Federal Partners in Bullying Prevention

INTERNET SAFETY AND CYBERBULLYING: KEEPING KIDS SAFE

October 30, 2014

2:00-3:00 p.m. ET



















Moderator

Stephanie Rapp

Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
(OJJDP)

Webinar Learning Objectives

Following participation in this webinar participants will be able to:

 Understand how to educate kids on the dangers of online predators

Learn about the consequences of cyberbullying

Identify tools to keep youth safe online

Presenter



Aditi Jhaveri
Consumer Education Specialist
Federal Trade Commission

Federal Partners in Bullying Prevention

Chatting with Kids About Online Safety & Digital Citizenship





















connecting with friends and family online





downloading apps and accessing content



sharing what they're doing — and where they are





sharing photos and videos from mobile devices

> building online profiles and reputations



Talk to Your Kids

- Start early
- □ Initiate conversations
- Communicate your expectations





Share with Care

□ Key messages:

- Once you post something online, you can't take it back
- What you post could have a bigger "audience" than you think
- Everything you see online isn't true
- Get someone's OK before sharing photos or videos they're in

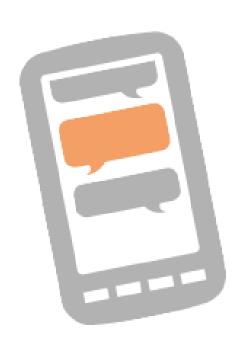


Sexting: Don't do it

- Key messages to tell kids:
 - Avoid sex talk online
 - Don't create, forward, or save sexually explicit photos, videos, or messages
 - Consequences:
 - Ruining your reputation
 - Breaking the law

Interact with Tact

- □ Teach kids:
 - ■Politeness counts
 - Don't impersonate
 - Remember what's real
 - ■Speak up
 - Don't stand for bullying online or off



Cyberbullying

- Communication is key. Remind kids:
 - Most people realize that bullying is wrong
 - They can't hide behind words they post
 - Not to forward mean messages that others have sent to them

- What kids can do:
 - Tell an adult they trust
 - Don't react in kind
 - Save the evidence
 - Block the bully online



The Protection Connection





- Help kids understand the importance of:
 - Adjusting privacy settings on sites AND apps
 - Keeping personal information private
 - Logging out of accounts
 - Deleting messages that ask for personal information

Password Protection



- Make passwords long, strong, and unique
- Use different passwords for each account
- Password protect devices, too
- □ Keep passwords private

Using Public Wi-Fi Safely

- Most public Wi-Fi hotspots aren't secure
- □ How to protect your info:
 - Choose your own networks turn off Wi-Fi auto-connect feature
 - Look for pop-up window asking for WPA or WPA2 password
 - Use secure websites (https)
 - Don't use apps that require personal information





Location, Location, Location





- Use location features safely:
 - Use only with people you know
 - Think about what apps don't need your location
 - When you post a photo you took on your phone, location could be attached to it

Free Resources from the FTC

- Order free materials <u>FTC.gov/bulkorder</u>
- □ Online Resources
 - Teachers: OnGuardOnline.gov/Teachers
 - Parents: OnGuardonline.gov/topics/protect-kids-online
 - Toolkit for Parents & Teachers:OnGuardOnline.gov/NetCetera
 - Kids: OnGuardOnline.gov/Kids
 - Teens: <u>FTC.gov/LivingLifeOnline</u>
 - Videos & Games: OnGuardOnline.gov/Media





Thank You!









Presenter



Lt. Andrea Grossman

Los Angeles Police Department, Juvenile Division Officer in Charge (OIC), Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Unit

ICAC Task Forces



- Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force
 - Established in 1998 by the US Department of Justice,
 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
 - Consists of 61 Task Forces Nationwide
 - Partnerships between Federal, State and Local Agencies
 - Regional Task Force Commanders build a network
 of Affiliate Agencies that handle ICAC cases in their areas





The Tech Crime Spree

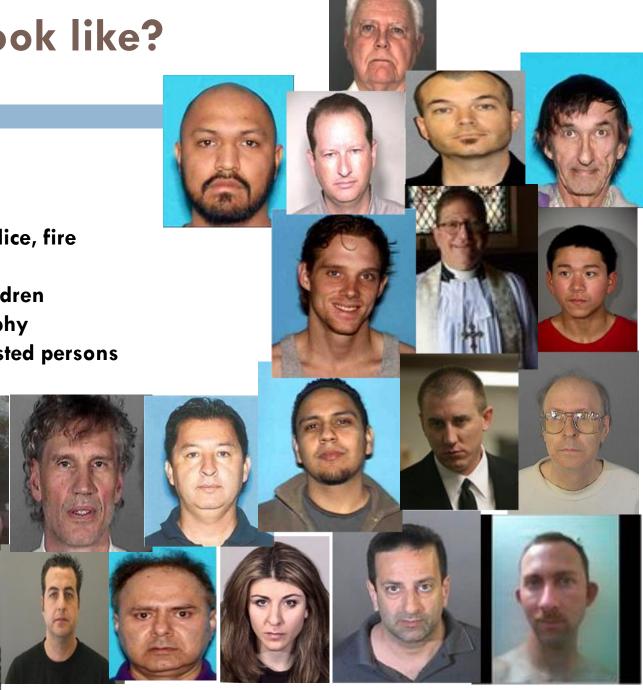


- 2000
 - Internet Crime Complaint Center IC3
 - Joint operation with FBI and National White Collar Crime Consortium (NWC3)
 - Received 16,838 reports of Cyber Crimes
 - National Center for Missing and Exploited Children NCMEC
 - Congressionally mandated to operate the CyberTipline to receive reports of Child Sexual Exploitation and serve as a clearing house for child pornography
 - 2001 Received 24,442 CyberTips
- 20112012
 - □ IC3 314,246 reports

□ NCMEC 415,650 CyberTips

What do they look like?

Ages 14 – 70
All Races
All Socio-Economic Classes
Janitors, lawyers, teachers, police, fire
priest, coaches...etc
Internet provides access to children
Easy access to child pornography
Venue to meet similarly interested persons
Perception of ANONYMITY



Where do they live?







How do they meet?

Social Networking Websites

- Instagram/Facebook
- Tagged
- Tumblr
- □ Twitter
- Fess/Ask.fm
- Whisper/Secret

- Skype
- Stickam
- □ Bebo
- □ hi5
- Vine/Snapchat
- Meetme
- □ Yik Yak
- □9gag.com

And countless others...

Chat Rooms



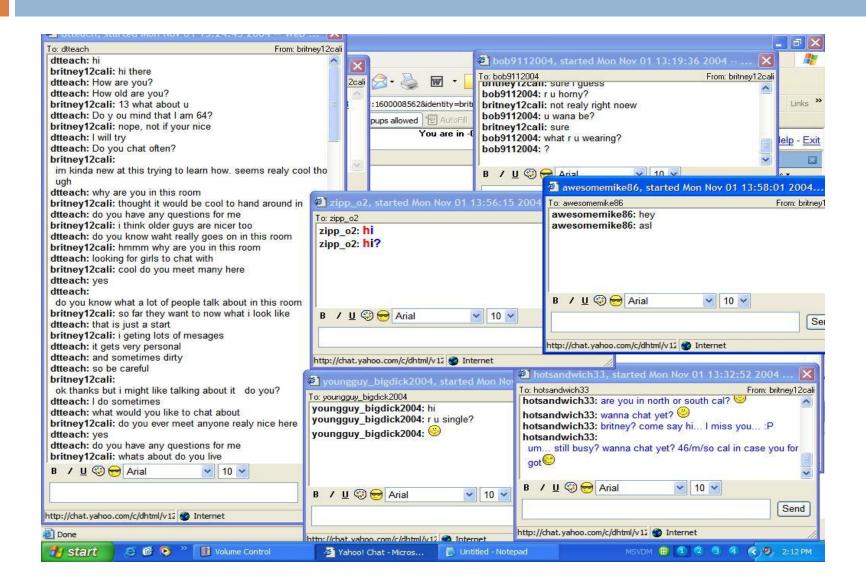
Hi. You sound real cute!!

How old are you and what
do you like doing after school?



I am 14 and a bit of a fitness fanatic, I often go power lifting after school.

Chatrooms are websites people access to meet and talk to other people from around the world. It is the MOST dangerous part of the Internet for predators to watch and monitor.



Who he says he is

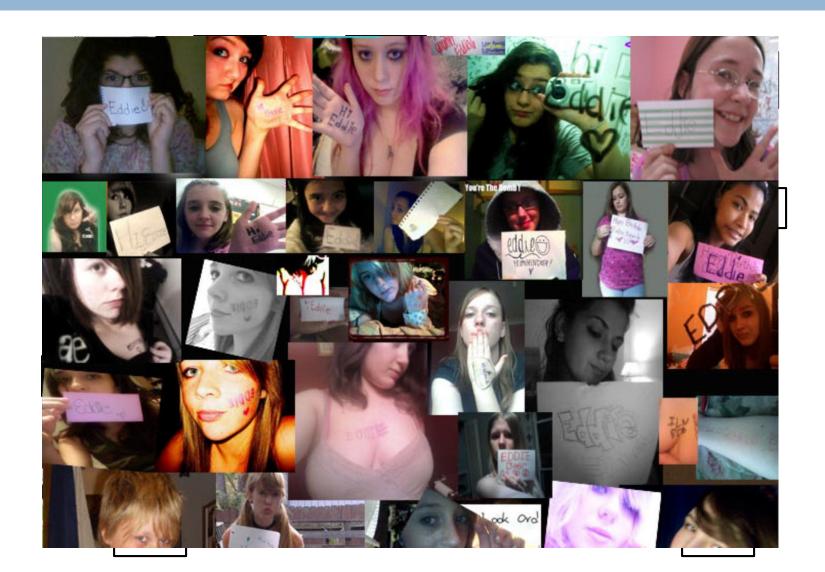
- Good Guy with a Wild Streak
- Unlucky in Love
- Vulnerable
- Sensitive, Wild and Adventurous
- Mysterious
- Poet, Musician
- Physically Fit

Who he actually is





Can he be trusted?



What do these pictures tell us?

- He's a trusted member of the online community
- He's communicated with children of all ages, from various backgrounds
- Is open to receiving "sexy" pictures

Why does he ask for pictures?

- Confirm he's talking to a real person, not someone pretending to be a child.
- Children trust him enough to send photos of themselves.
- Some children are more willing to send sexy pictures of themselves.
- How does he gain your trust?
- □ How does he get you to send him naked pictures?
- How does he get you to meet him?

Manipulation

- □ Flattery (Beauty, Intelligence, Sexiness, Artistic)
- Pretends to be concerned about your life
- Pretends to understand you
- Will send gifts (Cameras, iPods, Cell Phones)
- Will ask about your sexual experiences
- Will tell about his sexual experiences
- May pretend to teach about sex, just to get you thinking about sex.
- May send pornography.
- May ask you to send pictures. They may be innocent at first, but he will ask for more revealing pictures later.
- May ask to meet you.

The Aftermath

- Will blackmail child into sending more pictures.
- Will trade the pictures on the Internet.
- Will blackmail children into meeting him for sex
- Will blackmail children into having sex with others.







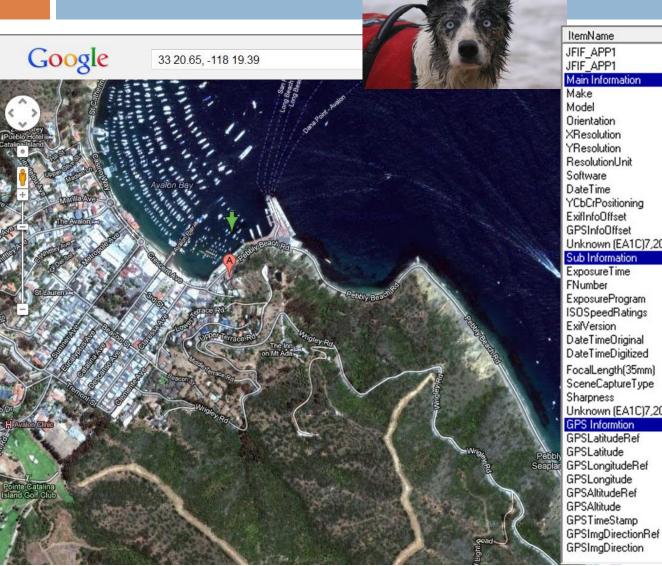
Anonymity and the Internet

- □ IP addresses
 - Serve as the unique identifier of a device on the Internet
 - Dynamically assigned by the Internet Service Provider (ISP)
 - Can be used to geo-locate





EXIF Data



Information
Exif
http
Apple
iPhone 4S
left-hand side
72/1
72/1
Inch
Microsoft Windows Photo Viewer 6.1.7600.16385
2012:09:04 07:39:59
centered
2316
4792
2000 D. L.
2060 Bytes
1/120Sec
1/120Sec F2.4
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard Normal
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard Normal 2060 Bytes
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard Normal 2060 Bytes
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard Normal 2060 Bytes N 33 20.65 [DM] 33 20' 39.00" [DMS]
1/120Sec F2.4 Program Normal 80 0221 2012:07:26 08:23:12 2012:07:26 08:23:12 35(mm) Standard Normal 2060 Bytes

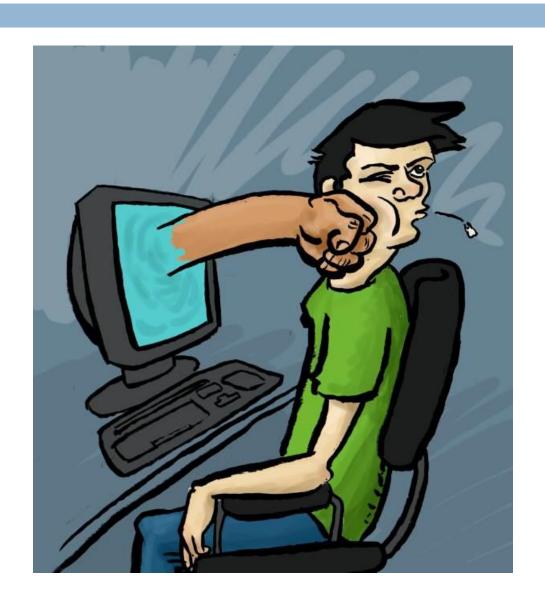
Sea level

15:23:11

18/1 meters

True direction 208.69

Cyberbullying



Cyberbullying Websites





Cyberbullying

There are currently 49 States that have legislation making cyberbullying a crime.

□ For the Bully, the consequences can be Suspension, Expulsion or Juvenile Hall.

□ For the Victim, the consequences are often Isolation, Depression, or Suicide.

Types of Bullying

Physical

Hitting
Kicking
Pushing
Taking things

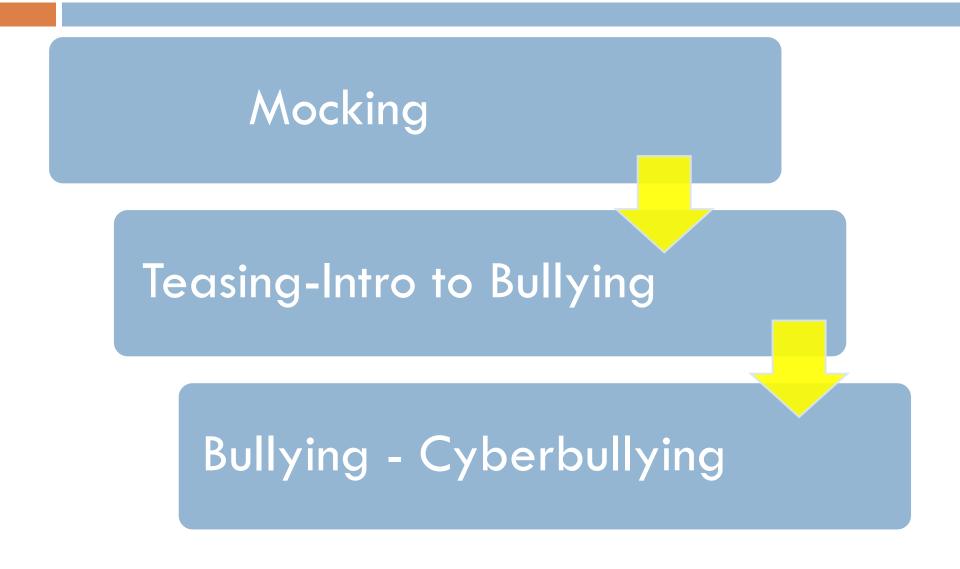
Verbal/Written

Taunting
Flaming
Teasing
Name Calling
Terrorization

Electronic

Rumor Spreading Manipulating Social Exclusion Extortion Intimidation

Progression of Bullying



What is Cyberbullying?



Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated or has the potential to be repeated. Cyberbullying is willful and repeated harm inflicted through the medium of electronic text.

- Flaming and Trolling sending or posting hostile messages intended to "inflame" the emotions of others
- Happy-Slapping recording someone being harassed or bullied in a way that usually involves physical abuse, then posting the video online for public viewing
- **Identity Theft/Impersonation** stealing someone's password and/or hijacking their online accounts to send or post incriminating or humiliating pictures, videos, or information
- Photoshopping doctoring digital images so that the main subject is placed in a compromising or embarrassing situation
- Physical Threats sending messages that involve threats to a person's physical safety
- Rumor Spreading spreading gossip through e-mail, text messaging, or social networking sites

Education About Cyberbullying

- It can't be taken back once it is on the Internet. Remind kids:
 - Don't say mean, offensive things online.
 - Don't post offensive images of other people.
 - Your actions are documented forever stop & think.
- Need to change the school culture, i.e. the social norms and values of the school, so that bullying is no longer acceptable to staff or to students.

Which means getting the kids involved

Tips to Give Out if Bullied Online

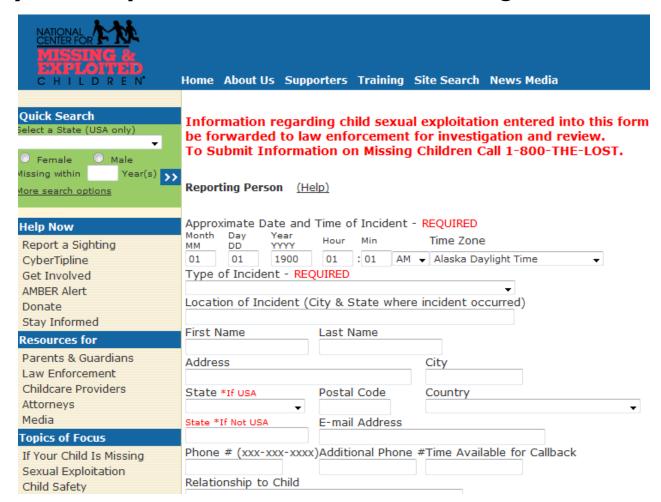
- Tell your parents, teachers, counselors or another trusted adult
- An adult can help you by:
 - Keeping records in case you need proof.
 - Deleting current accounts.
 - Contacting Internet Service Providers, Schools, and Police.
- Make sure school has Internet Safety program
- Monitor child's activities
- Use filtering and blocking software
- Cultivate and maintain open, candid communication

How to Assist Children/Parents

- Provide support to child
- Run Internet searches on screen names
- Print out all incidents of cyberbullying
- Electronic evidence must be preserved
- □ Stop
- □ Block
- □ Tell Parent-Teacher
- Look for warning signs
 - Isolation
 - Depression
 - Suicide

Reporting Bad Behavior

Cybertipline.com or Missingkids.com



Other Helpful Sites

- Netsmartz411.org
- Commonsensemedia.org
- Bewebsmart.com
- Ikeepsafe.org
- Cyberbullying.us
- www.missingkids.com
- □ 24-hour Hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST



