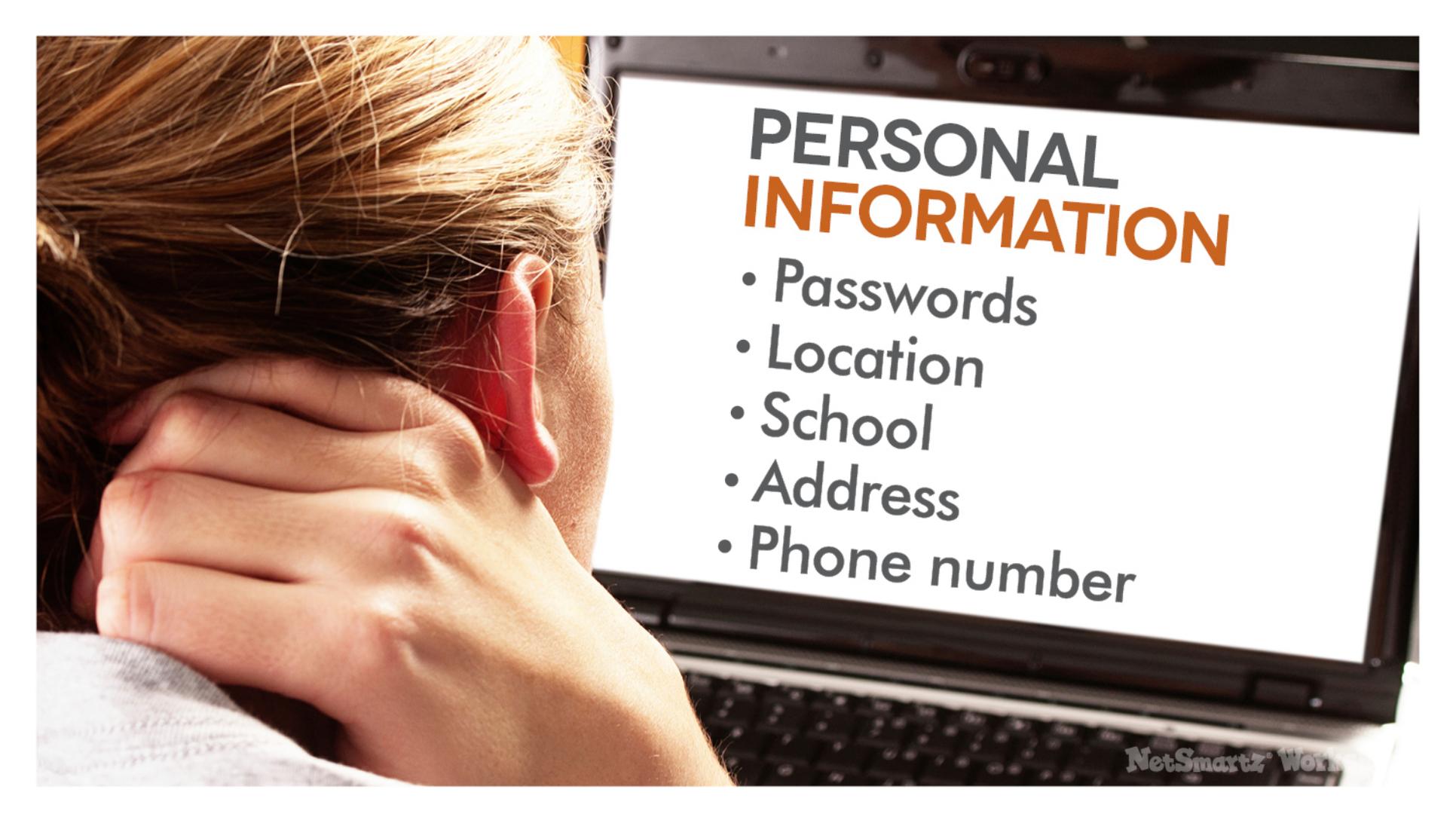
REVEALING TOO MUCH

What's okay?

- Pictures of family & friends (with permission)
- Casual conversation in a game

What's not okay?

- Certain kinds of personal information
- Inappropriate information

A close-up, over-the-shoulder view of a person with long, light brown hair looking at a laptop screen. The person's hand is resting on their neck. The laptop screen displays the text 'PERSONAL INFORMATION' in large, bold letters, with 'PERSONAL' in black and 'INFORMATION' in orange. Below this title is a bulleted list of personal information types. The laptop keyboard is partially visible at the bottom of the frame.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Passwords
- Location
- School
- Address
- Phone number

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Establish rules about what they can share
- Learn about reporting options
- Help them set privacy settings
- Help them create strong passwords
- Talk about friends lists

INAPPROPRIATE INFORMATION



- Pranks
- Offensive language
- Threats of violence
- Underage drinking or drug use
- Hate speech

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Establish expectations for online behavior
- Set consequences for inappropriate posts
- Talk about appropriate usernames
- Review comments and pictures
- Talk about what their friends are posting



SEXTING

- Sending or posting nude or partially nude images
- 4% of teens have sexted
- 15% say they have received a sext

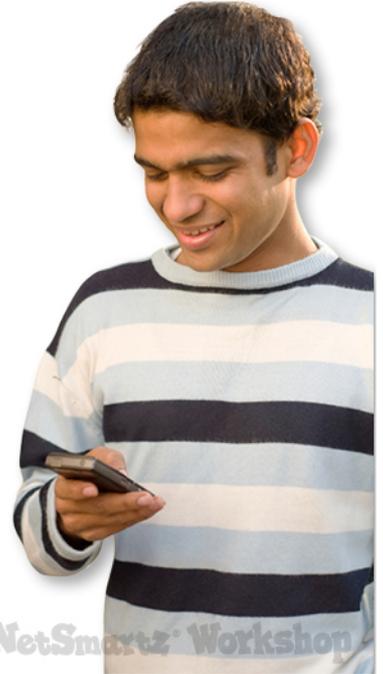
What do
U want
me 2
do??



WHY ARE THEY SEXTING?

- To be funny
- To impress a crush
- To share with a boyfriend or girlfriend

Send me
a pic
of yrself...;)



CONSEQUENCES OF **SEXTING**

- Humiliation
- Bullying
- Blackmail
- School discipline
- Police involvement



WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Talk about the consequences
- Tell them never to forward a sexting image
- Discuss healthy sexual relationships
- Talk about ways an image can spread online
- Report it!

**BULLYING + TECHNOLOGY =
CYBERBULLYING**

EXAMPLES OF CYBERBULLYING



- Sending mean texts
- Photoshopping pictures
- Creating fake profiles
- Posting fight videos
- Spreading rumors and gossip
- Posting embarrassing pictures
- Sending threatening or harassing comments

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CYBERBULLYING & BULLYING

- Spreads faster
- Wider audience
- Follows children home



CYBERBULLYING IN THE NEWS



Ryan
Halligan



Megan
Meier



Jessica
Logan



Jamey
Rodemeyer



Amanda
Todd

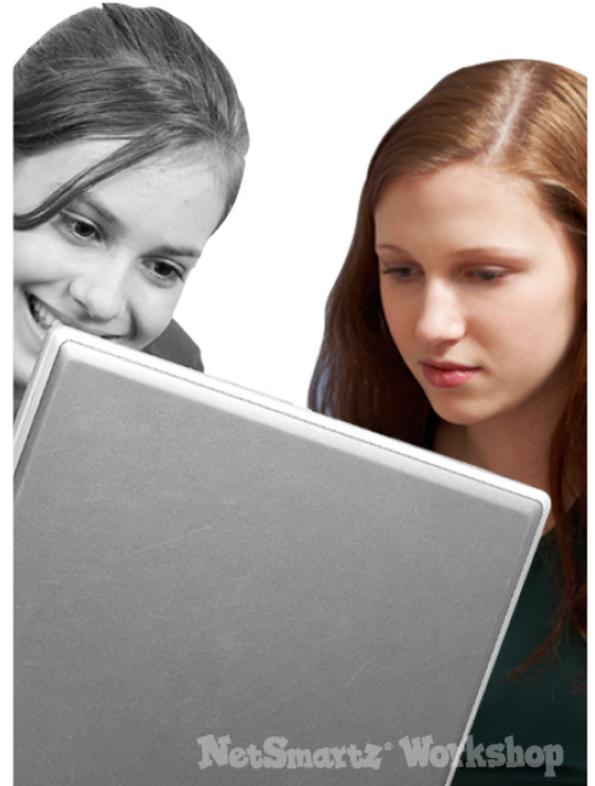
Cyberbully



Victim



Bystander



A CYBERBULLYING VICTIM MIGHT

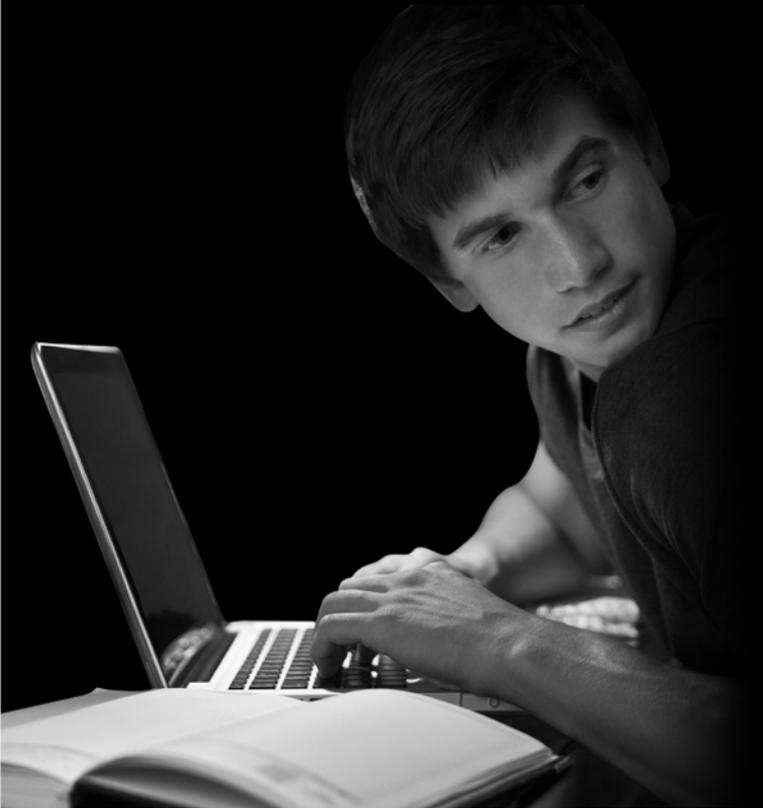


- Stop using the computer or cell phone
- Act nervous when receiving an email, IM or text
- Seem uneasy about going to school
- Withdraw from friends and family

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Save the evidence
- Block cyberbullies
- Set up new accounts
- Talk to the school
- Report it

CYBERBULLYING BEHAVIORS



- Quickly switches screens or closes programs
- Uses the computer at all hours
- Gets unusually upset if they cannot use the computer
- Laughs excessively while online
- Avoids discussions about what they are doing
- Uses multiple online accounts

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Establish expectations for online behavior
- Set consequences for cyberbullying
- Model good online behavior

TALK TO YOUR CHILD ABOUT **NOT** BEING A BYSTANDER.



- Establish expectations for reporting
- Encourage them to stand up for the victim
- Help them report the cyberbullying

TECH OPTIONS

- Install filtering and monitoring software
- Consult your cell phone provider
- Research options for other mobile devices
- Look at individual apps
- Explore built-in security features

PARENTAL CONTROL TOOLS

- McGruff Safeguard
- www.ncpc.org/topics/internet-safety
- Titanium Internet Security
- www.trendmicro.com/us/home/products/software/internet-security/

PARENTAL CONTROL TOOLS

- Net Nanny
- www.netnanny.com/
- mSpy
- www.mspy.com/

KID-FRIENDLY APP

- There exist many apps and it is important to look at what information is accessed by the apps and what they promote.
- Youtube Kids
 - The app allows parents to turn off the search function limiting kids to pre-selected videos; turn off background music and sound effects; limit screen time that tells children when their session is over.

INSTRUCTIONAL VIDEOS

- www.Howcast.com/categories/2-Tech

Videos include How to Use Twitter, How to Use Facebook and How to Use an iPhone.

- www.APlatformForGood.org/parents/tpt

Videos include Reporting Problems, Parental Controls and Privacy Settings.

WEBSITE HELP CENTERS

- www.Facebook.com/help

Learn how to manage your child's account and report problems.

- support.Twitter.com

Find out how to use Twitter and protect your child's privacy.

- <https://support.google.com/youtube>

Read about YouTube's safety policies and how to report inappropriate content.

WEBSITE HELP CENTERS

- www.Google.com/GoodToKnow/familysafety

Browse through videos and articles for advice on using Google's safety tools and how to manage your family's safety online.

- help.Instagram.com

Learn about the basics of this popular app and get tips for parents.

- www.Snapchat.com/static_files/parents.pdf

Understand how to use the app and what to do if your child is using it inappropriately.

WEBSITE HELP CENTERS

- help.kik.com

Read about the app and how to report problems.

- <https://support.skype.com>

Browse articles about securing your child's account and managing their privacy settings.

- www.myspace.com/help

Learn about the new design and how to control privacy settings.

WEBSITE HELP CENTERS

- <https://help.Pinterest.com>

Find out how to use Pinterest and secure your child's account.

- help.MeetMe.com

Get answers to your questions about controlling who sees your child's profile and how to report problems.

- www.ClubPenguin.com/help

Read about this popular game's rules and safety features.



**TECHNOLOGY CAN'T CATCH
EVERYTHING, SO COMMUNICATE!**



➤ Parents & Guardians



➤ Educators



➤ Law Enforcement



➤ Teens



➤ Tweens



➤ Kids

Parents & Guardians presented by Walmart*



Quick tips to help you stay safer online

➤ CHOOSE an ISSUE

Parenting wired kids can be difficult, especially if you didn't grow up with the same technologies. These resources can help.



Real Stories. Real Impact.

NetSmartz.org

- Activities
- Discussion Starters
- Games
- Information about the issues
- Safety Pledges
- Tip Sheets
- Videos

IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION

S

Strengthen passwords

Use at least 8 characters, alpha numerics, symbols and upper/lower case

H

Handle PII with care

Don't give out Personal Identifying Information (PII) unless absolutely necessary

R

Read credit reports annually

Go to AnnualCreditReport.com for a free credit report annually

E

Empty your purse/wallet

Don't carry any more than necessary and never your Social Security card

D

Discuss these tips with friends

Share your knowledge and educate those around you

IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION

- Place outgoing mail in collection boxes or the U.S. Post Office.
- Know your billing cycles and contact creditors when bills fail to show up. Review bank and credit card statements carefully.
- Password protect your financial accounts. A strong password should be more than eight characters in length, and contain both capital letters and at least one numeric or other non alphabetical character. Use of non-dictionary words is also recommended.
- Don't give out personal information on the phone, through the mail or over the Internet unless you initiated the contact.
- Use firewall software to protect computer information. Keep virus and spyware software programs updated

IDENTITY THEFT RESOURCES

- www.consumer.ftc.gov/topics/computer-security
- www.fdic.gov/consumers/theft/

IDENTITY THEFT CLUES

- You see withdrawals from your bank account that you can't explain.
- You don't get your bills or other mail.
- Merchants refuse your checks.
- Debt collectors call you about debts that aren't yours.
- You find unfamiliar accounts or charges on your credit report.
- Medical providers bill you for services you didn't use.

IDENTITY THEFT CLUES

- Your health plan rejects your legitimate medical claim because the records show you've reached your benefits limit.
- A health plan won't cover you because your medical records show a condition you don't have.
- The IRS notifies you that more than one tax return was filed in your name or that you have income from an employer you don't work for.
- You get notice that your information was compromised by a data breach at a company where you do business or have an account.

IDENTITY THEFT

WHAT TO DO IF STOLEN

Telephone Calls	Create a log of all telephone calls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Record the date of each call and the names and telephone numbers of everyone you contact.• Prepare your questions before you call. Write down the answers.
Postal Mail	Send letters by certified mail. Ask for a return receipt.	
Documents	Create a filing system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep all originals.• Send copies of your documents and reports, not originals. Make copies of your identification to include in letters.
Deadlines	Make a timeline.	List important dates, including when: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You must file requests• A company must respond to you• You must send follow-up

How to Place an Initial Fraud Alert

Contact 1 credit reporting company.

1. Report that you are an identity theft victim.
2. Ask the company to put a fraud alert on your credit file.
3. Confirm that the company you call will contact the other two companies.

Placing a fraud alert is free. The initial fraud alert stays on your credit report for 90 days. Be sure the credit reporting companies have your current contact information so they can get in touch with you.

Update your files.

The credit reporting company will explain that you can get a free credit report and other rights you have.

How to Place an Initial Fraud Alert

Mark your calendar.

The initial fraud alert stays on your report for 90 days. You can renew it after 90 days.

Update your files.

1. Record the dates you made calls or sent letters.
2. Keep copies of letters in your files.