



INTERNET SAFETY TOOL KIT



Prevent Child Abuse
Kentucky

Dear Educators, Parents and Caregivers



PAW, POS, PAL, LMIRL, KPC, TDTM, WYRN...these are not typos, acronyms for governmental agencies or professional acronyms used within engineering or mathematical arenas. At what point did PAW become Parents Are Watching as opposed to part of a cat's body? When did PAL become Parents Are Listening as opposed to one of your friends... and when did WYRN stop being a radio station and become What's Your Real Name?

Internet lingo is here to stay, "surfing the web" and being computer savvy is such an ingrained part of a child's life that many of the basic "three R's" are taught with the assistance of technology beginning in Kindergarten. While our children are learning at a very young age how to work with and manipulate the internet, parents may not have those skills and knowledge when it comes to internet use and therefore lack the tools to effectively monitor internet use and implement strategies to promote healthy and safe usage for their children. Similarly, community leaders and organizations, while they may have technology in the workplace, frequently do not pause and ask themselves what role they play in ensuring the internet safety of fellow community citizens.

Why should we be alarmed about the growing numbers of internet and online crimes committed against children? As reported in the [Project Safe Childhood] brochure issued by the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, "As pedophiles become desensitized to the horrors contained in the images, the images are increasingly becoming more violent and graphic and often with extremely young children. The internet has provided a source of validation and encouragement for collectors of child pornography. This trend is also increasing an offender's interest into the production of child pornography and child molestation. With digital cameras, computers and the internet, this has become an easy industry in which to participate. The measures taken to this point have not done enough to lessen this form of child molestation. It is now nothing short of an epidemic."

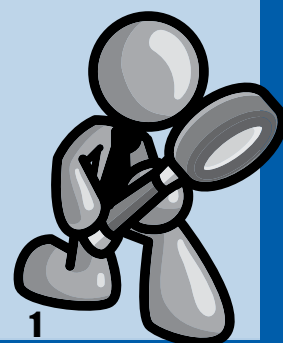
Enclosed you will find information designed to educate parents, caregivers, teachers, children and community members alike on how to safely navigate the worldwide web. Information regarding reporting internet crimes and resources has also been provided.

If you have further questions or would like to order additional copies of this publication, please contact Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky at 1-800-CHILDREN.

Sincerely,

Jill Seyfred, ACSW
Executive Director
Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky

Nijel Clayton, Manager
Dropout Prevention Branch
KY Dept. of Education



Quiz For Parents



Your Kids Can Fill In the Blanks. Can you?

LOL: _____

BWL: _____

ROTFL: _____

SETE: _____

CU: _____

ASLMH: _____

EMA: _____

F2F: _____

NIFOC: _____

P911: _____

NAZ: _____

POS: _____

BTW: _____

TAW: _____

Let's see how you did - flip to the next page to check your answers.

(Information provided by: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children)



Child Exploitation and The Internet



While on-line computer exploration opens a world of possibilities for children, expanding their horizons and exposing them to different cultures and ways of life, they can be exposed to dangers as they hit the road exploring the information highway. There are individuals who attempt to sexually exploit children through the use of on-line services and the Internet. Some of these individuals gradually seduce their targets through the use of attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts. These individuals are often willing to devote considerable amounts of time, money, and energy in this process. They listen to and empathize with the problems of children. They will be aware of the latest music, hobbies, and interests of children. These individuals attempt to gradually lower children's inhibitions by slowly introducing sexual context and content into their conversations.

There are other individuals, however, who immediately engage in sexually explicit conversation with children. Some offenders primarily collect and trade child-pornographic images, while others seek face-to-face meetings with children via on-line contacts. It is important for parents to understand that children can be indirectly victimized through conversation, (i.e. "chat") as well as the transfer of sexually explicit information and material. Computer-sex offenders may also be evaluating children

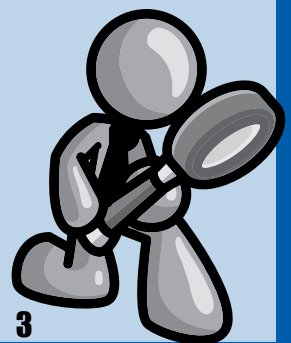
they come in contact with on-line for future face-to-face contact and direct victimization. Parents and children should remember that a computer-sex offender can be any age or sex, the person does not have to fit the stereotype of a dirty, unkempt, older man wearing a raincoat to be someone who could harm a child.

Children, especially adolescents, are sometimes interested in and curious about sexuality and sexually explicit material. They may be moving away from the total control of parents and seeking to establish new relationships outside their family. Because they may be curious, children/adolescents sometimes use their on-line access to actively seek out such materials



and individuals. Sex offenders targeting children will use and exploit these characteristics and needs. Some adolescent children may also be

attracted to and lured by on-line offenders closer to their age who, although not technically child molesters, may be dangerous. Nevertheless, they have been seduced and manipulated by a clever offender and do not fully understand or recognize the potential danger of these contacts.



Let's See How You Did!



LOL: Laugh Out Loud!

BWL: Bursting With Laughter

ROTFL: Rolling On The Floor Laughing

SETE: Smiling Ear to Ear

CU: See You

ASLMH: Age, Sex, Location, Music, Hobbies

EMA: What is your Email Address?

F2F: Face To Face

NIFOC: Naked In Front of Computer

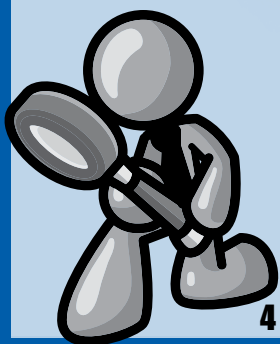
P911: Parents Are Coming!

NAZ: Name, Address, Zip Code

POS: Parents Over Shoulder

BTW: By the Way

TAW: Teachers are Watching



What Are Signs That Your Child Might Be At Risk On-Line?



1. Your child spends large amounts of time on-line, especially at night.

Most children that fall victim to computer-sex offenders spend large amounts of time on-line, particularly in chat rooms. They may go on-line after dinner and on the weekends. They may be latchkey kids whose parents have told them to stay at home after school. They go on-line to chat with friends, make new friends, pass time, and sometimes look for sexually explicit information. While much of the knowledge and experience gained may be valuable, parents should consider monitoring the amount of time spent on-line. Children on-line are at the greatest risk during the evening hours. While offenders are on-line around the clock, most work during the day and spend their evenings on-line seeking pornography or trying to locate and lure children.

2. You find pornography on your child's computer.

Pornography is often used in the sexual victimization of children. Sex offenders often supply their potential victims with pornography as a means of opening sexual discussions and for seduction. Child pornography may be used to show the child victim that sex between children and adults is "normal." Parents should be conscious of the fact that a child may hide the pornographic files on memory sticks from them. This may be especially true if the computer is used by other family members.

3. Your child receives phone calls from men you don't know or is making calls, sometimes long distance, to numbers you don't recognize.

While talking to a child victim on-line is a thrill for a computer-sex offender, it can be very cumbersome. Most want to talk to the children on the telephone. They often engage in "phone sex" with the children and often seek to set up an actual meeting for real sex.

While a child may be hesitant to give out his/her home phone number, the computer-sex offenders will give out theirs. With Caller ID, they can readily find out the child's phone number. Some computer-sex offenders have even obtained toll-free 800 numbers, so their potential victims can call them without their parents finding out. Others will tell the child to call collect. Both of these methods result in the computer-sex offender being able to find out the child's phone number.



4. Your child receives mail, gifts, or packages from someone you don't know.

As part of the seduction process, it is common for offenders to send letters, photographs, and gifts to their potential victims. Computer-sex offenders have even sent plane tickets in order for the child to travel across the country to meet them.

5. Your child turns the computer monitor off or quickly changes the screen on the monitor when you come into the room.

A child looking at pornographic images or having sexually explicit conversations does not want you to see it on the screen.

6. Your child becomes withdrawn from the family.

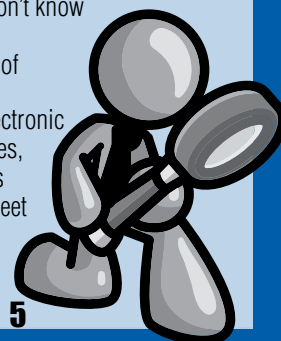
Computer-sex offenders will work very hard at driving a wedge between a child and his/her family or at exploiting their relationship. They will accentuate any minor problems at home that the child might have. Children may also become withdrawn after sexual victimization.

7. Your child is using an on-line account belonging to someone else.

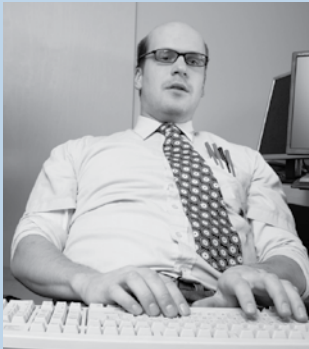
Even if you don't subscribe to an on-line service or Internet service, your child may meet an offender while on-line at a friend's house or the library. Most computers come preloaded with on-line and/or Internet software. Computer-sex offenders will sometimes provide potential victims with a computer account for communications with them.

What Should You Do If You Suspect Your Child Is Communicating With A Sexual Predator On-line?

- Consider talking openly with your children about your suspicions. Tell them about the dangers of computer-sex offenders.
- Review what is on your child's computer. If you don't know how, ask a friend, coworker, relative, or other knowledgeable person. Pornography or any kind of sexual communication can be a warning sign.
- Monitor your child's access to all types of live electronic communications (i.e., chatrooms, instant messages, Internet Relay Chat, etc.), and monitor your child's e-mail. Computer-sex offenders almost always meet potential victims via chat rooms. After meeting a child on-line, they will continue to communicate electronically; often via e-mail.



WHAT CAN YOU DO TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCES OF AN ON-LINE EXPLOITER VICTIMIZING YOUR CHILD?



• Instruct your children:

- ❑ to never arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone they met on-line;
- ❑ to never upload (post) pictures of themselves onto the Internet or on-line service to people they do not personally know;
- ❑ to never give out identifying information such as their name, home address, school name, or telephone number;

- Keep the computer in a common room in the house, not in your child's bedroom. It is much more difficult for a computer-sex offender to communicate with a child when the computer screen is visible to a parent or another member of the household.
- Utilize parental controls provided by your service provider and/or blocking software. While electronic chat can be a great place for children to make new friends and discuss various topics of interest, it is also prowled by computer-sex offenders. Use of chat rooms, in particular, should be heavily monitored. While parents should utilize these safe guards, they should not totally rely on them.
- Always maintain access to your child's on-line account and randomly check his/her e-mail. Be aware that your child could be contacted through the U.S. Mail. Be up front with your child about your access and reasons why you are doing so.
- Teach your child the responsible use of the resources on-line. There is much more to the on-line experience than chat rooms.
- Find out what computer safeguards are utilized by your child's school, the public library, and at the homes of your child's friends. These are all places, outside your normal supervision, where your child could encounter an on-line predator.



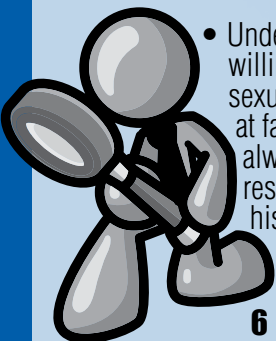
- ❑ to never download pictures from an unknown source, as there is a good chance there could be sexually explicit images;
- ❑ to never respond to messages or bulletin board postings that are suggestive, obscene, belligerent, or harassing;
- ❑ that whatever they are told on-line may or may not be true.

Should any of these situations arise in your household, via the Internet or on-line service, you should immediately contact your local or state law enforcement agency, the FBI, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

(Source: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/pguide/pguidee.html>)



- Understand, even if your child was a willing participant in any form of sexual exploitation, that he/she is not at fault and is the victim. The offender always bears the complete responsibility for his or her actions.



For further information, please contact your local FBI office or the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Cyber Tipline at: 1-800-843-5678.

CYBER-BULLYING



The source of the threats:

1. Do you know who is doing this?
2. Are the threats from one person or from several different people?

The nature of the threats

1. How do you receive these messages? (Repeated e-mails, IM, text messages)
2. Does this individual follow your online activity? (Tracking you into chat rooms, favorite Web sites, etc.)
3. Have any of the following occurred?
 - Built fake profiles, Web sites or posing as you on your e-mail or IM
 - Signing you up for porn sites e-mailing lists; junk e-mail or IM
 - Breaking into your accounts online
 - Stealing or otherwise accessing your passwords
 - Posting images of you online (taken from any source, including video and photo phones)
 - Posting real or doctored sexual images of you online
 - Sharing personal information about you
 - Sharing contact information about you coupled with a sexual solicitation ("for a good time call ..." or "I'm interested in [fill in the blank] sex...")
 - Encouraging that others share their top ten "hit lists," or "ugly lists", or "slut lists" online and including you on that list
 - Posting and encouraging others to post nasty comments on your blog
 - Sending threats to others (like the President of the United States) or attacking others while posing as you
 - Registering your name and setting up a bash Web site or profile
 - Posting rude or provocative comments while posing as you (such as insulting racial minorities at a Web site devoted to that racial minority)
 - Masquerading as you for any purpose
 - Posting your text-messaging address or cell phone number online to encourage abuse and increase the text-messaging or cell phone charges
 - Sending "jokes" about you to others or mailing lists



The more repeated the communications are, the greater the threats and the more dangerous the methods, the more likely law enforcement or the legal process needs to be accessed. If personal contact information is being shared online, this must be treated very seriously.

For more information:

Stop Cyber-bullying
<http://www.stopcyberbullying.org>

Net Smartz
cyberbullyingwww.netismartz.org

National Crime Prevention Council
<http://www.ncpc.org/newsroom/current-campaigns/>

Cyber Tioline: 1-800-843-5678
www.cybertipline.com



CYBER-BULLYING



When asked the question: "What threatens your safety and emotional health?" most kids say, teasing and bullying (Kaiser Family Foundation & Children Now, 2001). Yet many adults, even your parents and teachers, may not realize how often you see or experience bullying at school and elsewhere. Often adults don't see bullying when it happens. And those adults who see it, and do nothing, may not understand that kids can be hurt by bullying.

Kids who are bullied day after day can feel helpless and alone. They may become too scared to report the bullying, fearing that adults won't believe them. Kids also worry that if the bullies find out they "tattled," the bullying may get worse. To protect kids who are bullied, parents and all adults must understand what bullying is, how harmful it can be, and the best ways to stop bullying behaviors.

What is Bullying?

A lot of young people have a good idea of what bullying is because they see it every day! Bullying happens when someone hurts or scares another person on purpose and the person being bullied has a hard time defending himself or herself. Usually, bullying happens repeatedly.

Examples Include:

- Punching, shoving and other acts that hurt people physically
- Spreading bad rumors about people
- Keeping certain people out of a "group"
- Teasing people in a mean way
- Getting certain people to "gang up" on others

What is Cyber- bullying?

Bullying also can happen on-line or electronically. Cyber-bullying is when children or teens bully each other using the Internet, mobile phones or other cyber technology. This can include:

- Sending mean text, e-mail, or instant messages
- Posting nasty pictures or messages about others in blogs or on Web sites
- Using someone else's user name to spread rumors or lies about someone

Tips for Parents:

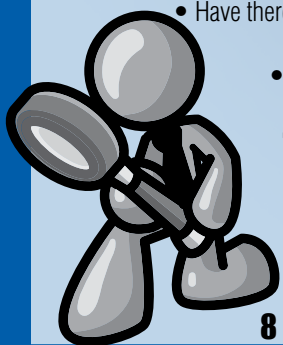
Take time to talk to your children about this behavior. Here are some general questions to start your conversation, your child(ren)'s answers will help guide you on when to get law enforcement involved and when to pursue other courses of action.

The kind of threat:

- Does the individual use inappropriate or foul language?
- Does the communication insult your child directly? ("You are stupid!")
- Does the communication threaten your child vaguely? ("I'm going to get you!")
- Have there been general serious threats made? (There is a bomb in the school!" or "Don't take the school bus today!")
- Have there been threats of serious bodily harm or death? ("I am going to break your legs!" or "I am going to kill you!")

The frequency of the threats:

1. How often do you communicate with this individual?
2. Is this the first time the individual has been threatening?
3. Are the communications increasing?



EDUCATORS AND THE INTERNET



The Internet is quickly becoming an invaluable asset to our children's education, future careers and lives. Imagine all the possibilities that present themselves to a class of 4th graders doing a class project on photosynthesis. The hands on experience, problem solving, and teamwork skills are invaluable. Use of the internet can enhance this experience for students. Students may view online video of photosynthesis, participate in online activities, and gain access to resources not available to their local school.

The internet can expand student's knowledge of many educational topics, far beyond the reach of their local system. However, rules for internet usage and safety still apply. Teachers must educate themselves, the children in their class and their parents on internet safety before going online. Below is information about what can happen to kids online and advice for teachers on what to do about it!

Kids may encounter sexual predators while online at school

Due to the relative degree of anonymity, online predators are able to deceive children. They may lie about their age and gender to initiate a relationship. Online predators often establish intimate relationships with children under the pretense of being part of the child's peer group. Educators must make it clear to students that just because someone says they are their age or has similar interests does not mean it is true. Children should not trust these individuals and should

never give out any type of identifying information, including name, age, or even the name of their school.

Educators must also create an atmosphere of trust. Make it clear to your students that if something happens, it is not the child's fault and they need to tell you. Students need to know you will not place blame or punish them for coming to you with their concerns.

Kids may encounter sexually explicit material while online

Children often encounter unwanted sexually explicit material while online. Kids online are able to access adult material and participate in adult discussions easily. The many web-based free email and chat programs make it possible for children to set up email and chat accounts without the teacher's knowledge. Schools are encouraged

to restrict access to the World Wide Web for these reasons. The best approach to restricted access is to use the "white list" approach. This approach allows access only to a select group of websites for educational purposes.



STUDENTS MAY GET INVOLVED IN INTERNET RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER STUDENTS



Online socialization is quickly becoming a large part of many students' lives. It is natural that teens will bring their offline lives online. Teens online are often interacting not with their peer group, but with teens much older than they are, or adults, often leading to sexual explicit conversations. The rapid development of intimacy can fool teens into thinking they know the other person better than they do and can trust that individual. In some cases this may lead to a decision to meet offline.

Educators must understand internet safety and educate their students on the dangers. Teach your students about online romance issues and set boundaries on teen's behavior online in this area. Make sure your students understand how easy it is to deceive others online. Their tendency will be to trust others. Always provide vigilant supervision while students are online.

In general:

- Teach and enforce strict time management for student's time online
- Monitor their activity
- Create an open and safe environment so students feel comfortable coming to you with concerns about things happening online
- Educate yourself, your students and their parents and caregivers on internet safety



Resources for Educators:

<http://www.isafe.org>- I-SAFE has formed a collaborative partnership with high profile companies, to implement the first Internet Safety Education Program throughout school districts nationwide.

<http://school.discovery.com/schrockguide>- Lists sites on the Internet that are useful for enhancing curriculum. Also contains lesson plans.

<http://www.netsmartz.org/educators.htm>- Activities, lessons, and fun animations that teachers can use.

<http://www.cybersmartcurriculum.org/>- A free K-8 curriculum empowering students to use the Internet safely, responsibly and effectively.



INTERNET FACTS/ STATISTICS



- Last year, 6,384 Online Enticements of Children for Sexual Acts occurred- this is up from 2,664 occurrences in 2005.
(National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006.)
- 2,101 misleading domain names were reported to the Cyber Tipline.
(National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006.)
- Kids spend an average of 16 hours per week on line- a figure that continues to grow!
(WLEX- TV, 2007.)
- Last year over five and a half million kids received unwanted sexual solicitations while online.
(United States Internet Crimes Task Force, 2006.)
- 30% of kids have made friends online.
(University of Kentucky, 2006.)
- 8% of kids have met a stranger face to face.
(University of Kentucky, 2006.)
- 57% of kids came into contact with pornography online, mostly by accident.
(University of Kentucky, 2006.)
- Two-thirds of all Americans have the internet in their homes.
(US Department of Justice, 2006.)
- At any given time of day, 50,000 child predators are on-line prowling for children.
(US Department of Justice, 2006.)



SOCIAL WEB TIPS FOR TEENS



Think about what you post

Sharing provocative photos or intimate details online, even in private emails, can cause you problems later on. Even people you consider friends can use this information against you, especially if they become ex-friends.

Read between the “lines.”

It may be fun to check out new people for friendship or romance, but be aware that while some people are nice, others act nice because they're trying to get something. Flattering or supportive messages may be more about manipulation than friendship or romance.

Don't talk about sex with strangers.

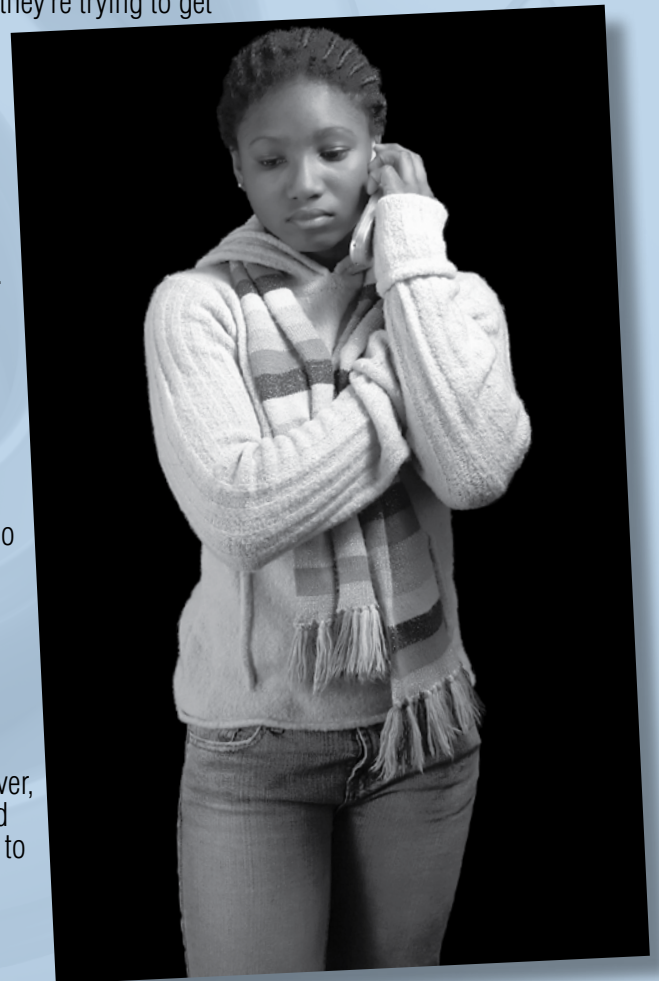
Be cautious when communicating with people you don't know, especially if the conversation starts to be about sex or physical details. Don't lead them on - you don't want to be the target of a predator's grooming. If they persist, call your local police or contact CyberTipline.com.

Avoid in-person meetings.

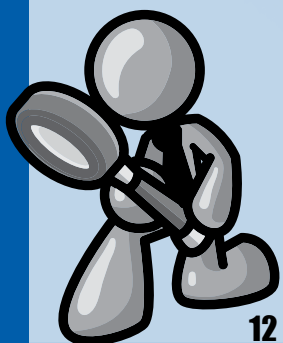
The only way someone can physically harm you is if you're both in the same location, so - to be 100% safe - don't meet them in person. If you really have to get together with someone you “met” online, don't go alone. Have the meeting in a public place, tell a parent or some other solid backup, and bring some friends along.

Be smart when using a cell phone.

All the same tips apply with phones as with computers. Phones, however, are with you wherever you are, and are often used away from home and are your usual support systems. Be careful who you give your number to and how you use GPS and other technologies that can pinpoint your physical location.



© 2007 ConnectSafely.org



QUIZ FOR KIDS



Below are ten questions about internet safety. Whether you are using the internet for research, social activities, communication or just fun, it's important you know this information.

1. Information on the Internet can always be trusted as factual- it wouldn't be online if it were not true!

TRUE

FALSE

2. Anything I send in my private email, IM or chat cannot be seen by others.

TRUE

FALSE

3. I'm online and I get a message from my Internet service provider asking for my password, they need it to fix my account; it is okay to provide them with this information.

TRUE

FALSE

4. If someone I meet online asks me to keep a secret from my parents I should.

TRUE

FALSE

5. If I meet someone online and they ask to be added to my "buddy list" I should, because we are friends.

TRUE

FALSE

6. A website must have my permission to put online any personal information about me, like my phone number, address or birthday.

TRUE

FALSE

7. If I want to know something about a stranger that sends me an Instant Message, I can check their profile and trust that information.

TRUE

FALSE

8. Installing blocking software and a virus checker on my PC will keep me safe.

TRUE

FALSE

9. I can always trust emails and attachments I get from friends.

TRUE

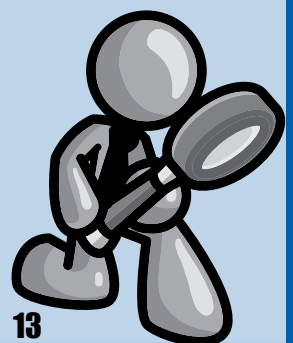
FALSE

10. I'm visiting a site of an organization I've heard of before- it is okay to give my name and phone number to enter a contest.

TRUE

FALSE

Let's see how you did - flip to the next page to see your answers.



INTERNET SAFETY FOR FAMILIES



Suggested Guidelines for Your Children's Internet Use

- Ask your Internet provider about features that allow parents to block their children's access to adult oriented sites, chat rooms, and bulletin boards. A variety of programs are available.
- Set up guidelines that deal specifically with meeting people on the Internet. Talk to your children about what to do if their new Internet friend asks to see them in person or wants your child to send picture of him or herself.
- Let your children know they can come to you if they are receiving messages that make them feel uncomfortable.
- Post family rules to follow when using the Internet.
- Keep the computer in a high traffic part of the house. You can monitor your children's activities without appearing to be watching over their shoulders.
- Spend time on the Internet with your children. Give them a chance to show you what they have learned or the things they like.
- Find websites you think your children will enjoy and "bookmark" them. This will help you direct your children away from using search engines.
- Teach your children about "netiquette" (etiquette on the Internet), so they will know how to behave appropriately on the Internet and will be able to recognize inappropriate behavior on the part of others.

What to do if you suspect your child is communicating with an E-Predator online:

- Talk openly with your child about your suspicions and tell them the dangers of computer sex offenders.
- Review the contents of your child's computer, including the temporary web files.
- Monitor your child's access to all types of live electronic communications — like chat rooms, instant messages, and email.
- Contact law enforcement if anyone in your household has received child pornography or if your child has been solicited in any way by someone who knows the child is under 18.

For more information on internet safety, contact the Kentucky State Police post near you or log onto their website at www.KentuckyStatePolice.org.

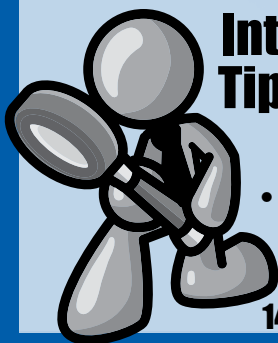
- Never send a picture of yourself to someone you meet online.
- Tell parents or a trusted adult immediately if you come across any information that makes you uncomfortable.
- Understand that not everything you read online is true.
- Remember that people online may not be who they seem to be.
- Never open attachments sent from someone you do not know.
- Watch out for junk email or "spam," which may include unwanted solicitations.

Kids Rules for Online Safety

1. I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number, parents' work address/telephone number, or the name and location of
2. I will tell my parents right away if I come across any information that makes me feel uncomfortable.
3. I will never agree to get together with someone I "meet" online without first checking with my parents. If my parents agree to the meeting, I will be sure that it is in a public place and bring my mother or father.
4. I will never send a person my picture or anything else without first checking with my parents.
5. I will not respond to any messages that are mean or in any way make me feel uncomfortable. It is not my fault if I get a message like that. If I do I will tell my parents right away so that they can contact the service provider.
6. I will talk with my parents so that we can set up rules for going online. We will decide upon the time of day that I can be online, the length of time I can be online and appropriate areas for me to visit. I will not access other areas or break these rules without their permission.
7. I will not give out my Internet password to anyone (even my best friends) other than my parents.
8. I will check with my parents before downloading or installing software or doing anything that could possibly hurt our computer or jeopardize my family's privacy.
9. I will be a good online citizen and not do anything that hurts other people or is against the law.
10. I will help my parents understand how to have fun and learn things online and teach them things about the Internet, computers and other technology.

Internet Safety Tips for Teens & Children

- Never give out personal information over the computer.
- Never arrange to get together with someone you meet online.



WHERE DO I REPORT INTERNET RELATED PROBLEMS?



Child Sexual Exploitation On The Internet:

Sexual exploitation of children online may take the form of sexually explicit email or chatting, the sending of pornography or child pornography to the child, or the adult showing the child adult pictures on the world wide web. This may even progress to attempts to meet the child offline.

Electronic Harassment and Cyber- bullying:

It is possible for your child to become the target of prolonged and vicious bullying waged via the world wide web. This harassment may involve electronic attacks on their internet connection, the sending of threats or hate mail, and the spreading of vicious rumors about your child, just to name a few. If a person is following your children around whenever they are online threatening them and making his/her life miserable, report it!

Report incidents such as these to:

National Center for Missing and Exploited
Children, Cyber Tipline 1-800-843-5678

Kentucky State Police 1-800-222-5555

U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky
(859) 233-2661

Federal Bureau of Investigations
(502) 583-3941

Your internet service provider.

Online Resources

Safety Ed International
www.safetyed.org

*The National Center for Missing and Exploited
Children*
www.missingkids.com

Safe Kids
www.safekids.com

Kentucky State Police
www.kentuckystatepolice.org

*U.S. Department of Justice- Project Safe Child-
hood*
www.projectsafefchildhood.gov

Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky
www.pcaky.org

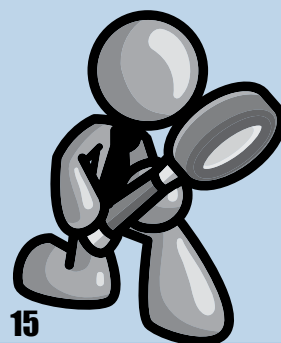
Federal Bureau of Investigations
www.fbi.gov

*U.S. Attorney's Office for Eastern District of
Kentucky*
www.usdoj.gov/usao/kye/usattorney/

I- Safe America
www.isafe.org

Net Smartz
www.netsmartz.org

Wired Safety



LET'S SEE HOW YOU DID!



1. *Information on the Internet can always be trusted as factual- it wouldn't be online if it were not true!*

TRUE

FALSE

The internet is an open forum for anyone to post anything. Evaluate carefully ALL information on websites, personal or public.

2. *Anything I send in my private email, IM or chat cannot be seen by others.*

TRUE

FALSE

Programs exist which allow individuals to "see" your private correspondence online. It is best to be cautious and NEVER send personal information.

3. *I'm online and I get a message from my Internet service provider asking for my password, they need it to fix my account; it is okay to provide them with this information.*

TRUE

FALSE

You should never give out your Internet password to anyone (even your best friends) other than your parents. AOL and most other Internet service providers will never ask you for a password and sometimes people will pretend that they work for the Internet service provider to get your password.

4. *If someone I meet online asks me to keep a secret from my parents I should.*

TRUE

FALSE

Be very careful about keeping secrets, this can often be a dangerous predicament. Always ask yourself, "Why does this individual want me to keep the secret from my parents?" It is best to be cautious, talk to your parents about these issues.

5. *If I meet someone online and they ask to be added to my "buddy list" I should because we are friends.*

TRUE

FALSE

Just because someone asks to be added to your buddy list does not mean they are your friend. How do you know this person? Are they really who they say they are?

6. *Website must have my permission to put online any personal information about me, like my phone number, address or birthday.*

TRUE

FALSE

Check out www.kysafeschools.org for a listing of websites that post exactly this information, without your permission!

7. *If I want to know something about a stranger that sends me an Instant Message, I can check their profile and trust that information.*

TRUE

FALSE

Unlike the real world, you cannot verify a person's age, location, etc. online so it is easier to lie and get away with it. Anyone can say anything they want when constructing their profile, true or not!

8. *Installing blocking software and a virus checker on my PC will keep me safe.*

TRUE

FALSE

Blocking software by itself will not keep you safe. You can still send out personal information, putting you and your family at risk. Virus software protects your computer (not you) from some dangerous solicitations but not all.

9. *I can always trust emails and attachments I get from friends.*

TRUE

FALSE

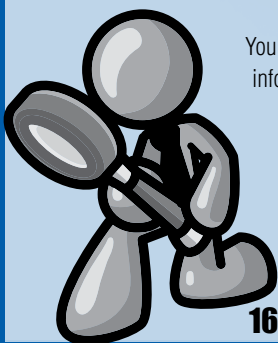
New programs and viruses send out emails to everyone in your inbox without their knowledge or consent. Verify the message is in fact from your friend first.

10. *I'm visiting a site of an organization I've heard of before- it is okay to give my name and phone number to enter a contest.*

TRUE

FALSE

You should never reveal ANY information about yourself to anyone, even companies you've heard of. If they want to get this information from anyone under 13, the law requires that they first get your parents' permission.





Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky

300 East Main Street - Suite 110 • Lexington, Kentucky 40507
859.225.8879 • 1-800-CHILDREN • Fax 859.225.8969
E-Mail: pcaky@pcaky.org • Web Site: www.pcaky.org

This project funded through the Kentucky Department of Education.

This project supported by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Kentucky and the Kentucky Department of Education.