



DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance (CPJA) Division, Community & Crime Prevention Branch in partnership with the Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

The information provided in this trainer's manual is for general informational purposes only. This manual is not and should not be treated as legal advice from the Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General. Due to the ever-changing nature of the law, victims of Internet crimes should seek timely legal advice from counsel, based on current law, prior to taking any legal action.

The PowerPoint slides in this manual are for the trainer and are not for public dissemination. The first edition of this manual was supported in part by Award No. 2008-CS-WX-0007 from the Child Sexual Predator Program, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this presentation or publication are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position, views, or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Foreword



The Internet offers many possibilities. It provides information; it entertains; it allows instantaneous worldwide communication. The Internet has enhanced our lives, but at the same time, it has increased our concern for the safety of young people.

In 2010, the Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General produced the "Keeping Safe in Cyberspace Trainer's Manual" to provide law enforcement with the tools to educate the community on ways to keep themselves safe while on the Internet. Since then, the Department has trained more than 200 law enforcement personnel, educators, and community leaders. In turn, these trainers have provided numerous presentations to students, teachers, parents, and community groups throughout the State.



The ever-changing nature of the Internet prompted the production of the "Keeping Safe in Cyberspace Trainer's Manual, Second Edition," that includes a new presentation for Grades 4 - 6 and updated information on data reports, videos, trends and applications used by youth, prevention tips, educational materials, and sourcing for all images/notes/photographs/videos used.

The Trainer's Manual includes PowerPoint presentations for specific audiences. Each presentation provides information on social networking, online sexual offenders, cyberbullying, and prevention strategies. Reference materials for trainers and camera-ready brochures and handouts are also included in the manual.

The prevention of crime can best be addressed through community education. I welcome you to work with the Department of the Attorney General to educate communities on how to keep safe while on the Internet.

Together, we can keep our communities safe.

Douglas S. Chin Attorney General State of Hawaii

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Post-Presentation Form

Trainer Information

Presenter 1:		
Name:	Organization/Agency:	
Phone: ()	E-Mail:	
Presenter 2:		
	Organization/Agency:	
	E-Mail:	
Presenter 3:		
Name:	Organization/Agency:	
Phone: ()	E-Mail:	

Presentation Information

Requestor's Name:			
Phone: ()			
\			/
/			
Name of Event:		Audience:	Parents
Date:	Time:		□ Teens/Tweens
Location:			Grade School
		Number of F	Participants:

Please complete this form no later than one week after your presentation and send to:

Department of the Attorney General Criminal Justice Division? Hawaii Internet & Technology Crimes Unit Mail: 425 Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Fax: (808) 586-1375

For questions, please call the Hawaii Internet & Technology Crimes Unit at (808) 586-1160.

Evaluation Form

This form is for the parent presentation only.

Presentation Information

ate	2:	_ Location: _			
	se answer the ting more than one a				sponse.)
•	The presentation pr □ Strongly Agree		h useful inform. Neutral		-
		U			
2.	The presentation wa	as understand:	able. D Neutral	Disagree	□ Strongly Disagree
3.	I am better prepare	d to talk to my	child about Inte	ernet Safety	
	□ Strongly Agree		□ Neutral		□ Strongly Disagree
1.	The presenter(s) ha □ Strongly Agree	ndled questior Agree			ve and professional manner. □ Strongly Disagree
5.	It was worth my tim □ Strongly Agree	e to attend th □ Agree	•	Disagree	□ Strongly Disagree
.	What did you like b	est about the I	nternet Safety p	presentation?	
7.	What did you like le	ast about the	Internet Safety	presentation?	
8.	How can we improv	e the presenta	ation?		

SECTION 1

Keeping Sale in Cyberspace



A Presentation for Parents and Adults



Notes

This presentation is for parents and adults.

Sources

Slide 2: Do You Know What This Means?

Next Slide # 3:



Do You Know What This Means? Chat Acronyms Parents Need to Know¹ I hate you 182 Age/Sex/Location ASL CD9 Parents are around GNOC Get Naked On Cam KPC Keeping Parents Clueless LMIRL Let's Meet In Real Life Mom Over Shoulder MOS PIR Parent In Room RU/18 Are You Over 18?

www.netlingo.com

Notes

Purpose of this and the next slide: Attention getters for parents/adults. To test their Internet lingo knowledge. For more acronyms, go to www.netlingo.com.

^{1.} *Top 50 Chat Acronyms Parents Need to Know.* Netlingo. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.netlingo.com/top50/acronyms-for-parents.php>.



Notes

Sources

2. Image of emoticons. Smiley. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 3/16/16. <smiley.com>.



Notes

Presenter can ask the audience how well they did on the first two slides; leading to this slide – "Do you know what your kids are doing on the Internet?"

What We Will Focus On

- General information about the Internet
- Type of technologies used by youth
- Internet concerns:
 - Social Networking
 - Online Sexual Offenders
 - Cyberbullying
 - Sexting
- What you can do to protect your children

Slide 5: What We Will Focus On

Next Slide # 6:



Notes

This presentation provides parents and adults with basic information on Internet safety so they can make informed decisions on how to keep their child safe.

Sources

Slide 6: What is the Internet?

Next Slide # 7:

What is the Internet?³



- Worldwide
- Publicly accessible
- Unregulated series of interconnected computer networks

Notes

Purpose of slide:

To educate how worldwide and accessible the Internet is. It can be used for good, but also bad. That is why with more education and information on proper safety uses, we can decrease victimization on the Internet.

Sources

3. Definition of Internet. Wikipedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet>.



Slide 7: Technologies Used

Next Slide # 8:



Notes

Kids can access the Internet from:

- Computers laptop, notebook, or desktop
- Tablets iPad, Samsung Galaxy, Surface, etc.
- Cell phones
- Gaming consoles / devices
- Wearable technologies Google glass, smart watch, virtual reality headset, etc.

- 4. Image of iPad. Technology Tell. (10/22/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < http://www.technologytell.com/ apple/125313/ipad-air-cases/>.
- 5. Image of cell phones. Inn Trending. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. < http://inntrending.com/top100-cell-phones-2014/>.
- 6. Image of Playstation. Cinemablend. Web. (n.d.) Date retrieved: 1/7/2015 < http://www.cinemablend.com/games/PS4-Launch-Window-Includes-34-Games-58472.html>.
- 7. Image of Oculus Rift virtual reality headset. Gematsu. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015 < http://gematsu. com/?s=VR>.
- 8. Image of Xbox One. Xbox. Web. (n.d.) Date retrieved: 1/15/2015 < http://www.xbox.com>.
- 9. Image of laptop computers. Tech Brij. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/21/2015. < http://technobrij.com/10best-laptopsunder-40000-rs-january-2015/>.
- 10. Image of wearable technology. Stuff. (n.d.) Date retrieved: 1/21/2015. http://www.stuff.tv/wearable-tech/top-ten.
- 11. Image of Google glass. Tweaktown. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/21/2015. http://www.tweaktown.com/news/38191/dvf-made-for-glass-collection-brings-more-style-to-google-glass/index.html

Slide 8: Who's Online? Who's Online? Internet use over time by teens and adults % within each age group who go online 100% 89% 80% 77% 60% 40% Next Slide # 9: 20% **?** Teens and Mobile Phones Smartphones have facilitated the shift in the way 0% 88% of teens have or have access to smartphones. Nov 07 Feb 08 Sept 09 July 11 Sept 12 Nov 04 Nov 06 -12-17 -18-29 --- 30-49 ---- 50-64 - - 65+ 73% of teens use messaging applications, i.e., Kik, WhatsApp, etc. n sends / receives an average of 30 text Madden, Mary et al. "Teens and Technology 2013." Pew Research Center (3/13/2013).

Notes

Smartphone adoption among American teens has increased substantially and mobile access to the Internet is pervasive. One in four teens are "cell-mostly" Internet users, who say they mostly go online using their phone and not using some other device such as a desktop or laptop computer. These are among the 2012 findings from a nationally representative survey of 802 teens ages 12-17 and their parents which shows that:¹³

- 78% of teens in 2012 have a cell phone, and almost half (47%) of those own smartphones. That translates into 37% of all teens who have smartphones, up from just 23% in 2011.
- One in four teens (23%) have a tablet computer, a level comparable to the general adult population.
- Nine in ten (93%) teens have a computer or have access to one at home. Seven in ten (71%) teens with home computer access say the laptop or desktop they use most often is one they share with other family members.

Sources

12. Madden, Mary; Lenhart, Amanda; Duggan, Maeve; Cortesi, Sandra; and Gasser, Urs. "Teens and Technology 2013." Pew Research Center. (3/13/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. http://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheets/teens-fact-sheet/.

13. Ibid.

Teens and Mobile Phones

Smartphones have facilitated the shift in the way teens communicate.¹⁴

- 88% of teens have or have access to smartphones.
- 90% of teens text message.
- 73% of teens use messaging applications, i.e., Kik, WhatsApp, etc.
- A teen sends / receives an average of 30 text messages per day.

Slide 9: Teens and Mobile Phones

Next Slide # 10:



Notes

As American teens adopt smartphones, they have a variety of methods for communication and sharing at their disposal. Texting is an especially important mode of communication for many teens.¹⁵

Sources

14. Lenhart, Amanda. "Teens, Social Media & Technology Overview 2015: Smartphones Facilitate Shifts in Communication Landscape for Teens." Pew Research Center. (4/9/2015) Web. Date retrieved: 6/22/2015. http://www.pewinternet.org/2015/04/09/teens-social-media-technology-2015/.

15. Ibid.

Slide 10: Internet Safety

Next Slide # 11:



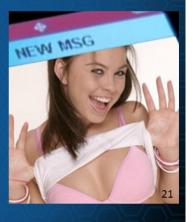
Internet Safety Concerns Associated with Usage

Notes

Sources

Concerns Associated with Usage

- The Internet provides easy access to children.¹⁶
- Cyberspace provides a social platform for a perceived sense of anonymity.¹⁷
- Cyberspace provides a vehicle for grooming.¹⁸
- Pornography, including child pornography, is widely available.¹⁹
- Teens frequently witness cruel behaviors on social networking sites.²⁰



Slide 11: Concerns Associated with Usage

Next Slide # 12:

Q Why Should You Care?

- 70% of teens hide their online behavior from their parents.²²
- 43% of teens have accessed simulated violence online.²³
- 36% have accessed sexual top online.²⁴
- 32% have accessed nu pornography online.²⁵
- 21% use an Internet-enabled device to hide their surfing behavior ²⁸



Notes

- 16. *The Internet Today.* National Academy Press. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.nap.edu/netsafekids/internet.html.
- 17. Online identity. Wikipedia. (n.d.) Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_identity>.
- McGrath, Michael and Eogphan, Casey. "Forensic Psychiatry and the Internet: Practical Perspectives on Sexual Predators and Obsessional Harassers in Cyberspace," Journal of American Academy Psychiatry Law (2002): 30:81–94. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.jaapl.org/content/30/1/81.full.pdf>.
- Wortley, Richard and Smallbone, Stephen. "Child Pornography on the Internet." Center for Problem Oriented Policing. (2006) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.popcenter.org/problems/child_pornography/print/.
- 20. Lenhart, Amanda; Madden, Mary; Smith, Aaron; Purcell, Kristen; Zickuhr, Katherine; and Rainie, Lee. "Teens, Kindness and Cruelty on Social Network Sites." Pew Research Center. (11/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.pewinternet.org/2011/11/09/teens-kindness-and-cruelty-on-social-network-sites/>.
- 21. Image of girl showing bra. U Know Kids.. (6/10/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://resources.uknowkids.com/blog/bid/159199/Peer-Pressure-Girls-and-Sextings.

Slide 12: Why Should You Care?

Next Slide # 13:



Why Should You Care?

- 70% of teens hide their online behavior from their parents.²²
- 43% of teens have accessed simulated violence online.²³
- 36% have accessed sexual topics online.²⁴
- 32% have accessed nudity or pornography online.²⁵
- 21% use an Internet-enabled mobile device to hide their surfing behavior.²⁶



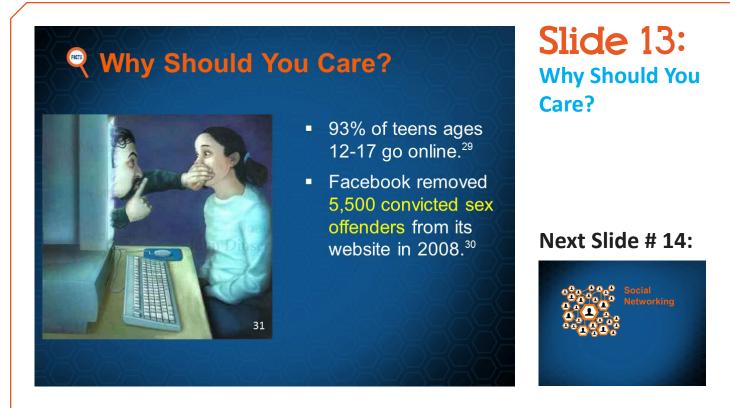
Notes

Teens Hide Their Online Behaviors from their Parents²⁸

- Parents need to know what their children are doing and who they are talking to in order to keep them safe on the Internet. Fortunately research shows that adults are catching up with kids in the use of text messaging. Half of texting adults say they started sending messages so they could communicate with their children. (Internet Crimes Against Children resource: Cyber abuse for school officials presentation.)
- Parents need to keep up with technology to know what is going on with their child.
- Parents need to be vigilant and monitor their children's activity on the Internet and on technological devices.
- 23% of parents don't monitor their children's online behaviors.

Sources

- 22. 70% of Teens Hide Their Online Behavior from Their Parents, McAfee Reveals What U.S. Teens are Really Doing Online, and How Little Their Parents Actually Know. McAfee. Web. (6/25/2012) Date retrieved: v1/14/2015. http://www.mcafee.com/us/about/news/2012/q2/20120625-01.aspx.
- 23. Ibid.
- 24. Ibid.
- 25. Ibid.
- 26. Ibid.
- 27. Image of father and daughter. Post and Courier. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://postandcourier.media.clients.ellingtoncms.com/images/supplements/schoolyear/article0020.html.
- 70% of Teens Hide Their Online Behavior from Their Parents, McAfee Reveals What U.S. Teens are Really Doing Online, and How Little Their Parents Actually Know. McAfee. Web. (6/25/2012) Date retrieved: v1/14/2015. http://www.mcafee.com/us/about/news/2012/q2/20120625-01.aspx.



Notes

- Facebook removed 5,500 convicted sex offenders from its website between 2008 and 2009 (May 1, 2008 and January 31, 2009).³² No reports can be found since 2009.
- Example case: (Wisconsin) In November 2008, Anthony Stancl, 18, posed as a female on Facebook to coax nude photos from classmates and then blackmail them into providing sexual favors. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison, 13 years of extended supervision, and registered as a sex offender.³³

Sources

- 29. Lenhart, Amanda; Page, Dana. "Teens, Social Media and Technology Overview 2015: Smartphones Faciliate Shifts in Communication Landscape for Teens." Pew Research Center. (5/2015) Web. Date retrieved: 7/9/2015. http://www.pewinternet.org/2015/04/09/teens-social-media-technology-2015/>
- Associated Press. "Facebook Has Removed 5,500 Sex Offenders Since May." Fox News. (2/19/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.foxnews.com/story/2009/02/19/facebook-has-removed-5500-sex-offenders-since-may/.
- 31. Image of cartoon of girl in front of computer. BYTE. (5/2/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. < http://www. yukonyouth.com/online-predators-should-you-be-worried/>.
- Associated Press. "Facebook Has Removed 5,500 Sex Offenders Since May." Fox News. (2/19/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.foxnews.com/story/2009/02/19/facebook-has-removed-5500-sex-offenders-since-may/.
- 33. Walker, Laurel. "Stancl Gets 15 Years in Prison in Facebook Coercion Case." Journal Sentinel. (2/24/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.jsonline.com/news/waukesha/85252392.html.

Social Networking



Next Slide # 15:



Notes

Source

Social Networking Websites



Any website that enables users to create public profiles and form relationships with other users within the same website.³⁴

Social Networking Websites

Next Slide # 16:

- **Q** Social Networking Websites
- The minimum age to open an account on popular social network sites, i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat, is 13.³⁷
- Teens use social networking sites to:³⁸
 Stay in touch with friends
 Make virtual friends
- Reconnect with old frie
- Share points of view
 Get immediate feedback
- Promote artistic talents

Notes

Social networking websites can be used to describe community-based websites, online discussion forums, chat rooms, or other social spaces online.³⁶

- 34. Beal, Vangie. *Definition of Social Networking Site*. Webopedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <webopedia.com/TERM/S/social_networking_site.html>.
- 35. Image of cell phone. Tech Talk Africa. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://techtalkafrica.com/10-major-technology-predictions-for-2013.html>.
- 36. Beal, Vangie. *Definition of Social Networking Site*. Webopedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <webopedia.com/ TERM/S/social_networking_site.html>.

Slide 16: Social Networking Websites

Next Slide # 17:



Social Networking Websites

- The minimum age to open an account on popular social network sites, i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat, is 13.³⁷
- Teens use social networking sites to:³⁸
 - Stay in touch with friends
 - Make virtual friends
 - Reconnect with old friends
 - Share points of view
 - Get immediate feedback
 - Promote artistic talents

Notes

- 3 Reasons Why Social Media Age Restrictions Matter³⁹
- Children's personal information is at risk. The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) passed in 1998 protects every child under the age of 13. The Act requires that operators of websites and online services provide notice and obtain permission from a child's parents before collecting personal information -- such as name, address, phone number and screen name -- from that child. Companies also cannot collect geolocation data that could identify the city street, and any image, video or audio files containing the child's image or voice. Anything that can identify what the child is using, like cookies, IP addresses or the unique device identifier (UDID) for mobile devices is restricted by COPPA. The Center for Digital Democracy offers this parents' guide explaining COPPA.
- Children under 13 don't have the hardware upstairs to make smart decisions online. Just because kids seem tech-savvy at increasingly younger ages, doesn't necessarily mean that their brains are developing at the same rate as their digital acumen. Research shows that it takes children about 12 years to fully develop the cognitive structures that enable them to engage in ethical thinking. Before 12 it's difficult, if not impossible, for a child to fully grasp the impact of their actions upon others, online or otherwise. Yet young children are increasingly \ joining social networking sites, sometimes even putting themselves in harm's way by becoming victims of online harassment, solicitation, and cyber-bullying before they are ready to respond appropriately.
- Lying is just plain wrong. Living in a civilized society means we have some implicit agreements: we take turns, play fair, stop at red lights, and hold the door open for old ladies. And we tell the truth. Sure, giving a fake \ birthdate to Facebook seems like a harmless white lie, but it's a lie nonetheless. I'd like to believe we can all agree that honesty and truthfulness, online and off, is important.

Sources

- Graber, Diana. "3 Reasons Why Social Media Age Restriction Matter." Huffington Post. (10/8/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/diana-graber/3-reasons-why-social-media-age-restrictionsmatter_b_5935924.html>.
- 38. Ibid.
- 39. Ibid.

<section-header><complex-block><image><image><image><image><image><image>

Slide 17: Examples of Social Networking Websites

Next Slide # 18:



Notes

Tumblr Twitter Club Penguin Webkinz Micro-blogging Micro-blogging A virtual penguin avatar game world A virtual pet kids gaming site Open to 13 and older Open to 13 and older Open to all ages Under 18 need parent consent

- 40. Image of Tumblr. Tumblr. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 12/15/2014. <www.tumblr.com>.
- 41. Image of Twitter. Twitter. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <www.tumblr.com>.
- 42. Image of Club Penguin. Club Penguin. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. <www.clubpenguin.com>.
- 43. Image of Webkinz. Webkinz. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <www.webkinz.com >.

Slide 18: Video Chat

Next Slide # 19:



Notes

Concerns of webcams and cameras on mobile devices:

- Webcams or cameras on cell phones, tablets, laptops, etc. can transmit images and videos. Transmitted images and videos can be "captured" or saved as a file by the person who is receiving it. These captured images and videos can then be shared on the Internet at any time.
- Webcams are also used for the production of child pornography.

Sources

- 44. Image of Google+ Hangouts. Google. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://mashable.com/2013/07/10/voice-calling-gmail-hangouts/.
- 45. Image of ooVoo. ooVoo. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015 <http://www.oovoo.com>.
- 46. Image of Skype. Wikipedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skype>.
- 47. Image of group of people video chatting. DJ Designer Lab. (2/16/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://djdesignerlab.com/2012/02/16/15-user-friendly-iphone-apps-to-improve-your-socialnetworking/.



Video Chat





ooVoo

47

Skype

- Most of these sites do not require any sort of identity verification to be registered.
- They rely on self-policing to keep relatively free from illegal or improper postings.

Video Sharing



Slide 19: Video Sharing

Next Slide # 20:



Notes

Here are some dangerous activities presently being promoted on the Internet that you should watch out for.⁴⁹

- **Sexting:** Sexting is the practice of sending nude photos via cell phones. With the ownership of camera phones amongst teens today, the pressure to send their significant other private photos is one many young girls give in to. When trust is violated and the photo then later becomes public the effects can be devastating.
- **Drug Abuse:** As with drinking, videos and photos of drug abuse are commonly uploaded to profile pages and video sites. There is also a culture of misinformation and promotion of drug use on the Internet that attempts to convince teens that there is no harm in the abuse of certain dangerous substances.
- **Drinking:** Though drinking is a problem that has been part of teen life for ages the Internet is now often used as a tool to promote this activity. It is common for teens to make videos of themselves or their friends getting drunk to entertain their peers or to upload photos of themselves drinking to services like Myspace and Facebook to impress groups of online friends.

Sources

- 48. Image of teen drug abuse. DrugAbuse.com. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 11/17/2015. http://drugabuse.com/library/teen-drug-abuse/>.
- 49. Ballard, David and Wardell, Bill. Top 10 Dangerous Behaviors Promoted by Teens Online. Cyberhood Watch. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. <thecyberhoodwatch.com/CHW/Risky-and-Dangerous-Behaviors.pdf>.

Slide 20: Photo Sharing



Notes

Why can photo sharing sites be an Internet safety concern?

There is good with bad on this subject. Photo sharing in the cases of sharing large family photos between family members using the Internet can be good:

Photo Sharing

Instagram

Pinterest

Talk to your kids about the photo apps they use.⁵⁰

Photo sharing apps require users to be 13+ years

Snapchat

Popular Apps:

Flickr

old.51

- They can store for future use
- Adapt photos to customize family cards or photos
- Share the photos with others in the family
- Save costs of reprinting photos for everyone in the family, etc.

Electronic Service Providers (ESPs) are required to report illegal images to authorities. Federal law, 18 U.S.C., §2258.

Photos contain hidden information such as global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the location they were taken, date, time, camera settings, make of camera, and name of editing software.

Sources

- 50. About Photo Sharing Apps and Services. Safe Kids. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. < http://www.safekids.com/photo-sharing-apps-and-services/>.
- 51. Ibid.
- 52. Image of Flickr page. Flickr. (n.d.). Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015 <www.flickr.com>.
- 53. Image of Instagram page. Instagram. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. <www.instagram.com>.
- 54. Image of Pinterest page. Pinterest. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. <www.pinterest.com>.
- 55. Image of Tumblr page. Snapchat. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. <www.tumblr.com>.



Notes

Various interactive gaming devices use the Internet and allow for communication between players, which could result to online harassment, cyberbullying, and inappropriate exposure to sex.

- 56. Image of gaming consoles. What Is Playstation 4? (1/31/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. http://whatisplaystation4.com/how-many-games-do-you-play-at-a-time/.
- 57. Image of man playing a computer game. Game Journal. (2/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. http://www.gamejournal.it/taking-space-literally-reconceptualizing-the-effects-of-stereoscopic-representation-on-user-experience/#.VLmetCy21ME>.
- 58. Image of mobile device games. Google. (10/14/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. <developers.google.com/ games/>.

Slide 22: ESRB Ratings Guide

Next Slide # 23:

Gaming Safety Tips[®]

- Know the safety features available on the gaming device.
- Keep gaming consoles in a supervised location.
 Tell your child never to give out personal information while gaming.
- Set rules on the gaming consoles.
 Check to one if the games your shild play
- Check to see if the games your child plays have reporting features or moderators.

ESRB Ratings Guide Rating Categories⁵⁹



RATING PENDIN

Notes

Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) Ratings Guide⁶¹ Rating Categories:

- EARLY CHILDHOOD (eC): Content is intended for young children.
- EVERYONE (E): Content is generally suitable for all ages. May contain minimal cartoon, fantasy or mild violence and/or infrequent use of mild language.
- EVERYONE 10+ (10+E): Content is generally suitable for ages 10 and up. May contain more cartoon, fantasy or mild violence, mild language and/or minimal suggestive themes.
- **TEEN (T):** Content is generally suitable for ages 13 and up. May contain violence, suggestive themes, crude humor, minimal blood, simulated gambling and/or infrequent use of strong language.
- MATURE (M): Content is generally suitable for ages 17 and up. May contain intense violence, blood and gore, sexual content and/or strong language.
- ADULTS ONLY (AO): Content suitable only for adults ages 18 and up. May include prolonged scenes of intense violence, graphic sexual content and/or gambling with real currency.
- **RATING PENDING (RP):** Not yet assigned a final ESRB rating. Appears only in advertising, marketing and promotional materials related to a game that is expected to carry an ESRB rating, and should be replaced by a game's rating once it has been assigned.

- 59. ESRB Ratings Guide. Entertainment Software Rating Board. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. http://www.esrb.org/ratings/ratings_guide.jsp.
- 60. Ibid.
- 61. Ibid.

Gaming Safety Tips^{®2}

- Know the safety features available on the gaming device.
- Keep gaming consoles in a supervised location.
- Tell your child never to give out personal information while gaming.
- Set rules on the gaming consoles.
- Check to see if the games your child plays have reporting features or moderators.

Slide 23: Gaming Safety Tips

Next Slide # 24:



Notes

Parental involvement is critical when it comes to helping children game more safely. Take an active interest in the games that your child plays and wants to buy. You can research games' ratings and content on www.esrb.org. This website is maintained by the Entertainment Software Rating Board which rates thousands of games each year.⁶³

Sources

63. Ibid.

^{62.} NetSmartz. Tips: Gaming Safely. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. <www.netsmartz.org/TipSheets>.

Slide 24: "Bulletin Board" (video)

Next Slide # 25:



Notes

The Ad Council produced an online safety commercial called, "Bulletin Board." A girl posted a picture of herself on the school bulletin board. Her picture keeps reappearing each time someone takes it down. A voice over says, "Once you post your image online, you can't take it back. Anyone can see it... family, friends, anyone! Remember, think before you post."⁶⁵

"Bulletin Board"⁶⁴

Length of Video 1:00

Sources

- 64. Merkley and Partners. "Ad Council and NCMEC Bulletin Board TV." Vimeo. (2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://vimeo.com/23605464>.
- 65. "Ad Council Bulletin Board." Splendad.com. (2007) Web. Date retrieved: 3/16/2016. < http://www.splendad.com/ads/show/690-Ad-Council-Bulletin-Board >.

Dangers of Social Networking

- Sexual predators may find their victims in social networking sites.⁶⁶
- Sexual predators use a method called online grooming to lure their victims.⁶⁷



Slide 25: Dangers of Social Networking

Next Slide # 26:

Q Know the Facts

Where Do Unwanted Sexual Solicitations Occur?⁷
 Majority of solicitations took place when the youth was at home on a computer.

 Over half of solicitations took place in social networking sites.

Notes

Online groomers use an online grooming technique or process to get close to children and young people or to gain their trust which may lead to sexually harming them and their families. Techniques used:⁶⁹

- Online groomers want to be seen as a trusted peer or caring person. Groomers will typically want youth to keep part of their relationship secret.
- Groomers may try to get their victims to believe things that are not true.
- Online groomers are often extremely patient and wait to make arrangements to meet in person.
- Some online groomers are honest about who they are and seek to take on the role of sexual tutor for curious young people or adult mentor/father figure.
- Groomers often try to isolate their victims from those around them by sabotaging the victim's friendships with peers and family members.

Sources

- 66. Online Grooming. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/7/2015. http://www.mysecurecyberspace.com/encyclopedia/index/online-grooming.html#msc.encyclopedia.onlinegrooming.
- 67. Introduction to Online Predators. Kids Live Safe. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. < http://www.kidslivesafe.com/ members/learning-center/online-predators>.
- 68. Image of girl in front of computer. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.glogster.com/triggin/internet-safety-online-predators/g-6m6rg86d8qg7rcbfd86eia0>.
- 69. What Is Grooming? Parents Protect! (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. < http://www.parentsprotect.co.uk/online_ grooming.htm>.

Slide 26: Know the Facts

Rnow the Facts

Where Do Unwanted Sexual Solicitations Occur?⁷⁰

- Majority of solicitations took place when the youth was at home on a computer.
- Over half of solicitations took place in social networking sites.

Next Slide # 27:



Notes

Sources

70. Mitchell, Kimberly J.; Jones, Lisa; Finkelhor, David; and Wolak, Janis. "Trends in Unwanted Sexual Solicitation." Crimes Against Children Research Center. (2/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/Sexual%20 Solicitation%201%200f%204%20YISS%20Bulletins%20Feb%202014.pdf>.



Notes

An online profile is a place for teens to present a snapshot of themselves – sharing their favorite activities, likes, dislikes, quotes, etc. with their friends. Teens like to experiment with their identity.⁷³

Sources

- 71. Media Wise Network and the National Institute of Media and the Family. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. Westerville City School District. (2009) Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf.
- 72. Social Pages. Image of okay thumbs. Flickr. (9/20/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.flickr.com/photos/socialpages/6164349768>.
- 73. Parenting in the Media Age: Social Networking. Media Wise. (2008). Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015.<http://www.crisisconnectioninc.org/pdf/Social_Networking_2008.pdf>.

Slide 28: Profile Page: Avoid Sharing Your⁷⁴ **Profile Page: Avoid Sharing** Your: Address / phone no. **Full birthdate** Employer Next Slide # 29: Social Networking and Apps Prevention Tips:⁷⁶ • Talk to your child about how to use social network sites and apps safely. • Check out what your child is posting. Delete content you think is too much information. • Know how your child is accessing social media and apps Schedule School (for youth) Sexually inappropriate content w who your child is talking to online. and other personal information

Notes

Online profiles are just another way for teens to express themselves. Social networking sites can be a fun way to make connections over shared interests and stay connected with friends.⁷⁵

Although social networking sites can be fun to stay connected with friends, there are sensitive information we should avoid sharing, such as your address, full birthdate, schedule, etc. Sharing sensitive information could lead to identity theft, cyberstalking, and harassment.

Sources

- 74. Media Wise Network and the National Institute of Media and the Family. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. Westerville City School District. (2009) Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf.
- 75. Media Wise Network and National Institute on Media and the Family. Parenting in the Media Age: Social Networking. Crisis Connection, Inc. (2008) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. http://www.crisisconnectioninc.org/pdf/Social_Networking_2008.pdf>.

Social Networking and Apps

Prevention Tips:⁷⁶

- Talk to your child about how to use social network sites and apps safely.
- Check out what your child is posting. Delete content you think is too much information.
- Know how your child is accessing social media and apps.
- Know who your child is talking to online.

Slide 29: **Social Networking and Apps**

Next Slide # 30:

Social Networking and Apps

Prevention Tips:⁷⁷
 Know the account settings for sites and apps your child uses.
 Know who has access to your child's information, i.e. "followers," friend's list, ads,

etc. Make a report at www.cybertipline.com, if anyone talks to your child about sex, shares or requests sexual images, or if your child is a victim of sexual exploitation.

Notes

Future employers, schools, sports team coaches often access the Internet to research a person's background.

Sources

76. NetSmartz. Protecting Your Kids on Social Media. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. <www.netsmartz.org/TipSheets>.

Social Networking and Apps

Next Slide # 31:



Notes

Social Networking and Apps

Prevention Tips:⁷⁷

- Know the account settings for sites and apps your child uses.
- Know who has access to your child's information, i.e. "followers," friend's list, ads, etc.
- Make a report at www.cybertipline.com, if anyone talks to your child about sex, shares or requests sexual images, or if your child is a victim of sexual exploitation.

Sources

77. Ibid.

Online Sexual Offenders



Work to gain the trust of children and young people, often with the goal of a sexual relationship, through the use of cyber technology like the Internet or mobile phone.⁷⁸

Slide 31: Online Sexual Offenders

Next Slide # 32:



Notes

In a number of cases young people have thought they have met somebody really special online, but they are in fact talking to an adult who has a sexual interest in them. These adults and older adolescents target children and young people with the aim of making them feel loved enough to want to meet the adult in the real world.⁷⁹

Sources

Online Grooming. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/7/2015. http://www.mysecurecyberspace.com/encyclopedia/index/online-grooming.html#msc.encyclopedia.onlinegrooming>.

79. Ibid.



Next Slide # 33:



Notes

Internet predators use a process called grooming to develop a relationship with a teen online. After the child's trust develops, the groomer may use this trust to exploit these children in sexual ways.⁸¹

"The Grooming Process"⁸⁰

Length of Video: 2:44

Sources

80. Enough Is Enough. "The Grooming Process." YouTube. (3/24/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vUaN3Q5EU4E>.

81. Ibid.



Slide 33: Hawaii's Online Sex Offenders: EEC Convictions

Next Slide # 34:



Notes

Purpose of the following slides is to educate the audience that there is no stereotype of a sexual predator. Although most are men, they also include women. They come from different socio-economic status, ethnicity, professions, age, etc. The mug shots on the following pages are of people who have been convicted of electronic enticement of a child.

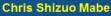
Sources

82. Image of a silhouette of person and computer. Peace Palace Library. (10/11/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.peacepalacelibrary.nl/2013/10/protecting-children-from-cybercrime-online-child-grooming/.

Slide 34: Hawaii EEC Convictions

Hawaii EEC Convictions

Francisco A. Amsic



Marc P.C. Fossorier





Notes



- 32 years old
- Cook
- No prior record



- "teijiboy98"
- 37 years old
- Former Army soldier
- Unemployed
- Divorced
- 16 year old son
- No prior record



- "peile44"
- 43 years oldRenowned
- University
- Professor Married
- 9 year old daughter
- No prior record

Sources

Hawaii EEC Convictions

Ray S. John



- "damaski113"
- Lieutenant/Army
- Married
- Young daughter
- No prior record

Ryan Kawamoto

"futbolz84"

30 years old

Computer

Single

Technician

No prior record





- "dragond123"
- 48 years old
- Accountant/Owns Own Business
 Married/grown
- son
- No prior record

Next Slide # 36:

Slide 35:

Hawaii EEC

Convictions



Notes

Sources

Slide 36: Hawaii EEC Convictions

Next Slide # 37:



<u>5404040</u>

Earnest Luther Roberts

Hawaii EEC Convictions





Thomas Puckett

- "flyboyn141mk"
- 19 years old
- Unemployed
 Single-Lived with
- parentsNo prior record
- Improvement Maui

 Married

Manager/Lowes

Grown Son

"er695"

Home

No prior record



- "hawaiikai_boy01"
- 23 years old
- 7-11 Clerk/Student
- Single
- No prior record

Notes

Sources

Hawaii EEC Convictions

Shane Shimabuku



- "fire80810"
- 27 years old
- Unemployed Single-Lived at
- home No prior record

Eric Shiroma

• 23 years old

parents

3rd

Unemployed

Single-Lived with

Prior conviction

for promoting a Detrimental Drug

Jun Tumucder



- "wickedpinoy808"
- 32 years old
- Chip salesman
- Engaged
- No prior record

Slide 37: Hawaii EEC **Convictions**

Next Slide # 38:



Notes

Sources

Slide 38: Hawaii EEC Convictions

Next Slide # 39:



Notes

Hawaii EEC Convictions

Brian Uejo

"elusive63202"

Accountant at Hawaiian Dredging

Teenage daughter

43 years old

Divorced

Tyler Michael D.S. Wong



- "michael1977onoahu"
- 30 years old
- Physical Therapist at Women's Correctional Facility
- Married
- No prior record
 Two young children
 - No prior record



Ronald Young

- "kustom_builderz_8 6"
- 38 years old
- Carpenter/Owns own business
- Divorced
- Pre-teen daughter
- Traffic offenses

Sources



The act of harassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.83

Next Slide # 40:

Cyberbullying

Occurs across several media:⁶⁶
Social network sites, i.e. Twitter, Instagram,

ocial apps, i.e. Snapchat, Kik Messenger

Notes

Cyberbullies act like traditional bullies, except cyberbullies do their damage through e-mail, text message, web posts, and/or instant messages. On social networking sites, cyberbullies do damage quickly by posting messages for all their friends to see.⁸⁵

Sources

- 83. Definition of Cyberbullying. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ cyberbullying>.
- 84. Image of victim. Holy Spirit School. (n.d.). Web. Date retrieved: 3/21/2016. < http://www.holyspiritschoolfremont.com/ online-safety--cyberbullying.html>.
- 85. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. National Institute on Media and the Family. (2009). Web. Date retrieved: 3/16/16. <a>http://www.westerville.k12.oh.us/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf>.

Slide 40: Cyberbullying

Next Slide # 41:

e Facts

Among students ages 12-18 who reported being cyberbullied anywhere during the school year:⁶⁷

73.2% reported once or twice in the sch
 15% reported once or twice a month.

7.9% reported once or twice a week

3.8% reported almost everyo
23.3% notified an adult.

Notes

Cyberbullying

Occurs across several media:86

- Social network sites, i.e. Twitter, Instagram, etc.
- Social apps, i.e. Snapchat, Kik Messenger, etc.
- Instant messages
- Text messages
- Email
- Chat rooms
- Online games

Sources

^{86.} *What Is Cyberbullying*? No Bullying. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/16/2015. <http://nobullying.com/what-is-cyberbullying/>.



Among students ages 12-18 who reported being cyberbullied anywhere during the school year:87

- 73.2% reported once or twice in the school year.
- 15% reported once or twice a month.
- 7.9% reported once or twice a week.
- 3.8% reported almost everyday.
- 23.3% notified an adult.

Slide 41: Facts

Next Slide # 42:

Harassment

ntent to harass, annoy, erson: Repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or electronic mail transmissions without purpose of legitimate communication.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor • Maximum of 30 days in jail, or • 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation

Notes

Sources

87. Robers, Simone; Zhang, Anlan; Morgan, Rachel E.; and Musu-Gillette, Lauren. "Indicators of School Crimes and Safety: 2014." Bureau of Justice Statistics. (7/2015) Web. Date retrieved: 8/26/2015. http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ iscs14.pdf>.

Slide 42: Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106

Next Slide # 43:

T Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106.6

Harassment by Impersonation With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any

- that person:

 Poses as another person without the express authorization of that person, and
- Makes or causes to be made... a transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any statement conveyed by any electronic means.

PENALTY: Misdemeanor • Maximum of 1 year in jail, or • 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as a condition of probation

Notes

A Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106[®]

Harassment

With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person:

 Repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or electronic mail transmissions without purpose of legitimate communication.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 30 days in jail, or
- 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation

Sources

88. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106. Hawaii State Legislature, 2009. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015.<www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106.htm>.

A Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106.6[®]

Harassment by Impersonation

With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person:

- Poses as another person without the express authorization of that person, and
- Makes or causes to be made... a transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any statement conveyed by any electronic means.

PENALTY: Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 1 year in jail, or
- 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as a condition of probation

Slide 43: Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106.6

Next Slide # 44:



Notes

Source

89. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2008. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106_0006.htm.



Notes

Someone infiltrated Valery Ishimoto's social network. For weeks she was harassed and humiliated. She withdrew from friends and skipped school. Valery suspected everyone.⁹¹

Length of Video: 2:01

Sources

90. Mendoza, Jim. "Cyber Bullying Affects 1 in 2 Hawaii Teens." Hawaii News Now. (2010) Web. Date retrieved: 4/24/2013. Retrieved online: <www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/13516322/cyber-bullying>.

91. Ibid.

Some Warning Signs Your Child May Be the Target of Cyberbullying⁹²



- Unexpectedly stops using their device(s).
- Appears nervous or jumpy when using their device(s).
- Appears uneasy about going to school or outside.
 Is oversleeping or not
- sleeping enough.
- Appears to be angry, depressed, or frustrated after going online.

Slide 45: Some Warning Signs Your Child May Be the Target of Cyberbullying

Next Slide # 46:



Notes

Sources

- 92. Cyberbullying Warning Signs. Cyberbullying Research Center. (10/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2014. http://cyberbullying.us/?s=warning+signs?.
- 93. Image of boy with glasses. Kids Help Phone. (10/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. http://www.vkidshelpphone.ca/Teens/InfoBooth/Bullying/Cyberbullying.aspx>.

Some Warning Signs Your Child May Be the Target of Cyberbullying

Next Slide # 47:



Notes

Some Warning Signs Your Child May Be the Target of Cyberbullying⁹⁴

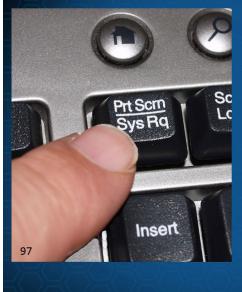
- Avoids discussions about what they are doing online.
- Frequently calls or texts from school requesting to go home ill.
- Becomes abnormally withdrawn from family and friends.



Sources

- 94. Cyberbullying Warning Signs. Cyberbullying Research Center. (10/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2014. http://cyberbullying.us/?s=warning+signs?.
- 95. Image of girl with red blouse. U Know Kids. (8/8/2013). Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://resources.uknowkids. com/blog/bid/309037/Sexting-and-Suicide>.

If Your Child is a VICTIM^{®®}



- 1. Never respond to a cyberbully.
- 2. Block the bully.
- 3. Don't delete electronic messages from cyber bullies. Print out the page, email, or message to document the incident.
- 4. Report incident to the school or the authorities.

Slide 47: If Your Child is a VICTIM

Next Slide # 48:

If Your Child is the CYBERBULLY

- Explain to your child that this kind of behavior is unacceptable.
 Try to find out why your child is cyberbullying
- others. • Explain the severity of your child's behavior. • Ask your child to stop the bullying immediately. • Monitor your child's Internet and phone
- activities.
 Share your concerns with your child's teacher, counselor, or principal.

Notes

If Your Child is Being Cyberbullied⁹⁸

- **Ignore:** Don't to respond to "minor teasing or name calling" if they can avoid it. Sometimes bullies are encouraged by seeing a reaction.
- **Record:** Keep a record of bullying messages in hard copy. Show an adult either the messages or a diary of when they received them, it may be easier to verify what went on and who the bully was.
- **Reach out:** Talk to your parents, friends, teachers, school administrators, counselors, and even police officers, who can help deal with cyberbullying. State laws or school policies may have rules against cyberbullying that the trusted adults can enlist to help you. It's also helpful to talk to people you trust so you can get their support when you are feeling upset by hurtful comments. There is no reason to suffer alone when you are the target of bullying.
- **Cut off the bully:** The National Crime Prevention Council advises victims to stop all communication with the bully when possible. You may be able to block their phone number so you no longer receive their calls or texts. If that's not possible, you might consider changing phone numbers. Social network sites, social apps, cell phone providers allow users to block other users so that they can no longer interact with you. If for some reason it's not possible to block a cyberbully, you can always screen their calls and delete their messages without opening them.
- **Go high-tech:** If you're being bullied via a website, chances are that the bully is going against the website's terms of use. Reporting bullies to the website administrator may get them kicked off the site. The National Crime Prevention Council highlights that in most popular sites for cyberbullying activity, you can report cyberbullying incidents to the sites' "safety centers." The Cyberbullying Research Center also notes that parents can help by getting in touch with your internet service provider, cell phone service provider, or content provider. In some cases, the providers can look into the bullying incident to uncover an anonymous bully and may also be able to take down offensive posts.

Sources

- 96. *What Can You Do If You're a Victim*? Delete Cyberbullying. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. <http://www. deletecyberbullying.org/what-to-do-if-youre-a-victim/>.
- 97. Image of print screen key. Scrapbook Dimension Magazine. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. <www. scrapbookdimensions.com/online/video/easy-and-free-printscreen-program/>.
- 98. What Can You Do If You're a Victim? Delete Cyberbullying (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. http://www.deletecyberbullying.org/what-to-do-if-youre-a-victim/.

Slide 48: If Your Child is the CYBERBULLY

Next Slide # 49:

Prevention Tips*

- Talk with your child about how to behave and communicate politely over the Internet and mobile devices.
- mobile devices.
 Make sure your child understands that comments and images posted on the Internet can never be deleted.
 Teach your child to keep the passwords to their
- Teach your child to keep the passwords to their online accounts private.
 Talk to your child about how to handle strong emotions, such as anger.
- emotions, such as anger.

If Your Child is the CYBERBULLY[®]

- Explain to your child that this kind of behavior is unacceptable.
- Try to find out why your child is cyberbullying others.
- Explain the severity of your child's behavior.
- Ask your child to stop the bullying immediately.
- Monitor your child's Internet and phone activities.
- Share your concerns with your child's teacher, counselor, or principal.

Notes

What Should I Do If My Child is a Cyberbully?¹⁰⁰

- Explain to your child that this kind of behavior is unacceptable. Stop any show of aggression you see and talk about other ways your child can deal with the situation.
- **Try to find out why:** Ask your child Did something happen to make you act this way? Think is there something going on at home that is encouraging this type of behavior? If you do discover the cause, try to help them deal with that problem.
- Explain the severity of your child's actions. Ask them if they would like their actions reported to law enforcement or school authorities.
- Ask your child to stop the bullying immediately. Encourage them to apologize to the victim.
- Monitor your child's Internet and phone activity. Move the computer out of their bedroom; take away their cell phone if necessary.
- If you or your child needs additional help, talk with a school counselor or mental health professional.

Sources

 What Should I Do If My Child Is a Cyberbully? PureSight Online Child Safety. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. http://www.puresight.com/Cyberbullying/what-should-i-do-if-my-child-is-a-cyber-bully.html.
 100. Ibid.

Prevention Tips¹⁰¹

- Talk with your child about how to behave and communicate politely over the Internet and mobile devices.
- Make sure your child understands that comments and images posted on the Internet can never be deleted.
- Teach your child to keep the passwords to their online accounts private.
- Talk to your child about how to handle strong emotions, such as anger.

Slide 49: **Prevention Tips**

Next Slide # 50:

Prevention Tips

- If your child receives an angry or taunting message, teach them to refrain from responding and to tell a responsible adult. Know how much time your child is spending on the Internet and mobile device. Enjoy the Internet with your child. Encourage your local schools to educate the students on coher ethics and the law
- cyber ethics and the law

Notes

How to Protect Your Child¹⁰²

- Talk with your child about netiquette, how to behave and communicate politely over the Internet and mobile devices. Importantly, teach children to never say something about someone online that they wouldn't say to that person face-to-face. Bullying others, online or in person, is never appropriate behavior.
- Make sure your child understands that comments and images posted on the Internet can be longlasting and have a global audience. Comments, images, and videos posted Internet can never be deleted.
- Teach your child to keep the passwords to their online accounts private. Create passwords that are a combination of letters and numbers and are difficult to guess. Passwords shouldn't be shared with friends except for parents or guardians.
- Talk to your child about how to handle strong emotions, such as anger. It is never appropriate to send a message or post a comment on the Internet when you are angry or emotional.

Sources

^{101.} A Parent's Role in Putting a Stop to Cyberbullying. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. <http://www.mysecurecyberspace.com/articles/family-room/a-parents-role-in-putting-a-stop-to-cyberbullying.html>. 102. Ibid.

Slide 50: Prevention Tips

Next Slide # 51:



Prevention Tips¹⁰³

- If your child receives an angry or taunting message, teach them to refrain from responding and to tell a responsible adult.
- Know how much time your child is spending on the Internet and mobile device.
- Enjoy the Internet with your child.
- Encourage your local schools to educate the students on cyber ethics and the law.

Notes

How to Protect Your Child:104

- If your child receives an angry or taunting message, teach them to refrain from responding and to tell a responsible adult. Responding to these types of messages could encourage a bully to continue to pick on the victim.
- Know how much time your child is spending on the Internet and mobile device. Parents or guardians can also monitor what sites their child visits.
- Enjoy the Internet with your child. If you are unable to sit down together at the computer, at least you know what activities they are doing online. Consider installing parental control software to monitor your child's activities and limit the websites that are available.
- Encourage your local schools to educate the students on cyber ethics and the law. Encouraging schools to teach students about proper behavior online will enforce the message you are trying to teach your child.

Sources

103. Ibid. 104. Ibid.



Sending of sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or e-mails by using a cell phone or other mobile device.¹⁰⁵

Slide 51: Sexting

Next Slide # 52:



Notes

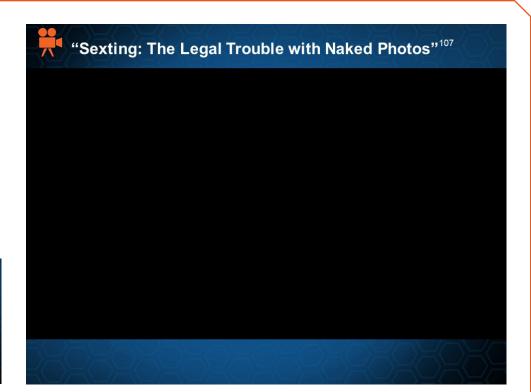
Sources

- 105. *Definition of Sexting.* Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ sexting>.
- 106. Image of sexting. Women's Health. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < http://www.womenshealthmag.com/sexand-relationships/anti-sexting-ad>.

Slide 52: "Sexting: The Legal Trouble with Naked Photos" (video)

Next Slide # 53:





Notes

Some adolescents consider it a form of digital flirting. The legal system considers it a form of child pornography. In part two of the "Teen-Sexting Police" docu-series, we explore the legal implications of underage sexting and uncover why current laws make it complicated to distinguish between naïve teens sending scandalous selfies and serious physical and privacy violations.¹⁰⁸

Length of Video: 4:23

Sources

107. Vanity Fair. "Sexting: The Legal Trouble with Naked Photos - @VFScandal Teen Sexting Police Part 2." YouTube. (4/16/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Elju37meBnM&list=PLZ2lDrDpOLrt LalG_q0Go-OL77-IUuvBY>

108. Ibid.



Teens and Sexting (2009)¹⁰⁹

- 4% of youth ages 12-17 say they have sent sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images of themselves to someone.
- 15% of youth ages 12-17 say they have received sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images of someone.

Slide 53: **Facts**

Next Slide # 54:

Q Facts

Teens and Sexting (2009)¹¹⁰

- Older teens are much more likely to send and receive sexting images where:
 8% of 17 year olds sent a sexually

 - 30% have received a nude or nearly nude image on their phone.

Notes

Sources

109. Lenhart, Amanda. "Teens and Sexting." Pew Research Center. (2009) Web. Date retrieved: 4/24/2013. <www. pewinternet.org/~/media/Files/Reports/2009/PIP_Teens_and_Sexting.pdf>.

Slide 54: Facts

Next Slide # 55:



Notes

Facts

Teens and Sexting (2009)¹¹⁰

- Older teens are much more likely to send and receive sexting images where:
 - 8% of 17 year olds sent a sexually provocative image.
 - 30% have received a nude or nearly nude image on their phone.

Sources

110. Ibid.

Legal Consequences of Sexting



- Sending and/or receiving sexually-explicit images of people under 18 years old is illegal and a felony offense.
- Sex offender and child abuse charges may apply.
- You could face charges for production, distribution, and/or possession of child pornography.

Slide 55: Facts

Next Slide # 56:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-750¹¹²
 Promoting Child Abuse First Degree
 Knowing or having reason to know its character and

- <u>Produces or Participates</u> in the preparation of child pornography
 <u>Produces or Participates</u> in the preparation of pornographic material that employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in
- or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct; or <u>Engages</u> in a pornographic performance that employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class A Felony
 Maximum of 20 years in prison

Notes

Felony is punishable by imprisonment for at least one year.

Sources

111. Image of justice scale. Lostpedia. (n.d.). Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://lostpedia.wikia.com/wiki/Scales/Theories.

Slide 56: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-750

Next Slide # 57:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751¹¹⁰
 Promoting Child Abuse Second Degree
 Knowing or having reason to know its character and
 content, the person:

<u>Disseminates</u> child pornography, with intent to disseminate;
 <u>Disseminates</u> any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotane, computer disk, or other material that contains a

 Disseminates any porrographic material which employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class B Felony Maximum of 10 years in priso

Notes

A Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-750112

Promoting Child Abuse First Degree

Knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- <u>Produces or Participates</u> in the preparation of child pornography
- <u>Produces or Participates</u> in the preparation of pornographic material that employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct; or
- <u>Engages</u> in a pornographic performance that employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class A Felony

Maximum of 20 years in prison

Sources

112.707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 750. Hawaii State Legislature, 2002. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0750.htm>.

Thawaii Laws: HRS §707-751¹¹³

Promoting Child Abuse Second Degree

Knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- <u>Disseminates</u> child pornography;
- <u>Reproduces</u> child pornography with intent to disseminate;
- <u>Disseminates</u> any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, or other material that contains an image of child pornography; or
- <u>Disseminates</u> any pornographic material which employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class B Felony

- Maximum of 10 years in prison, or
- 4 years probation

Notes

Slide 57: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751

Next Slide # 58:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751^{**}
 Promoting Child Abuse Second Degree

HRS §707-751 has been amended to include the possession of 30 or more images:

 (e) Possesses thirty or more images of any form of child pornography, and the content of at least one image contains one or more of the following:
 A minor who is younger than the age of twelve;

Sources

113.707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 751. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0751.htm.

Slide 58: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751

Next Slide # 59:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-752" Promoting Child Abuse Third Degree Knowing or having reason to know its character and

<u>Possesses</u> child pornography
 <u>Possesses</u> any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, electronically stored data, or other material

 <u>Possesses</u> any pornographic material which employs, use or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to eng in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class C Felony Maximum of 5 years in prisor

Notes

The Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751¹¹⁴

Promoting Child Abuse Second Degree

HRS §707-751 has been amended to include the possession of 30 or more images:

(e) Possesses thirty or more images of any form of child pornography, and the content of at least one image contains one or more of the following:

- A minor who is younger than the age of twelve;
- Sadomasochistic abuse of a minor; or
- Bestiality involving a minor.

Sources

114. Ibid.

Thawaii Laws: HRS §707-752115

Promoting Child Abuse Third Degree

Knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- Possesses child pornography
- <u>Possesses</u> any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, electronically stored data, or other material that contains an image of child pornography; or
- <u>Possesses</u> any pornographic material which employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class C Felony

- Maximum of 5 years in prison, or
- 4 years probation

Notes

Slide 59: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-752

Next Slide # 60:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6 and HRS §712-1215.6¹¹⁸ Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images Relating to sexual images produced by minors using a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution.



Promoting minorproduced sexual images in the first degree Promoting minorproduced sexual images in the second degree

Sources

115.707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 752. Hawaii State Legislature, 2002. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0752.htm>.

Slide 60: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6

Next Slide # 61:

P	romoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images
Fi	rst Degree
A	person, 18 years old or older:
	Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or
	encourages a minor to use a device capable of
	electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit to
	any person a nude photograph or video of a minor.

1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation

Notes

Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6¹¹⁶

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images

Relating to sexual images produced by minors using a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution.



- Promoting minorproduced sexual images in the first degree
- Promoting minorproduced sexual images in the second degree

Sources

- 116. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5 and 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/.
- 117. Hakala-Ausperk, Catherine. Image of gavel and block. (12/17/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. Retrieved online: http://www.neotoday.org/the-neo-rls-board-of-trustees/attachment/gavel-on-white-background-3>.

T Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5¹¹⁸

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images First Degree

A person, <u>18 years old or older</u>:

 Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages a minor to use a device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor.

PENALTY: Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 1 year in jail, or
- 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation

Slide 61: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5

Next Slide # 62:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6¹⁹

 Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images
 Second Degree
 (1)A ming:
 Knowingy uses a computer, cell phone, or any other
 device capable of electronic data transmission or
 distribution to transmit or distribute to another person a
 nucle photograph or video of a minor of the minor's set;
 or
 intentionality or knowingly commands, requests, or
 enscurages another to use an electronic device to
 transmit to any person a nucle photograph or video of a

Notes

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

Sources

118. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0005.htm.

Slide 62: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6

Next Slide # 63:

	omoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images
	cond Degree
	A person of any age:
	Knowingly possesses a nude photograph or video of a
	minor transmitted or distributed in violation of
	subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this
	subsection that the person took reasonable steps to
	destroy the nude image or photograph of a minor.
DE	NALTY: Petty Misdemeanor
	Maximum of 30 days in jail, or
	6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition
	of probation.

A Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.619

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images Second Degree

(1) A <u>minor</u>:

- <u>Knowingly</u> uses a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit or distribute to another person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self; or
- Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages another to use an electronic device to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self.

(continued)

Notes

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

Sources

119. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0006.htm.

T Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6120

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images Second Degree

(2) A person of any age:

 <u>Knowingly possesses</u> a nude photograph or video of a minor transmitted or distributed in violation of subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this subsection that the person took reasonable steps to destroy the nude image or photograph of a minor.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 30 days in jail, or
- 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.

Slide 63: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6

Next Slide # 64:



Notes

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

Sources

120. Ibid.

Slide 64: **"Mom Loses Daughter Over** Sexting" (video)

Next Slide # 65:





Notes

This video on Jessica Logan tells of the tragic consequences of sexting. She sent her photo to her boyfriend, then later it was circulated to her school and neighboring counties. She later committed suicide.

Length of Video: 4:29

Sources

121. Gross Crime. "Mom Loses Daughter over Sexting." YouTube. (3/6/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. < https://www. youtube.com/watch?v=VLTj3WBmY1k&NR=1>.

Sexting: Prevention Tips¹²²

Remind your child:

- Think about the consequences.
- Never take nude or semi-nude images of yourself or others.
- They can't control where the image may travel.
- Don't forward sexual images or videos to anyone.
- Talk to an adult they trust.



Slide 65: Sexting: Prevention Tips

Next Slide # 66:

Sexting: Prevention Tips

- If this happens to your child:
- If a sexting photo arrives on your child's cell phone, instruct your child to not send it to anyone (that could be considered distribution of child pornography).
- Let your child know that he/she can <u>talk to a</u> parent, trusted adult, or school official about the sexting photo because keeping the photo is a crime.

Contact law enforcement.

Notes

Tips to Prevent Sexting for Teens 124

- Think about the consequences of taking, sending, or forwarding a sexual picture or video of someone else, even if it's of you. You could get kicked off of sports teams, face humiliation, lose educational opportunities, and face police investigation.
- Never take images of yourself that you wouldn't want everyone your classmates, your teachers, your family, or employer to see.
- **Before hitting send,** remember that you can't control where the image or video may travel. What you send to a boyfriend or girlfriend could easily end up with their friends' friends, and so on.
- If you forward a sexual picture or video of someone without their consent, you are violating their trust and exposing them to ridicule. It's not up to you to decide who should see their body, so don't forward it to anyone.
- If anyone pressures you to send a sexual picture or video, don't give in and talk to an adult you trust. Remember that anyone who tries to get you to do something you are uncomfortable with is probably not trustworthy.

Sources

- 122. NetSmartz. *Tips to Prevent Sexting for Teens*. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.netsmartz.org/TipSheets>.
- 123. Image of kids on couch. Greatsnaps, Goodtimes and Me. (5/14/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://amforte66.wordpress.com/2014/05/21/sexting-and-stranger-danger/.
- 124. NetSmartz. *Tips to Prevent Sexting for Teens*. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.netsmartz.org/TipSheets>.

Slide 66: Sexting: Prevention Tips

Next Slide # 67:



Sexting: Prevention Tips

If this happens to your child:

- If a sexting photo arrives on your child's cell phone, <u>instruct your child to not send it to</u> <u>anyone</u> (that could be considered distribution of child pornography).
- Let your child know that he/she can <u>talk to a</u> <u>parent, trusted adult, or school official</u> about the sexting photo because keeping the photo is a crime.
- Contact law enforcement.

Notes

If a sexting photo arrives on your child's cell phone, let your child know to not send it to anyone (that could be considered distribution of child pornography).

Let your child know that they can talk to a parent, trusted adult, or school official about the sexting photo - and don't freak out if the trusted adult they confided to decided to talk with the other students' parents - that could be the best way to keep all of the children from getting into serious trouble.

Sources



General considerations about what to do as parents (now that they know about social networking, cyberbullying, and sexting).

Sources

Slide 68: Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)

Next Slide # 69:



Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)¹²⁵

- Gives parents control over the information websites collect about their kids who are under the age of 13.
- Websites and online services covered by COPPA must:
 - Post privacy policies.
 - Provide parents with direct notice of their information practices.
 - Get verifiable consent from a parent or guardian before collecting personal information from children.

Notes

The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) rule seeks to put parents in control of what information commercial websites collect from their children online. Most companies that run websites directed to children under 13 are aware of their responsibilities under the COPPA Rule.¹²⁶

Sources

125. "Children's Online Privacy Protection Act." Title 16 Code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 312. Government Publication Office. (1/17/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-17/pdf/2012-31341.pdf>.
126. Ibid.

The Role of Parents in Digital Safekeeping and Advice-Giving¹²⁷



- 93% of parents and 85% of teens say they have discussed ways to use the Internet safely.
- 87% of parents have discussed with their teens about their Internet activities.
- 87% of parents have suggested ways to behave toward others online.

Slide 69: The Role of Parents in Digital Safekeeping and Advice-Giving

Next Slide # 70:



Notes

- 127. Lenhart, Amanda; Madden, Mary; Smith, Aaron; Purcell, Karen; Zickuhr, Kristen; and Rainie, Lee. "Teens, Kindness and Cruelty on Social Network Sites." Pew Research Center. (9/9/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.pewinternet.org/files/old-media//Files/Reports/2011/PIP_Teens_Kindness_Cruelty_SNS_Report_Nov_2011_FINAL_110711.pdf.
- 128. Image of Asian dad and daughter on computer. The Asian Parent. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://sg.theasianparent.com/how-to-teach-kids-to-use-social-media-wisely/.

Slide 7O: The Role of Parents in Digital Safekeeping and Advice-Giving

Next Slide # 71:

What You Can Do to Protect Your Child

Take Charge:¹³¹ Set some group

- Research before you buy.
- Report if your kids are dealing with cyberbullies or potential predators, report them to the website, cell phone service, law enforcement, or www.cybertinline.com

Notes

The Role of Parents in Digital Safekeeping and Advice-Giving¹²⁹

- 66% of parents say they have searched their child's digital footprints online.
- 77% of parents are more vigilant in monitoring their teen's online browsing.
- 61% of teens say that their parents have checked their social network profile.



- 129. Lenhart, Amanda; Madden, Mary; Smith, Aaron; Purcell, Karen; Zickuhr, Kristen; and Rainie, Lee. "Teens, Kindness and Cruelty on Social Network Sites." Pew Research Center. (9/9/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.pewinternet.org/files/old-media//Files/Reports/2011/PIP_Teens_Kindness_Cruelty_SNS_Report_Nov_2011_FINAL_110711.pdf>.
- 130. SamsungTomorrow. Image of Mother and Daughter on Computer. Flickr. (4/23/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.flickr.com/photos/samsungtomorrow/4574341526>.

What You Can Do to Protect Your Child

Take Charge: 131

- Set some ground rules.
- Research before you buy.
- Report if your kids are dealing with cyberbullies or potential predators, report them to the website, cell phone service, law enforcement, or www.cybertipline.com.

Slide 71: What You Can Do to Protect Your Child

Next Slide # 72:

What You Can Do to Protect Your Child

- Supervise your kids' Internet use. Installing monitoring software on computer does not guarantee kids will be safe online
- does not guarantee kids will be safe online.Technology can't replace your time and attention as a parent or guardian.
- It's smart to monitor your kids' social networking profiles, but it's not cool to post embarrassing content

Notes

Take Charge:132

- Set some ground rules. Establish basic guidelines when your kids go online, what sites they can visit, and how many texts they can send a month, so everyone is on the same page.
- Research before you buy. Did you know that handheld games can connect to the Internet or that many laptops have built-in webcams? Understand what technology you're bringing into your home.
- Don't just sit there REPORT! If your kids are dealing with cyberbullies or potential predators, report them to the website, cell phone service, law enforcement, or www.cybertipline.com.

Sources

 NetSmartz. Protecting Your Kids Online. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://cdn.netsmartz.org/tipsheets/protecting_kids.pdf>.

132. Ibid.

Slide 72: What You Can **Do to Protect Your Child**

Next Slide # 73:

- 🐼 What You Can Do to Protect municate:
- Talk to your kids and get involved in their Internet activities.
- Challenge them on their video games. Ask if you can play with them. When you respect their interests, they're more
- ly to respect your rules

ng away your kids' Internet access won't a the problem. Talk to them about protecting inselves and respecting others online.

Notes

Monitor:134

Supervise Internet use. If you can see what your kids are doing, they're less likely to get in trouble.

Your Child

Monitor: 133

content.

What You Can Do to Protect

Installing monitoring software on computers does not guarantee kids will be safe online.

It's smart to monitor your kids' social networking profiles, but it's not cool to post embarrassing

Technology can't replace your time and

attention as a parent or guardian.

Supervise your kids' Internet use.

- Safeguards do not keep kids safe. Installing monitoring software on computers does not guarantee kids will be safe online. Technology can't replace your time and attention as a parent or guardian.
- Don't go overboard. It's smart to keep an eye on your kids' social networking profiles, but it's never cool when you post embarrassing content.

Sources

133. Ibid. 134. Ibid.

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

80

What You Can Do to Protect Your Child

Communicate: 135

- Talk to your kids and get involved in their Internet activities.
- Challenge them on their video games. Ask if you can play with them.
- When you respect their interests, they're more likely to respect your rules.
- Taking away your kids' Internet access won't solve the problem. Talk to them about protecting themselves and respecting others online.

Slide 73: What You Can Do to Protect Your Child

Next Slide # 74:



Notes

Communicate:136

- Talk to your kids; they're not as mysterious as you think. Your kids might not tell you everything, but that doesn't mean you shouldn't ask.
- Challenge them to a duel. If you have kids who like to play video or computer games, ask if you can play, too. When you respect their interests, they're more likely to respect your rules.
- Don't pull the plug. Taking away your kids' Internet access because they've done something wrong doesn't solve the problem. Talk to them about protecting themselves and respecting others online.

Sources

135. lbid. 136. lbid.

Slide 74: Teach Your Child the 4 R's

Next Slide # 75:

To Report: Call

- Police Department
 9-1-1 and say non-emergency
- Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force (808) 587-4111 ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/

 CyberTipline[®] 1-800-843-5678 www.cybertipline.com

Teach Your Child the 4 R's¹³⁷ techniques used by online Recognize predators to deceive, groom, or intimidate their victims. requests for personal Refuse information or a face-to-face meetina. assertively by exiting the Respond program, logging off, or turning off the device. any suspicious or dangerous Report contact that makes you feel uncomfortable.

Notes

Remember the 4 R's:¹³⁸

- **RECOGNIZE** Internet Safety: Recognize techniques used by online predators to deceive, groom, or intimidate their victims. Intellectual Property: Recognize what is copywritten, licensed or protected intellectual property. Identity Theft: Recognize techniques used by identity thieves to obtain people's personal information. Cyberbullying: Recognize 'flaming' and cyber bullying techniques and the bully's screen name or address.
- **REFUSE** Internet Safety: Refuse requests for personal information or a face-to-face meeting. Intellectual Property: Refuse to download or copy video, music, or software given to you for free. Identity Theft: Refuse to provide personal information by phone or email if you didn't initiate the communication. Cyberbullying: Refuse to open or read any message from a cyber bully.
- **RESPOND** Internet Safety: Respond assertively by exiting the program, logging off, or turning off the computer. Intellectual Property: Respond assertively by only using intellectual property which is purchased legitimately. Identity Theft: Respond assertively by contacting the three U.S. credit bureaus and put a fraud alert on your credit. Cyberbullying: Respond assertively by leaving the chat room without responding or the letter unopened.
- **REPORT** Internet Safety: Report any suspicious or dangerous contact that makes you or your child feel uncomfortable. Intellectual Property: Report any incidences of people trying to sell illegal and/or pirated intellectual materials. Identity Theft: Report any unusual, suspicious, or fraudulent activities to law enforcement authorities.

Sources

137. Remember the 4 R's. iSAFE. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. < http://isafe.org/imgs/verizon/docs/4Rs_Tipsheet. pdf>.

138. Ibid.



If the public knows of and/or is a victim of an Internet crime, they should contact their local police department.

Depending on the type of Internet crime, the police department will then notify the appropriate state and federal agencies.

In Hawaii, there is also the Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force. One of the most important links on their website is the "Report a CyberTip" button. This allows anyone to report suspicious online activities that they believe endanger children. The CyberTip information goes directly to a national hotline at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children that monitors these tips twenty-four hours every day.

The CyberTipline[®] receives leads and tips regarding suspected crimes of sexual exploitation committed against children. More than 4.3 million reports of suspected child sexual exploitation have been made to the CyberTipline[®] between 1998 and April 2015.¹³⁹

The CyberTipline[®] is operated in partnership with the FBI, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, U.S. Secret Service, military criminal investigative organizations, U.S. Department of Justice, Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force program, as well as other state and local law enforcement agencies. Reports to the CyberTipline[®] are made by the public and Electronic Service Providers (ESP). ESPs are required by law to report apparent child pornography to law enforcement via the CyberTipline[®] (18 U.S.C. §2258A).¹⁴⁰

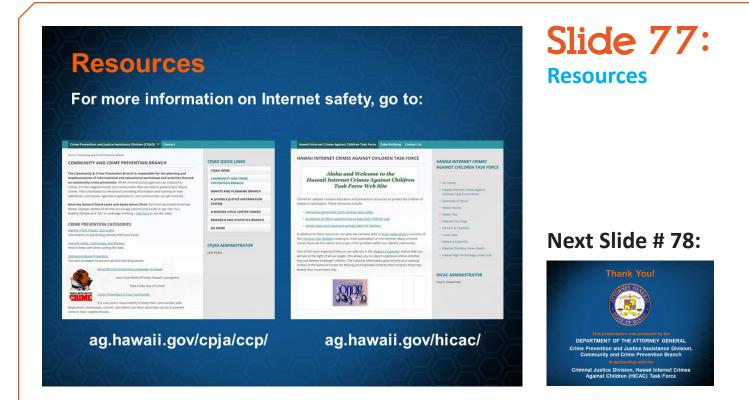
Sources

CyberTipline. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 6/24/2015. < http://www.missingkids.com/cybertipline/>.
 140. Ibid.



The Honolulu Crime Stoppers partners with the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division and Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force on Internet safety so students, parents / guardians, and schools can be equipped to protect students and prevent cyberbullying, sexting, etc.

Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui county trainers: Please insert your local crime stoppers contact information onto this slide.



Sources

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division Image: Department of the Attorney General, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Slide 78: Thank You

Thank You!



This presentation was produced by the DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Community and Crime Prevention Branch

in partnership with the

Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Notes

SECTION 2

Keeping Sale in Cyberspace



A Presentation for Middle and High School Students



This presentation is for middle and high school students.

Sources

Slide 2: Goals

Next Slide # 3:



Notes

🐼 Goals

- Increase knowledge of Internet safety.
- Understand and identify the dangers on the Internet.
- Learn netiquette techniques, correct behaviors on the Internet.

Sources

Social Networking Websites



Any website that enables users to create public profiles and form relationships with other users within the same website.¹

Social Networking Websites

Next Slide # 4:



Notes

Social networking websites can be used to describe community-based websites, online discussion forums, chat rooms, or other social spaces online.³

The Positives of Social Networking:⁴

- Stay in touch with friends
- Get immediate feedback
- Share points of view
- Promote artistic talents

Sources

- 1. Beal, Vangie. *Social Networking Site.* Webopedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <webopedia.com/TERM/S/ social_networking_site.html>.
- Image of social network site icons on cell phone. Tech Talk Africa. (1/29/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://techtalkafrica.com/10-major-technology-predictions-for-2013.html>.
- 3. Beal, Vangie. *Social Networking Site.* Webopedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <webopedia.com/TERM/S/ social_networking_site.html>.

4. Ibid.

Slide 4: **Your Profile Page: OKAY**

Next Slide # 5:



Notes

Okay⁷

• An online profile is a place for teens to present a snapshot of themselves - sharing their favorite activities, likes, dislikes, quotes, etc. with their friends.

Interests

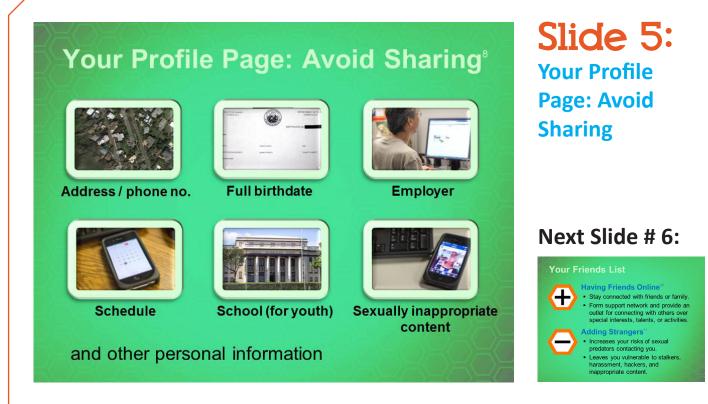
Quotes

- Teens have always wanted to experiment with their identity.
- Online profiles are just another way for teens to express themselves. This can be a fun way to make connections over shared interests and stay connected with friends.

Your Profile Page: OKAY[®]

- Media Wise Network. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. National Institute on Media and the Family. 2009. Web. Date 5. retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf>.
- Social Pages. Image of Okay Thumbs. Flickr. (9/20/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.flickr.com/ 6. photos/socialpages/6164349768>.
- 7. Media Wise Network. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. National Institute on Media and the Family. 2009. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf>.





Not Okay⁹

- It's tempting to share too much information in an online profile.
- Identifying information, such as birthdate, address, phone number, school, work, favorite hangouts, etc., leaves people vulnerable to online predators and identity theft.

Sources

 Media Wise Network. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. National Institute on Media and the Family. 2009. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf>.

9. Ibid.

Slide 6: Your Friends List

Your Friends List



Having Friends Online¹⁰

- Stay connected with friends or family.
- Form support network and provide an outlet for connecting with others over special interests, talents, or activities.

Adding Strangers¹¹



- Increases your risks of sexual predators contacting you.
- Leaves you vulnerable to stalkers, harassment, hackers, and inappropriate content.





Notes

Having Friends Online¹²

- Connecting with friends is the whole point of social networking.
- Some choose to only approve a small group of friends while others seek to add as many friends as possible to their list.
- Ideally, you should know most of the people in your friends group in real life too.

Adding Strangers¹³

- There is a difference between real life friends vs. virtual or online friends.
- For many young people, friend lists become popularity contests where whoever has the most friends wins.
- Hundreds of online friends can increase the risk that sexual predators can "sneak in" to your network.

Sources

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

Dangers of Social Networking

- Sexual predators may find their victims in social networking sites.¹⁴
- Sexual predators use a method called online grooming to lure their victims.¹⁵



Slide 7: Dangers of Social Networking

Next Slide # 8:



Notes

Online grooming is where someone makes contact with a minor with the motive of preparing them for sexual abuse either online or offline / real life.¹⁷

Facebook has removed 5,585 convicted sex offenders from its website in 2008 - 2009.18

- 14. Online Grooming. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/7/2015. http://www.mysecurecyberspace.com/encyclopedia/index/online-grooming.html#msc.encyclopedia.onlinegrooming.
- 15. Online Predators: Introduction to Online Predators. Kids Live Safe. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.kidslivesafe.com/members/learning-center/online-predators.
- 16. Image of girl in front of computer. Glogster. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.glogster.com/triggin/internet-safety-online-predators/g-6m6rg86d8qg7rcbfd86eia0>.
- 17. *Online Grooming.* Vodafone. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <http://www.vodafone.com/content/parents/advice/online_grooming.html>.
- 18. "Facebook Has Removed 5,585 Sex Offenders." CBS News. (2/20/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.cbsnews.com/news/facebook-has-removed-5585-sex-offenders/ .

Slide 8: Online Grooming

Online Grooming¹⁹



- Online groomers want to be seen as a trusted peer or caring person, or friend.
- Conversations involve talking about sexual issues, or include requests for photos and webcam sex.
- Online grooming may go beyond one conversation and often means scheduling online meetings and communications via e-mail and cell phone.

Next Slide # 9:

Online Grooming[®]

- Groomers may try to get victims to believe things the are not true.
- Online groomers are often extremely patient and wait to make arrangements to meet in person.



Notes

Sources

19. Online Grooming. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/7/2015. http://www.mysecurecyberspace.com/encyclopedia/index/online-grooming.html#msc.encyclopedia.onlinegrooming.

Online Grooming²⁰

- Groomers may try to get victims to believe things that are not true.
- Online groomers are often extremely patient and wait to make arrangements to meet in person.
- Some groomers are honest about who they are and seek to take on the role of sexual tutor for curious young people.
- Groomers isolate their victims from those around them by sabotaging the victim's friendship with peers and family members.



Slide 9: Online Grooming

Next Slide # 10:



Notes

Sources

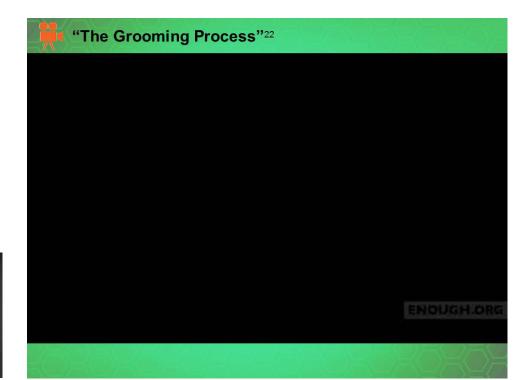
20. Ibid.

21. Image of a silhouette of person and computer. Peace Palace Library. (10/11/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.peacepalacelibrary.nl/2013/10/protecting-children-from-cybercrime-online-child-grooming/.

Slide 10: "The Grooming Process" (video)

Next Slide # 11:





Notes

Internet predators use a process called grooming to develop a relationship with a youth or teen online.

Length of Video 2:44

Sources

22. Enough Is Enough. "The Grooming Process." YouTube. (3/24/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < https://www. youtube.com/watch?v=vUaN3Q5EU4E>.



Safety Tips on Social Networking: Safety Tips for Tweens and Teens²⁴

- Know how different sites work before deciding to join. Some sites will allow a defined community of users to access posted content; others allow anyone and everyone to view postings. Most social networking sites have an age requirement of 13 years old.
- Control the information you post and restrict access to your page to a select group of people you know. Examples: Family, friends, team members, etc. Social networking sites are a not popularity contest. Add only those you know face-to-face to have access to your profile pages.
- **Do not post personal information.** Don't post your full name, social security number, address, phone number. Don't post other people's personal information. Be cautious about posting information that could be used to identify you or locate you offline. This could lead to someone assuming your identity and committing fraud.
- Make sure your screen name doesn't say too much about you. Don't use your name, your age, or your hometown. Most profiles are public and open for everyone to see. Create a safe screen name that doesn't contain sensitive information about you.
- Avoid sexy screen names. Example: 2Hot4U
- Lock down your page. Don't assume a lock down is enough. Beware Hackers could still access your personal information.

Sources

- 23. Federal Trade Commission. "Do You Know Who Your Kids Are Talking To?" (5/6/2006) Web. Date retrieved: 6/29/2015. www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-release/2006/05/do-you-know-who-your-kids-are-talking.
- 24. Ibid.

Slide 12: Social Networking

Next Slide # 13:



Social Networking



🐼 Safety Tips:25

- Post only information you are comfortable with others seeing about you.
- Remember, once you post information online, you can't take it back.
- Be wary if a new online friend wants to meet you in person.
- Consider not posting your photo.

Notes

Safety Tips on Social Networking: Safety Tips for Tweens and Teens²⁷

- Post information that you are comfortable with others seeing. Many people can see your page including your parents, teachers, law enforcement, colleges you may want to apply to, or the job you might want to apply for in five years.
- Remember that once you post information online, you can't take it back. Even if you delete the information from a site, older versions exist on other people's computers.
- Be wary if a new online friend wants to meet you in person. People you meet online may not be who they say they are.
- **Consider not posting your photo.** It can be altered and broadcast in ways you may not be happy about. If you do post one, ask yourself whether it's one your mom would display in the living room.

Sources

25. Ibid.

- 26. Image of footprints. TechRadar. (8/13/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.techradar.com/us/news/software/security-software/online-security-cover-your-digital-footprint-1183043#null.
- 27. *Net Cetera: Chatting with Kids Online*. OnGuard Online. (1/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <http://www.onguardonline.gov/articles/pdf-0001-netcetera.pdf>.



The Ad Council produced an online safety commercial called, "Bulletin Board." A girl posted a picture of herself on the school bulletin board. Her picture keeps reappearing each time someone takes it down. A voice over says, "Once you post your image online, you can't take it back. Anyone can see it... family, friends, anyone! Remember, think before you post."²⁹

Length of Video 1:00

Sources

- 28. Merkley and Partners. "Ad Council and NCMEC Bulletin Board TV." Vimeo. (2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://vimeo.com/23605464>.
- 29. "Ad Council Bulletin Board." Splendad.com. (2007) Web. Date retrieved: 3/16/2016. < http://www.splendad.com/ads/show/690-Ad-Council-Bulletin-Board >.

Social Networking

Next Slide # 15:



Notes

Social Networking

Interpretive Safety Tips:³⁰

- Flirting with strangers online could have serious consequences. You never really know who you're dealing with.
- Trust your gut if you have suspicions.
- Talk to your parents or trusted adult if something happens online that makes you uncomfortable.

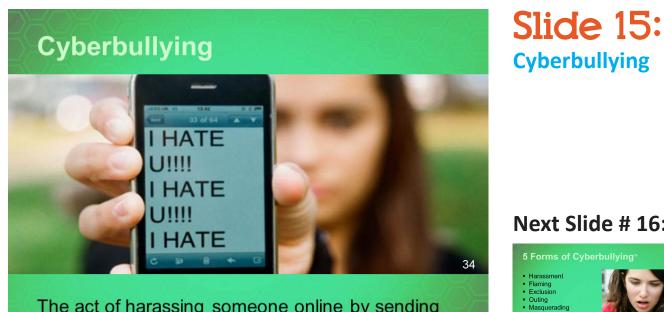


Kids and Socializing Online:³²

- Flirting with strangers online could have serious consequences. Because some people lie about who they really are, you never really know who you're dealing with. Be wary if a new online friend wants to meet you in person.
- **Trust your gut if you have suspicions.** If you feel threatened by someone or uncomfortable because of something online, tell an adult you trust and report it to the police and the social networking site. You could end up preventing someone else from becoming a victim.
- Involve your parents or trusted adult. Talk to your parents, teachers, or trusted adults if something happens online that makes you uncomfortable.

Sources

- 30. *Net Cetera: Chatting with Kids Online*. OnGuard Online. (1/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <http://www.onguardonline.gov/articles/pdf-0001-netcetera.pdf>.
- 31. Image of teen and parent. US News. (6/23/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. Retrieved online: http://www.usnews.com/education/blogs/high-school-notes/2014/06/23/cyberbullied-teens-can-connect-online-in-person-to-get-help.
- 32. *Net Cetera: Chatting with Kids Online*. OnGuard Online. (1/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <http://www.onguardonline.gov/articles/pdf-0001-netcetera.pdf>.



The act of harassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.

Next Slide # 16:



Notes

Cyberbullies act like traditional bullies, except cyberbullies do their damage through e-mail, text message, web posts, and/or instant messages. On social networking sites, cyberbullies do damage quickly by posting messages for all their friends to see.³⁵

- 33. Definition of Cyberbullying. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ cyberbullying>.
- 34. Image of victim. Holy Spirit School. (n.d.). Web. Date retrieved: 3/21/2016. < http://www.holyspiritschoolfremont.com/ online-safety--cyberbullying.html>.
- 35. Definition of Cyberbullying. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. < http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ cyberbullying>.

Slide 16: 5 Forms of Cyberbullying

Next Slide # 17:



Notes

5 Forms of Cyberbullying³⁸

• Harassment: It involves the bully sending offensive and malicious messages to an individual or a group and is often repeated multiple times. Cyberstalking is one form of harassment that involves continual threatening and rude messages, and can lead to physical harassment in the real, offline world.

5 Forms of Cyberbullying[®]

Harassment

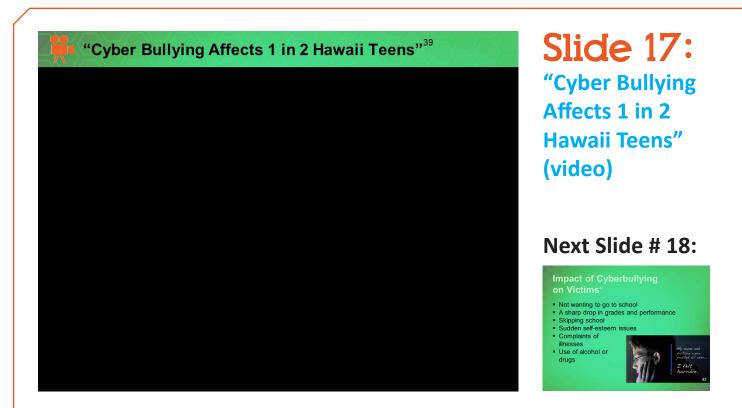
Masquerading

Flaming
Exclusion
Outing

- Flaming: Flaming is similar to harassment, but it refers to an online fight exchanged via emails, instant messaging or chat rooms. It is a type of public bullying that often directs harsh languages, or images to a specific person.
- Exclusion: Exclusion is the act of intentionally singling out and leaving a person out from an online group such as chats and sites. The group then subsequently leave malicious comments and harass the one they singled out.
- **Outing:** Outing is when a bully shares personal and private information, pictures, or videos about someone publicly. A person is "outed" when his information has been disseminated throughout the Internet.
- **Masquerading:** Masquerading is a situation where a bully creates a fake identity to harass someone anonymously. In addition to creating a fake identity, the bully can impersonate someone else to send malicious messages to the victim.

- 36. *5 Different Types of Cyberbullying*. End Cyberbullying. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <http://www.endcyberbullying.org/5-different-types-of-cyberbullying/>.
- 37. Image of girl with red blouse. U Know Kids. (8/8/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://resources.uknowkids.com/blog/bid/309037/Sexting-and-Suicide.
- 38. *5 Different Types of Cyberbullying.* End Cyberbullying. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <http://www.endcyberbullying.org/5-different-types-of-cyberbullying/>.





Someone infiltrated Valery Ishimoto's social network. For weeks she was harassed and humiliated. She withdrew from friends and skipped school. Valery suspected everyone.⁴⁰

Length of Video 2:01

Sources

 Mendoza, Jim. "Cyber Bullying Affects 1 in 2 Hawaii Teens." (2010) Hawaii News Now. Web. Date retrieved: 4/24/2013. Retrieved online: <www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/13516322/cyber-bullying>.
 Ibid.

Slide 18: Impact of Cyberbullying on Victims

Next Slide # 19:



Impact of Cyberbullying on Victims⁴¹

- Not wanting to go to school
- A sharp drop in grades and performance
- Skipping school
- Sudden self-esteem issues
- Complaints of illnesses
- Use of alcohol or drugs



My name and picture were posted all over...

I felt horrible.

42

Notes

The effects of cyberbullying may not be noticeable at first, but the stress factor builds up over time. Many students experiencing cyberbullying feel alone and scared. In most instances, cyberbullying doesn't start online, but in person. The situation then escalates.⁴³

- 41. *The Effects of Cyberbullying*. No Bullying. (11/5/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://nobullying.com/the-effects-of-cyber-bullying/.
- 42. Image of boy with glasses. Kids Help Phone. (10/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. http://www.kidshelpphone.ca/Teens/InfoBooth/Bullying/Cyberbullying.aspx.
- 43. *The Effects of Cyberbullying*. No Bullying. (11/5/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://nobullying.com/the-effects-of-cyber-bullying/.

4 Hawaii Laws: HRS §711–11064

Harassment

With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person:

Repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or electronic mail transmissions without purpose of legitimate communication.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 30 days in jail; or
- 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation

Slide 19: Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106

Next Slide # 20:

Harassment by Impersonation With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other

- With intent to harass, annoy or alarm any other person, that person: Poses as another person without the express authorization of that person, and Makes or causes to be made... a transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any statement conveyed by any electronic means.

- Maximum of 1 year in jail; or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as a condition of probation

Notes

Sources

44. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106. Hawaii State Legislature, 2009. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <www. capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106.htm>.

Slide 20: Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106.6

Next Slide # 21:



Notes

AA Hawaii Laws: HRS §711-1106.645

Harassment by Impersonation

With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person:

- Poses as another person without the express authorization of that person, and
- Makes or causes to be made... a transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any statement conveyed by any electronic means.

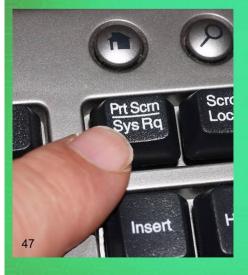
PENALTY: Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 1 year in jail; or
- 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as a condition of probation

Sources

45. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2008. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106_0006.htm.

lf You're Being Cyberbullied⁴⁶



- 1. Ignore the cyberbully.
- 2. Keep a record of the bullying message.
- 3. Reach out to your parents, teachers, counselors, etc.
- 4. Block the cyberbully.
- 5. Report the cyberbully to the website administrator.

Slide 21: If You're Being Cyberbullied

Next Slide # 22:



Notes

If You're Being Cyberbullied⁴⁸

- **Ignore:** Don't respond to "minor teasing or name calling" if you can avoid it. Sometimes bullies are encouraged by seeing a reaction.
- **Record:** Keep a record of bullying messages in hard copy. Show an adult either the messages or a diary of when you received them, it may be easier to verify what went on and who the bully was.
- **Reach out:** Talk to your parents, friends, teachers, school administrators, counselors, and even police officers, who can help deal with cyberbullying. State laws or school policies may have rules against cyberbullying that the trusted adults can enlist to help you. It's also helpful to talk to people you trust so you can get their support when you are feeling upset by hurtful comments. There is no reason to suffer alone when you are the target of bullying.
- **Cut off the bully:** The National Crime Prevention Council advises victims to stop all communication with the bully when possible. You may be able to block their phone number so you no longer receive their calls or texts. If that's not possible, you might consider changing phone numbers. Social network sites, social apps, cell phone providers allow users to block other users so that they can no longer interact with you. If for some reason it's not possible to block a cyberbully, you can always screen their calls and delete their messages without opening them.
- **Go high-tech:** If you're being bullied via a website, chances are that the bully is going against the website's terms of use. Reporting bullies to the website administrator may get them kicked off the site. The National Crime Prevention Council highlights that in most popular sites for cyberbullying activity, you can report cyberbullying incidents to the sites' "safety centers." The Cyberbullying Research Center also notes that parents can help by getting in touch with your internet service provider, cell phone service provider, or content provider. In some cases, the providers can look into the bullying incident to uncover an anonymous bully and may also be able to take down offensive posts.

Sources

- 46. *What Can You Do If You're a Victim*? Delete Cyberbullying. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. <http://www. deletecyberbullying.org/what-to-do-if-youre-a-victim/>.
- 47. Image of print screen key. Scrapbook Dimension Magazine. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. <www. scrapbookdimensions.com/online/video/easy-and-free-printscreen-program/>.
- 48. What Can You Do If You're a Victim? Delete Cyberbullying (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. http://www.deletecyberbullying.org/what-to-do-if-youre-a-victim/.

Slide 22: "Cyberbu//y" (video)

Next Slide # 23:



pears uneasy about going to school or outside. oids discussions about what they are doing on th

mes abnormally withdrawn from friends and family



Notes

The film tells the story of a teenage girl who is bullied online and tries to commit suicide because she can no longer deal with the cyberbullying.

Length of Video 4:15

Sources

49. ABC Family. "Cyberbu//y." YouTube. (7/17/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/27/2015. < http://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=o8XtncQy2i8>.

A Warning Signs:

Someone is a target of cyberbullying, when he/she⁵⁰

- Stops using their device(s) unexpectedly.
- Appears nervous or jumpy when using their device(s).
- Appears to be angry, depressed, or frustrated after going online.
- Appears uneasy about going to school or outside.
- Avoids discussions about what they are doing on the computer.
- Becomes abnormally withdrawn from friends and family.

Slide 23: Warning Signs

Next Slide # 24:



Notes

Cyberbullying Warning Signs⁵¹

A Child May Be a Target of Cyberbullying If He or She:

- unexpectedly stops using their device(s)
- appears nervous or jumpy when using their device(s)
- appears uneasy about going to school or outside in general
- appears to be angry, depressed, or frustrated after going online (including gaming)
- is oversleeping or not sleeping enough
- becomes abnormally withdrawn from usual friends and family members
- shows increase or decrease in eating
- seems regularly depressed
- makes passing statements about suicide or the meaninglessness of life
- loses interest in the things that mattered most to them
- avoids discussions about what they are doing online
- frequently calls or texts from school requesting to go home ill
- desires to spend much more time with parents rather than peers
- becomes unusually secretive, especially when it comes to online activities

Sources

Hinduja, Sameer and Patchin, Justin. *Cyberbullying Warning Signs*. Cyberbullying Research Center. (10/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.cyberbullying.us/cyberbullying_warning_signs.pdf.

51. Ibid.

Safe Online Behavior

Next Slide # 25:



Notes

Safe Online Behavior⁵⁴

As soon as your kids begin to go online, it's important to explain your expectations of their behavior. By acting responsibly and respectfully, they will enjoy their time online and get the best of the Internet while mostly avoiding things such as cyberbullying and inappropriate content. Here are some basics to share with children:

Safe Online Behavior 52

Communicate appropriately.
Keep private things private.

Don't lie, steal, or cheat.

Respect others.

 Follow your family's and school's rules.
 Think before you

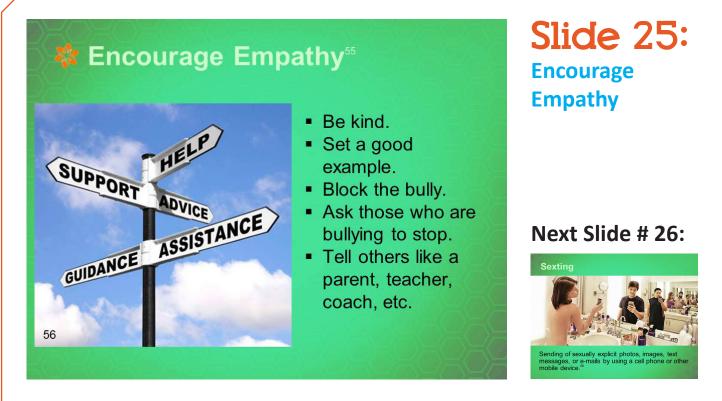
post.

Be an "upstander."Report misbehavior.

- **Communicate appropriately.** Use the right language for your audience. You might write or speak to a teacher differently from a friend. And never use all caps!
- Keep private things private. Don't share personal information, including passwords, your home address, inappropriate images, and gossip.
- Respect others. Be courteous. Disagree politely.
- **Don't lie, steal, or cheat.** Don't try to deceive others. Remember to give credit where credit is due. And, although it's easy to copy others' work, download things without permission, or use game cheat codes, don't do it.
- Be an "upstander." If someone you know is being targeted by a bully, stand up for that person. You would want him or her to do the same for you.
- Report misbehavior. The Internet is a giant community, and you can help it be a nice place.
- Follow your family's rules. If your parent tells you to avoid certain websites or to stop texting after a certain time, listen. The more you act responsibly, the more privileges you'll get.
- Think before you post, text, or share. Consider how you and others might feel after you've posted something. It's not always easy to take back what you've said online, and your online behavior can create a lasting footprint.

Sources

- 52. Cyberbullying: What Should I Teach My Kid about Safe Online Behavior? Common Sense Media. (2015) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.commonsensemedia.org/cyberbullying/what-should-i-teach-my-kid-about-safe-online-behavior.
- 53. Matsuda, Leonardo. Image of Kids on Computer. Common Sense Media. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www. commonsensemedia.org/>.
- 54. *Cyberbullying: What Should I Teach My Kid about Safe Online Behavior?* Common Sense Media. (2015) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.commonsensemedia.org/cyberbullying/what-should-i-teach-my-kid-about-safe-online-behavior.



Encourage Empathy⁵⁷

Teach kids to put themselves in others' shoes (those of bullies, too). With you standing by for support, here are steps kids can take to stand up for a friend or someone who is being bullied:

- Be kind. Spend time together, and listen. Reassure him or her with supportive phone calls and texts.
- Set a good example. Don't forward mean messages, or use insults to defend a friend.
- **Block bullying.** Advise the friend not to reply or even read text messages and online attacks. Help the friend block bullies or change his or her password.
- Ask those who are bullying to stop. Ask politely, though, and only if it feels safe to do so.
- **Tell others.** Help the friend report what's happening to a trusted adult like a parent, teacher, or coach, or to a counselor or other trained professional.

Sources

- 55. Help Kids Stand Up to Online Bullying. Microsoft. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.microsoft.com/security/family-safety/online-bullying.aspx.
- 56. Image of sign post. Mrp39 Blog. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://mrp36.blogspot.com/2011/08/advice.html.
- 57. Help Kids Stand Up to Online Bullying. Microsoft. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.microsoft.com/security/family-safety/online-bullying.aspx.

Slide 26: Sexting

Sexting



Sending of sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or e-mails by using a cell phone or other mobile device.⁵⁸

Next Slide # 27:

- It could be shared or forwarded to other people.
 Sexting image may go viral.
 You could get a bad reputation.
 Adults could see it.
 There are legal consequences.
 You could get in trouble at school expulsion,
 suspension, etc.
 It could trum off the person you're trying to
 impress or give the wrong impression of you.

Notes

- 58. Definition of Sexting. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ sexting>.
- 59. Image of sexting. Women's Health. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. < http://www.womenshealthmag.com/sexand-relationships/anti-sexting-ad>.

Consequences of Sexting[®]

- It could be shared or forwarded to other people.
- Sexting image may go viral.
- You could get a bad reputation.
- Adults could see it.
- There are legal consequences.
- You could get in trouble at school expulsion, suspension, etc.
- It could turn off the person you're trying to impress or give the wrong impression of you.

Slide 27: Consequences of Sexting

Next Slide # 28:



Notes

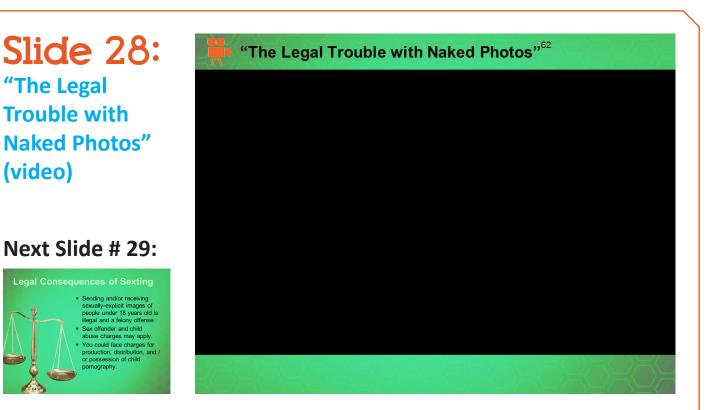
Consequences of Sexting: 61

- It could be shared with people you don't intend to share it with. The person you are sexting might forward it to just one or two friends, who forward it to a few more, and so on. Or somebody else using that phone could stumble across it by accident. Or the recipient could decide to spread it around if they get mad at you.
- It might **go viral.** If the photo is leaked online, you have officially lost all control of it. It could be posted and reposted in any number of places, including adult sites, where anyone with a web connection could download and save it for their own use.
- You could get a **bad reputation**. If you've got sexts of yourself floating around school, it will raise eyebrows and not in a good way. Some people will like looking at the pictures, but they won't respect the subject of the photos (i.e: you.)
- Adults could see it. A sext message that gets loose can be seen by your parents, teachers, coaches, or the people you babysit for. How mortifying.
- There could be **legal consequences**. Taking, sending, or forwarding nude pictures of anyone under 18 even yourself could get you slapped with child pornography charges and you could be put on a sex offender registry for life.
- You could get in trouble at school. Many schools suspend kids for sexting, and reserve the right to confiscate phones if they have reason to believe there are nude pictures of someone under 18 on them.
- It could backfire. You might send a sext intending to impress or interest somebody, but it could turn them off instead. They might get the **wrong impression of you** the exact opposite of what you wanted.

Sources

61. Ibid.

^{60. 7} Consequences of Teen Sexting. U Know Kids. (6/26/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://resources.uknowkids.com/blog/bid/177105/7-Consequences-of-Teen-Sexting.



Some adolescents consider it a form of digital flirting. The legal system considers it a form of child pornography. In part two of the "Teen-Sexting Police" docu-series, we explore the legal implications of underage sexting and uncover why current laws make it complicated to distinguish between naïve teens sending scandalous selfies and serious physical and privacy violations.⁶³

Length of Video 4:22

Sources

62. Vanity Fair. "Sexting: The Legal Trouble with Naked Photos - @VFScandal Teen Sexting Police Part 2." YouTube. (4/16/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Elju37meBnM.
63. Ibid.

Legal Consequences of Sexting



- Sending and/or receiving sexually-explicit images of people under 18 years old is illegal and a felony offense.
- Sex offender and child abuse charges may apply.
- You could face charges for production, distribution, and / or possession of child pornography.

Slide 29: Legal Consequences of Sexting

Next Slide # 30:

- Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-750^{ex}
 Promoting Child Abuse First Degree
 Knowing or having reason to know its character and
 content, the person:
 Produces or Participates in the preparation of child
 pornography
 Produces or Participates in the preparation of
 pornographic material that employs, uses, or contains is
 innor engaging in or assisting others to engage in
- sexual conduct; or • Engages in a pornographic performance that employs uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class A Felony
 Maximum of 20 years in prison

Notes

Felony is punishable by imprisonment for at least one year.

Sources

64. Image of justice scale. Lostpedia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://lostpedia.wikia.com/wiki/Scales/Theories.

Slide 30: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-750

Next Slide # 31:

Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751* Promoting Child Abuse Second Degree

- service services and processing of the service of the services gardings child pomography with intent to disseminate, gardings child pomography or isseminates any pomography or isseminates any pomographic material which employs, es or contains a minor engagin in or assisting others engage in sexual conduct. LTV: Class B Felony laximum of 10 years in prison, or years probation

Notes

AA Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-750[™]

Promoting Child Abuse First Degree

Knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- Produces or Participates in the preparation of child pornography
- Produces or Participates in the preparation of pornographic material that employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct; or
- Engages in a pornographic performance that employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class A Felony

Maximum of 20 years in prison

Sources

65. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 750. Hawaii State Legislature, 2002. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www. capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0750.htm>.

🕂 Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751[®]

Promoting Child Abuse Second Degree

Knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- <u>Disseminates</u> child pornography;
- <u>Reproduces</u> child pornography with intent to disseminate;
- <u>Disseminates</u> any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, or other material that contains an image of child pornography; or
- <u>Disseminates</u> any pornographic material which employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class B Felony

- Maximum of 10 years in prison, or
- 4 years probation

Slide 31: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-751

Next Slide # 32:

Promoting Child Abuse Third Degree Knowing or having reason to know its character and content the nervor:

- Possesses child pornography
 Possesses any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, electronically stored data, or other material that contains an image of child perpendentiation.
- pornography, or <u>Possesses</u> any pornographic material which employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct
- PENALTY: Class C Felony Maximum of 5 years in prison, or

Notes

HRS §707-751 has been amended to include the possession of 30 or more images. See below for the new amendment.

Possesses 30 or more images of any form of child pornography, and the content of at least one image contains one or more of the following:⁶⁷

- A minor who is younger than the age of twelve
- Sadomasochistic abuse of a minor; or
- Bestiality involving a minor.

Sources

707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 751. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0751.htm.

67. Ibid.

Slide 32: Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-752

Next Slide # 33:





Notes

🗗 Hawaii Laws: HRS §707-752[®]

Promoting Child Abuse Third Degree

Knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- Possesses child pornography
- <u>Possesses</u> any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, electronically stored data, or other material that contains an image of child pornography; or
- <u>Possesses</u> any pornographic material which employs, uses, or contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct

PENALTY: Class C Felony

- Maximum of 5 years in prison, or
- 4 years probation

Sources

68. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 752. Hawaii State Legislature, 2002. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www. capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0752.htm>.

Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6[®] **Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images**

Relating to sexual images produced by minors using a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution.



- Promoting minorproduced sexual images in the first degree
- Promoting minorproduced sexual images in the second degree

Slide 33: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6

Next Slide # 34:

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images First Degree Aprixon, 18 years old or close: intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages a minor to use a device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to trans any person a nude photograph or video of a minor.

VALTY: Misdemeanor Maximum of 1 year in jail, or 1 year probation with up to 6 mont

Notes

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

- 69. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5 and 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14 Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/>.
- 70. Hakala-Ausperk, Catherine. Image of gavel and block. (12/17/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. Retrieved online: <http://www.neotoday.org/the-neo-rls-board-of-trustees/attachment/gavel-on-white-background-3>.

Slide 34: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5

Next Slide # 35:

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images Second Degree

Integers: Knowingly uses a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit or distribute to another person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self;

or <u>Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or</u> <u>encourages</u> another to use an electronic device to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self.

Notes

T Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.5⁷¹

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images First Degree

A person, 18 years old or older:

 intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages a minor to use a device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor.

PENALTY: Misdemeanor

- Maximum of 1 year in jail, or
- 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation.

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

Sources

71. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0005.htm.

T Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6⁷²

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images Second Degree

(1) A minor:

- <u>Knowingly</u> uses a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit or distribute to another person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self; or
- Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages another to use an electronic device to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self.

(continued)

Slide 35: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6

Next Slide # 36:

 Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6"
 Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Damages Second Degree
 (2) A person of any age:
 innor transmitted or distiluted in violation of subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this subsection that the person took reasonable steps to destroy the nude image or photograph of a minor.
 PEALTY: Petty Miademeand Maximum of 30 days in gal, or
 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.

Notes

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

Sources

72. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0006.htm.

Slide 36: Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.6

Next Slide # 37:



Notes

T Hawaii Laws: HRS §712-1215.673

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images Second Degree

- (2) A person of any age:
- <u>Knowingly possesses</u> a nude photograph or video of a minor transmitted or distributed in violation of subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this subsection that the person took reasonable steps to destroy the nude image or photograph of a minor.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor

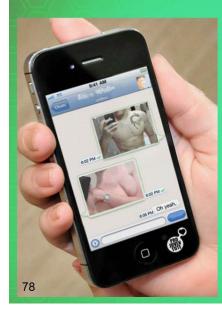
- Maximum of 30 days in jail, or
- 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.

HRS §712-1215.5 and HRS §712-1215.6 were passed in 2012. These laws are related to sexual images produced by minors.

Sources

73. Ibid.

Digital Images or Videos



- Photos and videos sent privately can be easily shared with others.⁷⁴
- Once digital images are online you can't "take it back."⁷⁵
- Nothing you send is anonymous.⁷⁶
- Sexting is illegal.⁷⁷

Slide 37: Digital Images or Videos

Next Slide # 38:



Notes

For generation upon generation, young people and adults have been exchanging sexually suggestive and explicit letters, messages and other materials, so sexting shouldn't come as a big surprise. On the other hand, the ease with which photos and videos can be propagated is a concern. A photo shared between two people can quickly become a viral phenomenon. We have seen this happen with various celebrity photos and sex videos over the past few years.⁷⁹

Why Is Sexting a Problem?:⁸⁰

- Photos and videos sent privately can easily be shared with others.
- Once digital images are out there you can't "take it back."
- Sexting is currently illegal under federal law. It falls under the creation, distribution and possession of child porn and is a felony offense.

Sources

- 74. Why Is Sexting a Problem? Perry Township (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.perrytwp.org/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&download=205:sexting-article&id=9:police-corner&Itemid=37.
- 75. Ibid.
- 76. *Tips for Teens.* University Child Development School. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.ucds.org/pdf/pa/Web-Privacy-Tips-for-Teens.pdf>.
- 77. Ibid.
- 78. Pro Juventute. Image of someone holding cell phone. Flickr. (9/25/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. ">http://www.flickr.com/photos/pro-juventute/10817153305/>.
- 79. Why Is Sexting a Problem? Perry Township (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.perrytwp.org/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&download=205:sexting-article&id=9:police-corner&Itemid=37.

80. Ibid.

Slide 38:

Teens in Michigan Might Face Felony Charges for Sexting

Next Slide # 39:

Tips to Prevent	
 Think about the consequences. Never take nude or semi-nude images of yourself or others. You can't control where the image may travel. Don't forward sexual images or videos to anyone. Talk to an adult you trust 	Sexting Branch Branc

Notes

Teens in Michigan Might Face Felony Charges for Sexting^a

- More than 30 students in high school and middle school could face felony charges.
- Boys were collecting and trading sexting photos of their classmates.
- Students could face charges related to the creation, solicitation, distribution, or possession of sexually explicit materials.



- 81. Higgins, Lori. "Teens Might Face Felony Charges for Sexting." USA Today. (10/16/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2014/10/16/michigan-sexting-case/17356905/.
- 82. Itchue, Mike. Image of cell phone. USA Today. (10/16/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2014/10/16/michigan-sexting-case/17356905/.

Tips to Prevent Sexting[®]

- Think about the consequences.
- Never take nude or semi-nude images of yourself or others.
- You can't control where the image may travel.
- Don't forward sexual images or videos to anyone.
- Talk to an adult you trust.



Slide 39: Tips to Prevent Sexting





Notes

Tips to Prevent Sexting for Teens⁸⁵

- Think about the Consequences of taking, sending, or forwarding a sexual picture or video of someone else, even if it's of you. You could get kicked off of sports teams, face humiliation, lose educational opportunities, and face police investigation.
- Never take images of yourself that you wouldn't want everyone your classmates, your teachers, your family, or employer to see.
- **Before hitting send**, remember that you can't control where the image or video may travel. What you send to a boyfriend or girlfriend could easily end up with their friends' friends, and so on.
- If you forward, a sexual picture or video of someone without their consent, you are violating their trust and exposing them to ridicule. It's not up to you to decide who should see their body, so don't forward it to anyone.
- If anyone pressures you to send a sexual picture or video, don't give in and talk to an adult you trust. Remember that anyone who tries to get you to do something you are uncomfortable with is probably not trustworthy.

Sources

- 83. NetSmartz. *Tips to Prevent Sexting for Teens.* National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.netsmartz.org/TipSheets>.
- 84. Image of kids on couch. Greatsnaps, Goodtimes and Me. (5/14/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://amforte66.wordpress.com/2014/05/21/sexting-and-stranger-danger/.
- 85. Netsmartz. *Tips to Prevent Sexting for Teens*. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. http://www.netsmartz.org/TipSheets>.

Slide 40: Play It Safe in Cyberspace

Play It Safe in Cyberspace



Next Slide # 41:



Notes

Sources

86. Jr.cranest. Image of Stop and Think. Pete Wong & Designers. (5/6/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. < http://www.petewong.hk/stop-and-think/>.

Tips Before Pressing Send[®]

- Don't assume what you send or post will remain private.
- Anything you send or post will never truly go away.
- Don't give in to the pressure of doing something that makes you uncomfortable.
- Nothing is truly anonymous.
- Consider the recipient's reaction.



Slide 41: Tips Before Pressing Send

Next Slide # 42:

	e Pressing Send [®]
could put them at r	sting information about others
STOP. "THINK.	 Using your name can allow others you meet online to find you. Only add people as "friends" to your site if you know them in real life.

Notes

Sources

- 87. Cole, Chrissie. "Is Your Teen Sexting?" The Legal Examiner. (12/5/2008) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. <news. injuryboard.com/is-your-teen-sexting.aspx?googleid=253270>.
- 88. Kapanen, Mikko. Image of Stop and Think. Flickr. (3/24/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. https://www.flickr.com/photos/welfarestateofmind/4459735887/.

Slide 42: Tips Before Pressing Send

- Do not post your plans or activities.
- Remember that posting information about others could put them at risk.
- Use caution when selecting an e-mail address or screen name.



- Using your name can allow others you meet online to find you.
- Only add people as "friends" to your site if you know them in real life.

Next Slide # 43:

Remember the 4 R's ^a	
Recognize	techniques used by online predators to deceive, groom, or intimidate their victims.
Refuse	requests for personal information or a face-to-face meeting.
Respond	assertively by exiting the program, logging off, or turning off the device.
Report	any suspicious or dangerous contact that makes you feel uncomfortable.

Notes

Sources

- 89. Cole, Chrissie. "Is Your Teen Sexting?" The Legal Examiner. (12/5/2008) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. <news. injuryboard.com/is-your-teen-sexting.aspx?googleid=253270>.
- 90. Scarcasmo. Image of Stop.Think. Flickr. (6/25/2005) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. https://www.flickr.com/photos/sarcasmo/21719467>.



Remember the 4 R's⁹²

- **RECOGNIZE:** Internet Safety: Recognize techniques used by online predators to deceive, groom, or intimidate their victims. Intellectual Property: Recognize what is copywritten, licensed or protected intellectual property. Identity Theft: Recognize techniques used by identity thieves to obtain people's personal information. Cyberbullying: Recognize 'flaming' and cyber bullying techniques and the bully's screen name or address.
- **REFUSE:** Internet Safety: Refuse requests for personal information or a face-to-face meeting. Intellectual Property: Refuse to download or copy video, music, or software given to you for free. Identity Theft: Refuse to provide personal information by phone or email if you didn't initiate the communication. Cyberbullying: Refuse to open or read any message from a cyber bully.
- **RESPOND:** Internet Safety: Respond assertively by exiting the program, logging off, or turning off the computer. Intellectual Property: Respond assertively by only using intellectual property which is purchased legitimately. Identity Theft: Respond assertively by contacting the three U.S. credit bureaus and put a fraud alert on your credit. Cyberbullying: Respond assertively by leaving the chat room without responding or the letter unopened.
- **REPORT:** Internet Safety: Report any suspicious or dangerous contact that makes you or your child feel uncomfortable. Intellectual Property: Report any incidences of people trying to sell illegal and/or pirated intellectual materials. Identity Theft: Report any unusual, suspicious, or fraudulent activities to law enforcement authorities.

Sources

92. Ibid.

^{91.} Remember the 4 R's. iSAFE. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/15/2015. <http://isafe.org/imgs/verizon/docs/4Rs_Tipsheet. pdf>.



The Honolulu Crime Stoppers partners with the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division and Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force on Internet safety so students, parents / guardians, and schools can be equipped to protect students and prevent cyberbullying, sexting, etc.

Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui county trainers: Please insert your local crime stoppers contact information onto this slide.



Sources

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division Image: Department of the Attorney General, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Slide 46: Thank You

Thank You!



This presentation was produced by the

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Community and Crime Prevention Branch in partnership with the

Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Notes

SECTION 3

Keeping Sale in Cyberspace



A Presentation for 4th to 6th grade students

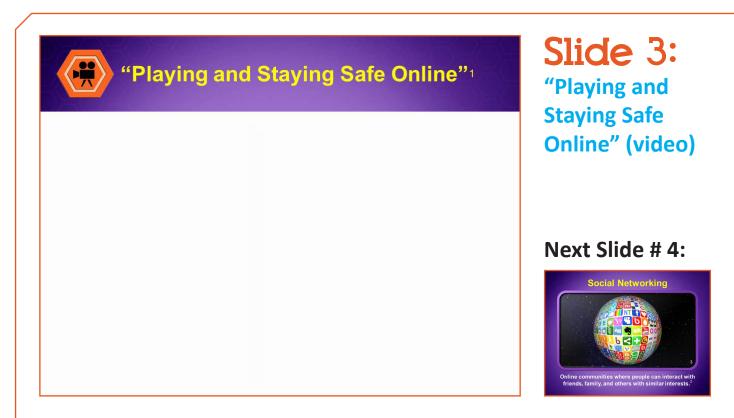


This presentation is for fourth to sixth grade students.

Sources



Sources



This video provides tips for parents and children on how to stay safe online. Length of video 1:46

Sources

1. Be Smart Online. "Playing and Staying Safe Online." YouTube. (9/15/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQ5zJvA0NYY.

Social Networking

Next Slide # 5:



Social Networking



Online communities where people can interact with friends, family, and others with similar interests.²

Notes

A large number of adolescents are using web sites and apps for social networking. Website, also written as web site, is a page or collection of pages on the World Wide Web.⁴ Apps, an abbreviation for application, is a software designed for smartphones and tablets.⁵

Popular social networking sites such as Facebook or apps such as Instagram have a minimum age requirement of 13 years and older. However, the audience age for social networking keeps getting younger. Here are some popular social networking sites and apps for kids under 13 years old:

Club Penguin LEGO Legends of Chima Minecraft Skylander Webkinz virtual world, online interaction ages 6 to 14 years old ages 10 years old and older ages 10 years old and older ages 10 years old and older ages 8 years old and older

- 2. *Definition of Social Networking*. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/8/2014. http://www.cdc.gov/SocialMedia/Tools/SocialNetworking.html.
- 3. Altmann, Gerd. Ball Networks Internet Social. Pixabay. (2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://pixabay. (2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://pixabay.
- 4. *Definition of Website*. Your Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 7/13/2015. http://www.yourdictionary.com/website.
- 5. *Definition of Apps.* sMod Tasmania. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 7/13/2015. http://www.smodtasmania.com. au/p/app_development/what_is_an_app_>.



A safe screen name should not include a child's real name, age, location. It's also a good idea to stay away from words that can offend people.

Here are some basic tips on creating a safe screen name.⁸

1) Stay anonymous. Avoid using any personal information. For example, if you use your birth year it makes it very easy for someone to identify how old you are.

2) Tap into your interests. For example, use names of flowers, warriors, or movie characters.

3) Make your name unique. For example, combine two or more different words together. Combine words with numbers. Spell words backwards. Get creative!

4) Keep it short. This will make it easier for you to remember your screen name.

Many of the tips for creating a safe screen name go hand in hand with creating a strong password. However, the main lesson on passwords is to teach kids that passwords are meant to be kept private. They should only share their password with their parents and guardians.

Sources

- 6. How to Create a User Name. wikiHow. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. < http://www.wikihow.com/ Create-a-Username>.
- 7. Image of screen name. Onextrapixel. (11/8/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. http://www.onextrapixel. (11/8/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. http://www.onextrapixel. (11/8/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. http://www.onextrapixel.com/2010/11/08/how-to-protect-your-wordpress-blog-from-getting-hacked/.
- 8. How to Create a User Name. wikiHow. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. < http://www.wikihow.com/ Create-a-Username>.

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Notes

Children under 13 years old should use an image as their profile picture. They can:

- Design an avatar, a cartoon-like picture that represents you.
- Use a cute animal picture.
- Display cool scenery like the Waimea Canyon.
- Take a photo of your favorite toy or other interests.

Tips to protect a child's identity:

- Don't use a real life photo. It will identify a child's age and allow for tampering of their real life photo.
- Turn off geolocation services. It will identify the date, time, and location of a child and their device.
- Check for personal identifiers. Ex: If a child is wearing a school uniform in a photo it will identify their school.

The Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule classifies geolocation information, photographs, and videos as "personal information" for children under 13 years of age.¹³

Sources

- 9. Image of anime profile picture. OneEuroMutt. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. http://oneeuromutt.tumblr.com/post/87833371301/anime-yourself>.
- 10. Image of adorable animal smile. Pinterest. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. < https://www.pinterest. com/animalszone/adorable-animal-smiles/>.
- 11. Bernstein, Aaron. A photograph of Waimea Canyon showing its color and beauty. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://firestream.freeforums.org/cool-toy-of-the-day-t3881.html.
- 12. Image of Rubik's cube. Pinterest. Web. (n.d.) Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. < https://www.pinterest.com/avi80/ the-80s/>.
- 13. FTC Strengthens Kids' Privacy, Gives Parents Greater Control Over Their Information By Amending Childrens Online Privacy Protection Rule. Federal Trade Commission. (12/19/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/28/2015. <http://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2012/12/ftc-strengthens-kids-privacy-gives-parentsgreater-control-over>.

Friends List

🔶 OK:

- Schoolmates
- Neighborhood kids
- Family

P NOT OK:

- Someone you don't know in real life
- Who has the most friends contest



Slide 7: Friends List

Next Slide # 8:



Notes

Having Friends Online 15

- Connecting with friends is the whole point of social networking.
- Some choose to only approve a small group of friends while others seek to add as many friends as possible to their list.
- Ideally, you should know most of the people in your friend group in real life too.

Adding Strangers ¹⁶

- There is a difference between real life friends vs. virtual or online friends.
- For many young people, friend lists become popularity contests where whoever has the most friends wins.
- Hundreds of online friends can increase the risk that sexual predators can "sneak in" to your network.

Sources

- 14. *Image of friends.* Epitom Consulting. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 6/25/2015. http://www.epitom.org/2013/10/28/mobile-users/>.
- 15. Media Wise Network and the National Institute on Media and the Family. Guide to Social Networking: Risks. Westerville City School District. (2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf.

16. Ibid.

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Notes

Children need to PROTECT Personal Information by not sharing it online. Personal information for children under 13 years of age include:

- first and last name
- birthdate/age
- home address
- school
- cell phone or home phone number
- real life picture

Other forms of personal information include geolocation, audio or video files, and gamer tag.

The Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule (COPPA) gives parents control over personal information collected for children under 13 years of age. ¹⁷

Operators of commercial websites and online services (including mobile apps), and operators of general audience websites or online services who violate COPPA are liable for civil penalties of up to \$16,000 per violation.¹⁸

Sources

- 17. FTC Strengthens Kids' Privacy, Gives Parents Greater Control Over Their Information By Amending Childrens Online Privacy Protection Rule. Federal Trade Commission. (12/19/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/28/2015. http://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2012/12/ftc-strengthens-kids-privacy-gives-parents-greater-control-over.
- Complying with COPPA: Frequently Asked Questions. Federal Trade Commission. (7/16/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. http://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/complying-coppa-frequently-asked-questions>.

Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

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Kids love to play video games because it's fun! Popular gaming consoles include:

- Microsoft Xbox
- Nintendo WiiU
- Sony Playstation

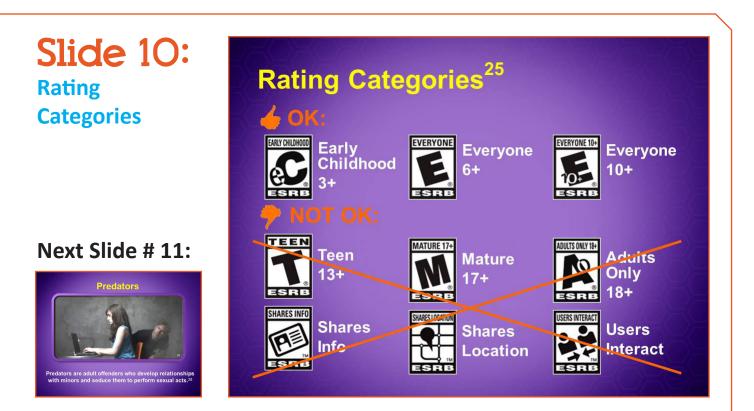
Games can also be played on other electronic devices such as a:

- cell phone
- personal computer
- tablet

Warning: Video games have interactive features that can increase the risk of danger such as message boards, cameras, voice and video chat, and random match-ups.

Sources

- 19. *Image of Microsoft Xbox.* Axeetech (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <http://axeetech.com/2013/04/25/ xbox-720-to-be-released-on-21-may-confirmed-now/#.VK8k-Xtmpp8>.
- 20. *Image of Nintendo Wii U Emulator.* Wikia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <emulation-general.wikia. com/wiki/Wii_U_emulators>.
- 21. *Image of Sony Playstation.* Cinemabald. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.cinemablend.com/games/PS4-Launch-Window-Includes-34-Games-58472.html.
- 22. *Image of cell phone*. Clipart Panda. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 7/13/2015. http://www.clipartpanda.com/clipart_images/extras-mobile-iphone-cell-36535443>.
- 23. *Image of personal computer.* Delimiter. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/23/15. http://delimiter.com. au/2010/12/16/apple-claws-back-position-in-aussie-pc-market/>.
- 24. *Image of tablet*. Sony Mobile Communications Inc. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/23/15. http://www.sonymobile.com/global-en/products/tablets/xperia-tablet-z/features/.



Video games are rated to provide concise and objective information about the content so consumers, especially parents, can make informed choices.²⁶

Every video game has a Electronic Software Rating Board (ESRB) rating on the front of each game package to provide age appropriate guidance. On the back are content descriptors that warn about violence, sexual content, strong language, use of drugs and alcohol, as well as gambling.²⁷

Sources

25. ESRB Ratings Guide. Entertainment Software Rating Board. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.esrb.org/ratings/ratings_guide.jsp>.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

Predators



Predators are adult offenders who develop relationships with minors and seduce them to perform sexual acts.²⁸

Slide 11: Predators





Notes

Predators may find their victims through e-mail, voice & video chat, or instant messaging.³⁰

They use a method called online grooming to lure their victims.³¹

Online grooming is where someone makes contact with a minor with the motive of preparing them for sexual abuse either online or offline / real life. 32

- 28. Online "Predators" and Their Victims. Janis Wolak, David Finkelhor, Kimberly Mitchell, Crimes Against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire & Michele Ybarra, Internet Solutions for Kids, Inc. (February-March 2008). Web. Date retrieved: 6/25/2015. http://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/releases/amp-632111.pdf>.
- 29. *Image of girl in front of computer.* (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. <http://www.glogster.com/triggin/ internet-safety-online-predators/g-6m6rg86d8qg7rcbfd86eia0>.
- 30. Online Grooming. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.mysecurecyberspace.com/encyclopedia/index/online-grooming.html#msc.encyclopedia.onlinegrooming.
- 31. Online Predators: Introduction to Online Predators. Kids Live Safe. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.kidslivesafe.com/members/learning-center/online-predators.
- 32. Online Grooming. Vodafone. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/7/2015. http://www.vodafone.com/content/parents/advice/online_grooming.html.

Slide 12: "Sophie Gets a New Friend" (video)

Next Slide #13:



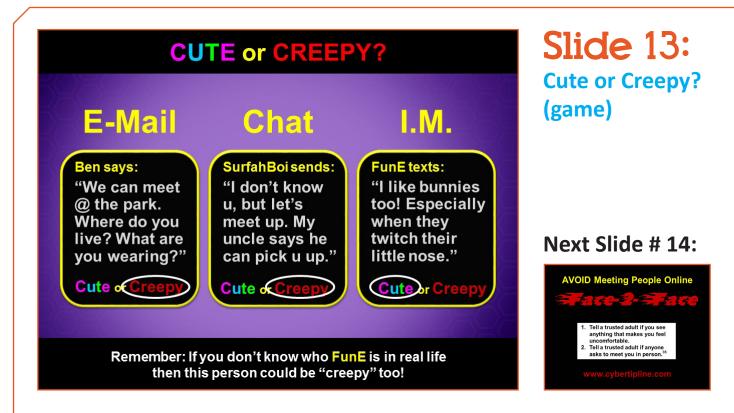


Notes

Sophie gets tricked into becoming friends with an online predator pretending to be a young girl. Length of Video: 0:30

Sources

33. "Sophie Gets a New Friend." Learn the Netbasics. (2008) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. http://www.learnthenetbasics.org.nz/video/sophie-gets-a-new-friend>.



It is important for kids to recognize the difference between cute and creepy. ³⁴ An older guy who wants to date someone younger is just CREEPY. To help them practice their recognition skills they are going to play a game called "Cute or Creepy?"

You will need 3 volunteer students.

Remember: If the child does not know who FunE is in real life then this person could be creepy too!

Sources

34. Your NetSmartz: Tips for Tweens. NetSmartz and National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/23/2015. http://cdn.netsmartz.org/tipsheets/tween_tips_2011.pdf>.

Slide 14: AVOID Meeting People Online Face-2-Face

Next Slide # 15:



AVOID Meeting People Online AVOID Meeting People Online Tell a trusted adult if you see anything that makes you feel uncomfortable. Tell a trusted adult if anyone asks to meet you in person.³⁵

www.cybertipline.com

Notes

Predators are going to be any place where children are whether it is a social networking sites, a variety of apps, or in the gaming environments. They will ask for naked selfies, inappropriate videos, and in worst cases, ask to meet the child face-2-face.³⁶

It is important to teach children to:

- 1. Tell a trusted adult if you see anything that makes you feel uncomfortable.
- 2. Tell a trusted adult if anyone asks to meet you in person.³⁷

If anyone has information of suspected child sexual exploitation, they can report it to the CyberTipline.

Sources

35. Ibid.

- 36. Stranger in the Console: Predators Lurking in Your Child's Gaming Devices. Allbritton Communications Company. (5/8/2015). Web. Date retrieved: 7/23/15. http://www.wjla.com/articles/2015/05/stranger-in-the-console-113707.html#ixzz3gnKUWqT1.
- 37. Your NetSmartz: Tips for Tweens. NetSmartz and National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/23/2015. http://cdn.netsmartz.org/tipsheets/tween_tips_2011.pdf>.

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Risky Behaviors are actions that put children or others at risk and could escalate to a harmful stage."³⁸

Next Slide # 16:

Slide 15:

Risky Behaviors



Notes

Sometimes a child may see things they wish they hadn't, or access sites that are inappropriate for their age.⁴⁰

- 38. *Definition of Risky Behaviors*. Richmond.gov.uk. (2/12/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 7/21/2015. http://www.richmond.gov.uk/risky_behaviour_programme>.
- 39. Image of nerd. Oddly Moot. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/13/2015. http://oddlymoot.com/2014/06/30/what-its-like-being-married-to-an-it-nerd/.
- 40. *Risk children face online: Accessing inappropriate websites.* Think U Know. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/14 /2015. https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/Global/parents/Inappropriate%20Websites%20%20Factsheet.pdf>.



Risky behaviors online include: 41

Violence or graphic content

• fighting - instigating or provoking physical contact involving anger or hostility. ⁴² Kids are recording fights and posting it online. Consequences include (1) revictimization and harassment on victim, and (2) kids who are recording the fight could get physically hurt; there could be a weapon involved, etc.

Nudity or sexual content

sexting - sending sexually explicit content by using a cell phone or other mobile devices.

Hateful or abusive content

cyberbullying - the act of harrassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.⁴⁴

- 41. Community Guidelines. Youtube. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/14/2015. http://www.youtube.com/yt/policyandsafety/communityguidelines.html.
- 42. Definition of fighting. Hawaii Administrative Rule. §8-19-2 (9/10/09) Web. Date retrieved: 8/10/2015. https://lilinote.k12.hi.us/PUBLIC/ADMINR1.NSF/85255a0a0010ae82852555340060479d/4996c004afd7cbaf 0a25675f006efbd9>.
- 43. Edmond, Theresa. Definition of Sexting. North Jersey News. (2/22/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.northjersey.com/news/education/parents-students-get-the-4-1-1-on-sexting-1.974685>.
- 44. Definition of Cyberbullying. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cyberbullying.



Slide 17: Fighting

Next Slide # 18:



Notes

Fighting means instigating or provoking physical contact involving anger or hostility. Fighting includes but is not limited to: ⁴⁷

- Engaging in mutual physical contact involving anger or hostility;
- Teasing, harassing, threatening, or intimidating others resulting in physical contact involving anger or hostility;
- Retaliating physically for teasing, harassing, threatening, or intimidating behavior; verbally inciting; or
- Physically supporting a fight by one's presence and encouragement.

Youth are calling themselves "producers" by recording fights and posting it on social media and/or YouTube.. By doing so, they can put themselves at risk or re-victimize those fighting.

• "Producers" recording the event are normally very newar to those fighting. Those fighting could pull out a gun or another weapon, injuring and/or killing those recording the fight.

• Those fighting could be re-victimized by harassing comments and/or re-posting of the video make by other youth. Like sexting, once it is recorded and posted, this will always be on the Internet.

- 45. Definition of fighting. Hawaii Administrative Rule. §8-19-2 (9/10/09) Web. Date retrieved: 8/10/2015. https://lilinote.k12.hi.us/PUBLIC/ADMINR1.NSF/85255a0a0010ae82852555340060479d/4996c004afd7cbaf 0a25675f006efbd9>.
- 46. Image of kid victim. Schweizerischen Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 08/06/2014. http://www.srf.ch/wissen/mensch/jugendgewalt-eindaemmen-kinder-foerdern.
- Definition of fighting. Hawaii Administrative Rule. §8-19-2 (9/10/09) Web. Date retrieved: 8/10/2015. https://lilinote.k12.hi.us/PUBLIC/ADMINR1.NSF/85255a0a0010ae82852555340060479d/4996c004afd7cbaf Oa25675f006efbd9>.



When fight videos of kids are posted online it can be a source for trouble.

Consequences of fighting:

- Physical injuries: Over 599,000 young people aged 10 to 24 years had physical assault injuries treated in U.S. emergency departments—an average of 1,642 each day.⁴⁸
- Sent to principal's office: A child could be assigned detention during recess or suspended from all school activities.
- Parent conference: Parents will be informed about their child's misconduct.
- Arrested : A child can get arrested for breaking the law.

- 48. Understanding Youth Violence. (2015) Web. Date retrieved 8/7/14. < http://www.cdc.gov/ ViolencePrevention/pdf/yv-factsheet-a.pdf>.
- Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



Posting fight videos may not break any law, but the actions filmed in the video can be illegal! A phone can be confiscated for proof of evidence.

Hawaii Revised Statutes §707-710, §707-711, §707-712, is relating to assault if a person intentionally or knowingly causes bodily injury to another person. ⁵⁰

A student in danger can protect themselves within reasonable force however, as soon as there is an opportunity to leave the situation, they must have the courage to walk away. Do not seek revenge!

Hawaii Revised Statutes §703-304 is relating to use of force in self-protection. The use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary for the purpose of protecting himself against the use of unlawful force by the other person on the present occasion. ⁵¹

Sources

- 49. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 710, 711, and 712. Hawaii State Legislature, 2006. Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0710.htm>.
 50. Ibid.
- 51. 703 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 304. Hawaii State Legislature, 2013. Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/vol14 Ch0701-0853/HRS0703/HRS 0703-0304.htm>.

Slide 20: Dealing with Anger

Dealing with Anger 52

- Take a self time-out.
- Respond safely and reasonably.
- Listen to others.
- Work out the problem.









Notes

Anger is a strong emotion that can be difficult to keep in check, but the right response is to always stay cool and stay out of fights. Here are some ways to deal with anger without resorting to violence: ⁵⁵

- Take a self time-out. Calm down before you respond to the person who triggered your anger.
- **Respond safely and reasonably.** Express your anger or fustrations without losing your temper. Find a trusted friend or adult to help you if you're afraid to talk or if you can't find the right words to say.
- Listen to others. Try to understand the other person's point of view without getting upset.
- Work out the problem. Look for alternative solutions and compromises.

Other tips for staying out of fights include: 56

- Don't provoke people.
- Resist hanging out with kids who get into fights.
- Avoid places where fighting is likely to occur.
- Be willing to apologize if you've offended someone.
- Be guided by what you know is right, not your reactions.
- Remember the consequences of fighting and how that can affect your life.

- 52. Warning Signs of Youth Violence. American Psychological Association. Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. http://apa.org/helpcenter/warning-signs.aspx>.
- 53. Image of upset boy. NHS Choices. (1/5/2014). Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/family-health/Pages/teen-aggression-and-arguments.aspx.
- 54. Image of calm boy. Barbwire. (5/2/2015). Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. < http://barbwire.com/2015/05/02/ 0620-boy-to-man-book-chapter-11-anger/>.
- 55. Warning Signs of Youth Violence. American Psychological Association. Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. http://apa.org/helpcenter/warning-signs.aspx.
- 56. Session 69: Staying Out of Physical Fights. No Kidding about Bullying. (2010) Web. Date retrieved: 8/11/2015. https://books.google.com/books?id=H_KEQn_YlzkC&pg=PA163&lpg=PA163&dq=consequences+of+fights&s ource=bl&ots=e2MzF52Omz&sig=aZCjDpNmYyX4jWToDBtVM3bFfbQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBmoVC hMImtKS6KSfxwIVCVuICh08ZwM-#v=onepage&q=consequences%20of%20fights&f=false>.



Sending sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or e-mails by using a cell phone or other mobile devices.⁵⁷

Next Slide # 22:

Slide 21:

"Sexting"

- Consequences of "Sexting""
- It could be shared or forwarded to other ped
 Sexting image may go viral.
- You could get a bad reputation.
 Adults could see it.
- You could get in trouble at school e
- It could turn off the person you're trying to impress or give the wrong impression of you.

Notes

- 57. *Definition of Sexting.* Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ sexting>.
- 58. Image of sexting. eNCA. (7/10/2014). Web. Date retrieved: 8/7/2015. < http://www.enca.com/police-want-graphic-photos-teen-sexting-case>.

Slide 22: Consequences of "Sexting"

Next Slide # 23:



Notes

Consequences of Sexting: 60

- It could be shared with people you don't intend to share it with. The person you are sexting might forward it to just one or two friends, who forward it to a few more, and so on. Or somebody else using that phone could stumble across it by accident. Or the recipient could decide to spread it around if they get mad at you.
- It might go viral. If the photo is leaked online, you have officially lost all control of it. It could be posted and re-posted in any number of places, including adult sites, where anyone with a web connection could download and save it for their own use.
- You could get a bad reputation. If you've got sexts of yourself floating around school, it will raise eyebrows – and not in a good way. Some people will like looking at the pictures, but they won't respect the subject of the photos (i.e. you.)
- Adults could see it. A sext message that gets loose can be seen by your parents, teachers, coaches, or the people you babysit for. How mortifying.
- There could be legal consequences. Taking, sending, or forwarding nude pictures of anyone under 18 - even yourself - could get you slapped with child pornography charges and you could be put on a sex offender registry for life.
- You could get in trouble at school. Many schools suspend kids for sexting, and reserve the right to confiscate phones if they have reason to believe there are nude pictures of someone under 18 on them.
- It could backfire. You might send a sext intending to impress or interest somebody, but it could turn them off instead. They might get the **wrong impression of you** – the exact opposite of what you wanted.

Sources

59. 7 Consequences of Teen Sexting. U Know Kids. (6/26/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http:// resources.uknowkids.com/blog/bid/177105/7-Consequences-of-Teen-Sexting>.

Consequences of "Sexting".

- It could be shared or forwarded to other people.
- Sexting image may go viral.
- You could get a bad reputation.
- Adults could see it.
- There are legal consequences.
- You could get in trouble at school expulsion, suspension, etc.
- It could turn off the person you're trying to impress or give the wrong impression of you.

Hawaii Laws

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images: 2nd Degree⁶¹

A minor:

 Knowingly / intentionally uses a device capable of electronic data transmission / distribution to distribute to another person a nude image / video of a minor or minor's self.

Possesses a nude image/video of a minor.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor

Maximum of 30 days in jail, or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation

Slide 23: Hawaii Laws

Next Slide # 24:



Notes

Hawaii Revised Statutes §712-1215.6 is relating to sexual images produced by a minor (a person younger than 18 years of age) using a computer, cell phone or any other device that can transfer or distribute data electronically.⁶²

Sources

61. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0006. htm>. 62. Ibid.

Slide 24: **THINK Before** Posting

THINK Before Posting



The whole world can see everything you post.

Do not post

pictures or

videos.

inappropriate



Hold back from using personal identifiers.

Turn off

electronic

not in use.

devices when

Next Slide # 25:





Notes

THINK Before Posting

The whole world can see everything you post. People can find and keep what you post forever. ⁶⁴ Hold back from using personal identifiers. Personal Identifiers are things that describe who and where you are: 65

- your picture
- your schedule
- your location
- the clothes you're wearing

Do not post inappropriate pictures or videos. Keep the red zone covered. Allowing inappropriate images of yourself to go public may have serious punishment.⁶⁶

Turn off electronic devices when not in use. Cover the camera lens and keep your games, laptops, ipods, tablets, etc. in a general area of your home.

Sources

- 63. Image of eye. Applied Unificationism. (9/23/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http:// appliedunificationism.com/2013/09/23/religions-not-the-problem-worldview-is/>.
- 64. Internet, Mobile Phones, and Texting Safety Tips for Kids. Department of Justice. (2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/24/2015. http://www.justice.gov/usao/txe/downloads/PSC%20Elementary%20Safety%20 Tips%20KidsParents%202.pdf>.

65. Ibid.

66. Ibid.



Cyberbullying is the act of harassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.⁶⁷

Slide 25: Cyberbullying

Next Slide # 26:



Notes

Cyberbullies act like traditional bullies, except cyberbullies do their damage through e-mail, text message, web posts, and/or instant messages. On social networking sites, cyberbullies do damage quickly by posting messages for all their friends to see.⁶⁹

- 67. *Definition of Cyberbullying.* Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://dictionary.reference. com/browse/cyberbullying>.
- 68. Image of girl holding cell phone. uKnowKids. (1/21/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://resources.uknowkids.com/blog/bid/173713/10-Signs-Your-Child-is-a-Cyberbullying-Victim.
- 69. Media Wise Network and the National Institute Media and the Family. *Guide to Social Networking: Risks.* Westerville City School District. (2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.wcsoh.org/userfiles/4199/RisksofSocialNetworking.pdf>.

Slide 26: "Cyberbu//y" (video)

Next Slide # 27:





Notes

The film tells the story of a teenage girl who is bullied online and tries to commit suicide because she can no longer deal with the cyberbullying.

Length of Video 4:15

Sources

70. ABC Family. "Cyberbu//y." YouTube. (7/17/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/27/2015. <http://www.youtube. com/watch?v=o8XtncQy2i8>.

Impact of Cyberbullying on Victims⁷¹



- Not wanting to go to school
- A sharp drop in grades and performance
- Skipping school
- Sudden selfesteem issues
- Complaints of illnesses
- Use of alcohol or drugs

Slide 27: Impact of Cyberbullying on Victims

Next Slide # 28:

Haraasiment Haraasiment With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person: • Repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or electronic mail transmissions without purpose of legitimate communication.

> m of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation

Notes

The effects of cyberbullying may not be noticeable at first, but the stress factor builds up over time. Many students experiencing cyberbullying feel alone and scared. In most instances, cyberbullying doesn't start online, but in person. The situation then escalates.⁷³

- 71. The Effects of Cyberbullying. No Bullying. (11/5/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://nobullying. com/the-effects-of-cyber-bullying/.
- 72. Image of boys sitting on bench. NetSmartz and National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (12/5/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/21/2015. http://www.netsmartz.org/RealLifeStories/SurvivorDiaries.
- 73. The Effects of Cyberbullying. No Bullying. (11/5/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://nobullying. com/the-effects-of-cyber-bullying/.

Slide 28: Hawaii Laws

Next Slide # 29:



Notes

Hawaii Revised Statutes §711-1106 is relating to harassment.

Sources

74. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106. Hawaii State Legislature, 2009. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106.htm.

Hawaii Laws

legitimate communication.

PENALTY: Petty Misdemeanor

With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other

electronic mail transmissions without purpose of

Repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or

Maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation

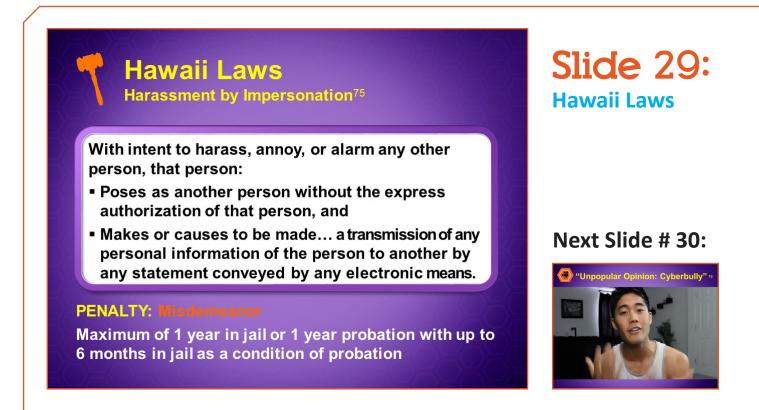
with up to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation

Harassment⁷⁴

person, that person:

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

164



Hawaii Revised Statutes §711-1106.6 is relating to harassment by impersonation.

Sources

75. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2008. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106_0006.htm.

Slide 30: "Unpopular Opinion: Cyberbullying" (video)

Next Slide # 31:







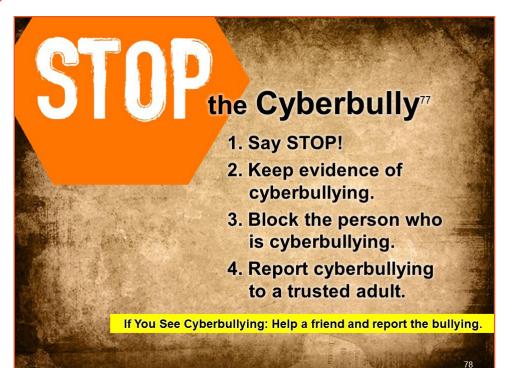
Notes

Popular Youtube legend Ryan Higa from Hilo, Hawaii shares his childhood story about being a victim of bullying and how it changed his life.

Length of video 2:58

Sources

76. Unpopular Opinion: Cyberbullying. Youtube. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/14/15. <https://www.youtube. com/watch?v=SAWoGBuJMT0>.



Slide 31: STOP the Cyberbully

Next Slide # 32:



Notes

STOP the Cyberbully

- 1. Say stop. Don't seek revenge!
- Keep evidence of cyberbullying. Don't delete it! Record the dates, times, and descriptions of instances when cyberbullying has occurred. Save and print emails, text messages, and screenshots. Screen capture shortcuts to preserve evidence of cyberbullying:⁷⁹
 - Mac operating system: Press "Control" + "Command" + "Shift" + "3" to save entire screen.
 - Windows operating system: Press "Print Screen" to save entire screen.
- 3. Block the person who is cyberbullying.
- 4. Report cyberbullying to a trusted adult. Get help!

If you see cyberbullying: Help a friend and report the bullying. Don't just stand there. How would you feel if no one stood up for you?

Sources

- 77. What Can You Do If You're a Victim? Delete Cyberbullying. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/9/2015. http://www.deletecyberbullying.org/what-to-do-if-youre-a-victim/.
- 78. Image of brown background image. Pics & Photos. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://background-pictures.picphotos.net/brown-wallpaper/1/.
- 79. Screen Capture Shortcuts for Windows and MacOSX Complete Guide. Hongkiat. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/17/15. http://www.hongkiat.com/blog/making-fast-screen-captures-in-windows-and-mac/.



Having good manners while on the Internet is very much the same as how you are expected to behave in your classroom.

84

We all need to learn good manners when using the Internet.

- Digital Citizenship: Make sure you promote yourself positively online and protect your reputation. Everything you do leaves a digital footprint.
- Respect: Treat others how you want to be treated. All Internet users are real people with real feelings.
- Choices: Choose carefully who you hang out with online. People may not be who they say they are online.
- Copyright: Make sure to provide the source. Breaching copyright is a crime!

- 80. Clark, Holly. Image of digital citizenship. Edudemic. (8/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://www.edudemic.com/first-five-days-of-digital-citizenship-at-your-school/.
- 81. Image of respect hand. Jezebel. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://jezebel.com/5852226/shocking-survey-says-women-want-men-to-respect-them.
- 82. Image of choices. My Year Without Clothes Shopping. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://myyearwithoutclothesshopping.com/shopping-clothes-emotions/defining-moments-and-powerful-choices/.
- 83. Image of copyright stamp. Mollaei Law. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 3/23/2016. http://www.mollaeilaw.com/copyright-trademark/.
- 84. Manners Matter Infographic. Knowthenet. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. < http://www.knowthenet. org.uk/infographic/be-careful-trolling-can-happen-anyone>.



Have everyone do the Internet Safety Pledge by standing up, holding their right hand in the air and repeat after you. Read slide. "I promise to..."

Sources

85. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/.



Read slide. "I promise to ... "

Sources

86. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/.



Read slide. "I promise to ... "

Sources

87. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/>.



Read slide. "I promise to ... "

Sources

88. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. < http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/>.

If You Need HELP, Talk to:

Slide 37: If You Need HELP, Talk to:



parent



trusted adult

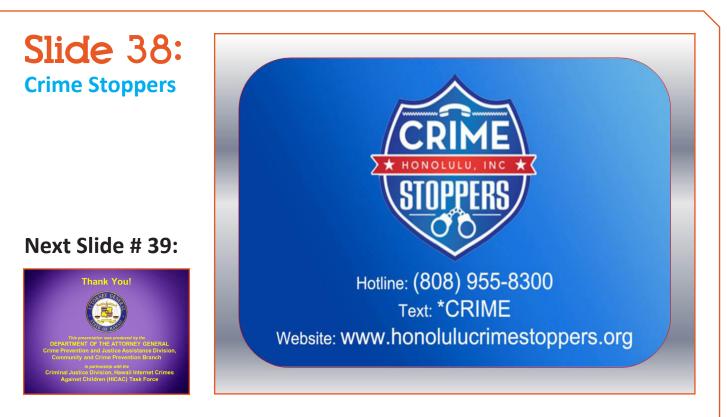
Next Slide # 38:



Notes

If you need help or if you want to help a friend, talk to a parent or trusted adult.

- 89. Image of child talking to father. WebMD. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/09/2015. < http://www.webmd.com/ parenting/ss/slideshow-bedwetting>.
- 90. Image of child talking to teacher. TURNING STONEchoice. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/09/2015. https://turningstonechoice.wordpress.com/2012/10/05/an-adults-role-in-bullying-situations/>.



The Honolulu Crime Stoppers partners with the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division and Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force on Internet safety so students, parents / guardians, and schools can be equipped to protect students and prevent cyberbullying, sexting, etc.

Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui county trainers: Please insert your local crime stoppers contact information onto this slide.

Thank You!



This presentation was produced by the DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Community and Crime Prevention Branch

in partnership with the Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Notes

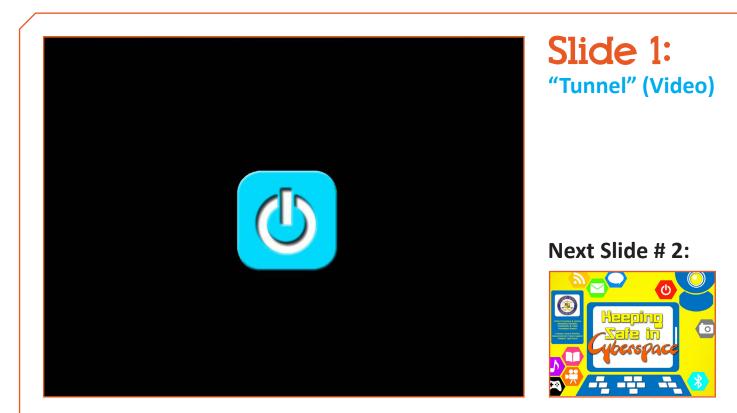
Slide 39: Thank You

SECTION 4

Keeping Sale in Cyberspace



A Presentation for Kindergarten to 3rd grade students



This tunnel or hyperspace video clip is used to catch the attention of the viewer. Length of video 0:07

Sample Statement

Let's power up our computer so we can begin our presentation. *Click image to play video.*

Sources

1. Pizarro, Francisco Araya. "Tunnel." YouTube. (1/6/2008) Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www.youtube.com/ watch?v=oUIGFCo8bcw&feature=related>.

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



This presentation is for kindergarten to third grade students.

Sample Statement

Aloha and thank you for joining us today. My name is ______ from the ______. I am here to talk about Internet Safety.

Sources

Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division **180**

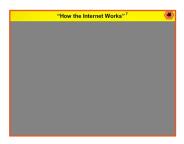
What is the Internet?



Many computers that are connected like a web.²

Slide 3: What is the Internet?

Next Slide # 4:



Notes

The Internet is many computers that are connected like a web so you can see what other computer operators show you and you can show them things as well.⁴

WWW or World Wide Web is a group of Internet servers linking computers around the world. $^{\rm 5}$

Sample Statement

Can you tell me what is the Internet? Please raise your hand.

The Internet is many computers that are connected like a web. So, you can see what other computer operators show you and you can show them things as well. 6

There are many electronic devices that can connect to the Internet.

Who can tell me what kind of electronic gadgets can connect to the Internet? Please raise your hand. Here is a hint... Take a look at this picture.

Yes! a cell phone, a gaming device, and a computer can connect to the Internet.

- 2. Computer Terms for Children. Your Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 6/26/2015. < http://grammar. yourdictionary.com/word-lists/computer-terms-for-children.html >.
- 3. Image of children. The Journalizer. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 6/26/2015. http://thejournalizer.com/technology/technology-and-the-effect-it-has-on-a-childs-emotional-intelligence/.
- 4. *Computer Terms for Children*. Your Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 6/26/2015. < http://grammar. yourdictionary.com/word-lists/computer-terms-for-children.html >.
- 5. Íbid.
- 6. Ibid.

Slide 4: "How the Internet Works" (video)

Next Slide # 5:



Notes

Length of video 0:58

Sample Statement

Let's watch this news segment explaining how the Internet works. *Click image to play video.*

Sources

7. NASA's Kids Science News Network. "How the Internet Works." YouTube. (4/13/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ImgEUTYwjl.

"How the Internet Works"⁷

)))

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



Sample Statement

Here are 6 reasons why the Internet is fun:

- Information: You can find tons of INFORMATION on the Internet.
- Communication: You can use the Internet to COMMUNICATE with family and friends.
- Education: Many people attend SCHOOL online. How many of you have a computer class? Please raise your hand.
- Entertainment: You can read about your favorite singers, dancers and watch cartoons on the Internet.
- Travel: Using the Internet is TRAVELING around the world. There are so many countries to explore.
- **Shopping:** Many companies have SHOPPING sites. People can buy things without driving to the store.

- 8. Image of stacked books. Pleasant Valley School District. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/9/2015. http://www.pvsd.k12.ca.us/domain/48>.
- 9. Image of cartoon people on globe. Quirky Marketing Calendar. (11/2/2010). Date retrieved 1/9/2015. http://quirkymarketingcalendar.com/november-1-7th-is-world-communication-week/.
- 10. Image of brain clipart. Imgkid. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://imgkid.com/thinking-brain-clipart.shtml.
- 11. Image of rock star clipart. Pixgood. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. < http://pixgood.com/rock-starclip-art-free.html>.
- 12. Image of airplane clipart. Clipart Panda. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://www.clipartpanda.com/categories/airplane-clipart-no-background>.
- 13. Image of shopping cart. Readigo. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://readigo.com/>.

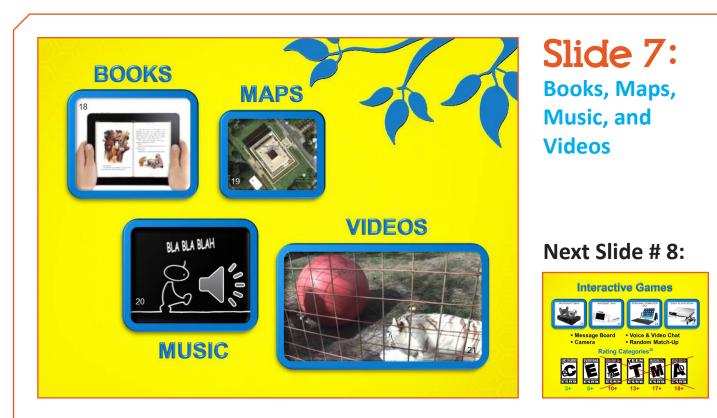
<section-header><section-header>

Notes

Sample Statement

There are so many pictures on the Internet. If you need pictures for a school project, the Internet is a great place to find them. Just make sure you are with mom, dad or a trusted adult when you start searching for pictures.

- 14. Image of volcano. Wired. (2/28/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 6/24/2015. http://www.wired.com/2012/02/bubbles-fragmentation-and-explosive-eruptions/.
- 15. Image of dog in front of fan. Pet Pals TV. (7/26/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://community.petpalstv.com/profiles/blogs/q>.
- 16. Image of robot. Free Pictures Web. (6/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://www.freepicturesweb.com/pictures/2010-06/5499.html.
- 17. Image of panda. ihdwal. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://www.ihdwal.com/funny-panda-3d-animal-wallpapers.html.



Sample Statement

The Internet has tons of e-books, maps, music and videos. You can listen to your favorite song or learn about animals in the wild. Here is one of my favorite video clips. *Click music image* (Length: 0:19) *and video image* (Length: 3:17) *to play and turn off videos.*

- 18. Image of ereader. Mister Norris. (11/9/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://misternorris.com/tag/ebook/>.
- 19. Image of satellite map. Google Maps. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. https://maps.google.com/>.
- 20. D'Agostino, Gigi. "Bla, Bla, Bla." YouTube. (1/9/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZ2IWyTi0oY.
- 21. Big Cat Rescue. "White Tiger Loves Her Ball." YouTube. (6/6/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j7CEgLSo0Co>.



Every video game has an Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) rating on the front of each game package to provide age appropriate guidance. On the back are content descriptors that warn about violence, sexual content, strong language, use of drugs and alcohol, as well as gambling. Virtual Worlds are computer-based simulated environments.²⁷

Sample Statement

How many of you play with gaming consoles or in virtual worlds? Please raise your hand. Many interactive games come with many features like a message board, camera, voice and video chat, and random match-up. Video games can enhance your skills in reading, math, science and history. It's important to make sure that you play games that are age appropriate. On the front of each game package is a rating symbol to help you and your parents decide if the game is right for you.

Sources

- 22. Image of Microsoft Xbox. Axeetech (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/8/2015. http://axeetech.com/2013/04/25/xbox-720-to-be-released-on-21-may-confirmed-now/#.VK8k-Xtmpp8>.
- 23. Image of Nintendo Wii U Emulator. Wikia. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/8/2015. <emulation-general.wikia. com/wiki/Wii_U_emulators>.
- 24. Image of personal computer. Logitech. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/15. http://www.logitech.com/en-us/product/tablet-keyboard-ipad>.
- 25. Image of Sony Playstation. Cinemabald. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved 1/8/2015. http://www.cinemablend.com/games/PS4-Launch-Window-Includes-34-Games-58472.html.
- 26. ESRB Ratings Guide. Entertainment Software Rating Board. (n.d.) Web. Date Retrieved 1/8/2015. http://www.esrb.org/ratings/ratings_guide.jsp>.

27. Ibid.



Sample Statement

It's important for everyone to know about the dangers of the Internet. The purpose of the "Danger Zone" is to learn how to protect ourselves and others from getting hurt. Here are 4 ways to help us use the Internet safely. You need to:

1) Protect your personal information

2) Avoid meeting people online face-to-face

3) Think before posting

4) Stop the cyberbully

We will go through what these all mean in the next slides.

Sources

Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

Slide 10: "Playing and Staying Safe Online" (Video)

Next Slide # 11:



Notes

This video provides tips for parents and children on how to stay safe online.

Length of video 1:46

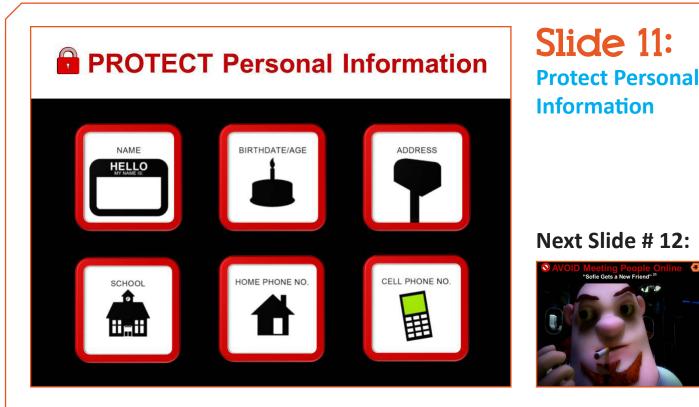
Sample Statement

Here are some tips on how to stay safe online. *Click image to play video.*

Sources

28. Being Smart Online. "Playing and Staying Safe Online." YouTube. (9/15/2009) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQ5zJvA0NYY.

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



The primary goal of COPPA is to place parents in control over what information is collected from their young children online. The Rule was designed to protect children under age 13 while accounting for the dynamic nature of the Internet. 29

The Rule applies to operators of commercial websites and online services (including mobile apps), and operators of general audience websites or online services. A court can hold operators who violate the Rule liable for civil penalties of up to \$16,000 per violation.³⁰

Sample Statement

How many of you are under 13 years of age?

If you are under 13, then by law only your parents or guardian can give out your personal information. Who can you tell me what is personal information? Please raise your hand. *Click and read slide.*

If someone asks you for any of the following information, don't tell them the answer.

Sources

- 29. "Children's Online Privacy Protection Act." Title 16 Code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 312. Government Publication Office. (1/17/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/20/2015. http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-17/pdf/2012-31341.pdf>.
- 30. Complying with COPPA: Frequently Asked Questions. Federal Trade Commission. (7/16/2014) Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. http://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/complying-coppa-frequently-asked-questions>.

Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

Slide 12: Avoid Meeting People Online "Sofie Gets a New Friend" (video)

Next Slide # 13:





Notes

Sophie gets tricked into becoming friends with an online predator pretending to be a young girl.

Length of video 0:30

Sample Statement

Never meet someone from the Internet face-2-face. Here is why...

Click image to play video.

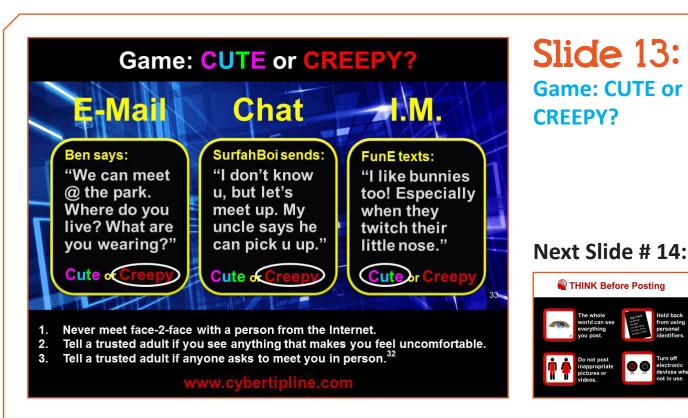
See how easy it was for the man to pretend to be a nice kid. Why do you think he wanted to trick Sophie?

He's not the only dangerous person on the Internet so it's important to be careful.

Sources

31. "Sophie Gets a New Friend." Learn the Netbasics. (2008) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. < http://www. learnthenetbasics.org.nz/video/sophie-gets-a-new-friend>.

Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



Online activities that include interacting with unknown people can increase the risk of a sexual predator contacting a child.

If anyone has information of suspected child sexual exploitation, they can report it to the CyberTipline.

Sample Statement

It is important for you to recognize the difference between cute and creepy because an older guy who wants to date someone much younger is CREEPY. ³⁴

So, to help us practice our recognition skills we're going to play a game. This game is called "Cute or Creepy?" Can I have 3 volunteers? Please raise your hand. *Play game*.

Remember: If you don't know who FunE is in real life then this person could be "creepy" too!

Here are some tips to help you avoid meeting people online. *Read numbered text...*

1. Never meet face-2-face with a person from the Internet.

People you chat with on the Internet may not be who they say they are.

- 2. Tell a trusted adult if you see anything that makes you feel uncomfortable.
- 3. Tell a trusted adult if anyone asks to meet you in person. ³²

- 32. Your NetSmartz: Tips for Tweens. NetSmartz and National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/23/2015. http://cdn.netsmartz.org/tipsheets/tween_tips_2011.pdf>.
- 33. Image of blue background. Wonderful Engineering. (n.d.) Web. Date Retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://wonderfulengineering.com/39-high-definition-purple-wallpaper-images-for-free-download/.
- 34. Your NetSmartz: Tips for Tweens. NetSmartz and National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/23/2015. http://cdn.netsmartz.org/tipsheets/tween_tips_2011.pdf>.

Slide 14: THINK Before Posting **Think Before** Posting The whole Hold back world can see from using everything personal identifiers. you post. Next Slide # 15: Turn off Do not post HOW TO STOP THE CYBERBULLY electronic inappropriate devices when pictures or 1. Say STOP! Block the cyberbully. not in use. videos. 3. Tell a trusted adult. IF YOU SEE CYBERBULLYING: HELP A FRIEND AND REPORT THE BULLYING.

Notes

Sample Statement

The whole world can see everything you post. People can find and keep what you post forever. ³⁶ Hold back from using personal identifiers. Personal identifiers are things that describe who and where you are: ³⁷

- your picture
- your schedule
- your location
- the clothes you're wearing

Do not post inappropriate pictures or videos. Keep the red zone covered. Allowing inappropriate images of yourself to go public may have serious punishment. ³⁸

Turn off electronic devices when not in use. Cover the camera lens and keep your games, laptops, ipods, tablets, etc. in a general area of your home.

Sources

- 35. Image of eye. Applied Unificationism. (9/23/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/26/2015. http://appliedunificationism.com/2013/09/23/religions-not-the-problem-worldview-is/.
- Internet, Mobile Phones, and Texting Safety Tips for Kids. Department of Justice. (2011) Web. Date retrieved: 1/24/2015. http://www.justice.gov/usao/txe/downloads/PSC%20Elementary%20Safety%20 Tips%20KidsParents%202.pdf>.

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid.

Images: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



A cyberbully uses the Internet, cell phone, or other devices to send or post text or images to try to hurt or embarrass another person. ⁴⁰

Sample Statement

Read...

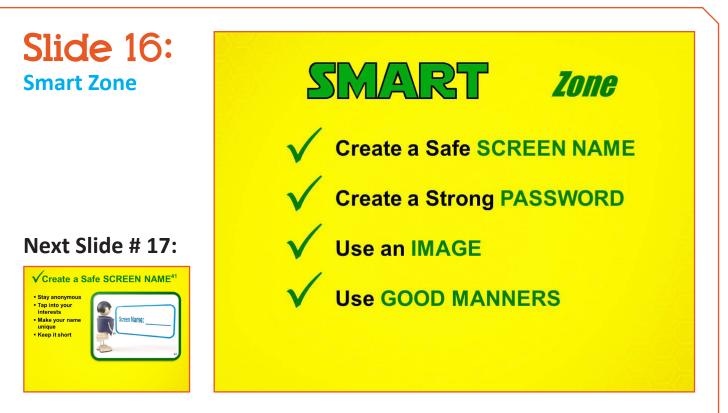
- 1. Say STOP.
- 2. Block the Cyberbully. Save the information for proof that cyberbullying has occurred.
- 3. Tell a trusted adult... such as your parent or a teacher. Never be afraid to ask for help.

If you see cyberbullying: Help a friend and report the bullying. Don't just stand there. How would you feel if no one stood up for you?

Sources

- 39. Image of tears. Faktallmiah. (1/8/2011) Web. Date retrieved: 6/26/2015. http://www.faktailmiah.com/2011/01/08/sinyal-kimiawi-pada-air-mata-wanita-menurunkan-gairah-seksual-pria.html.
- 40. Digital Citizenship. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 6/26/2015. http://nisd.net/digitalcitizen/sec_digcit/cyberbully_6_8.htm>.

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



The purpose of the "Smart Zone" is to help make the Internet a safe experience.

Sample Statement

Now that we talked about the dangerous things on the Internet, we can begin to make good and smart choices. Here are 4 skills that you are going to learn...

- 1) How to create a safe screen name.
- 2) How to create a strong password.
- 3) Using an image instead of a picture of yourself.
- 4) Using good manners when you are on the Internet.



A safe screen name should not include your real name, age, location. It's also a good idea to stay away from words that can offend people.

Sample Statement

A screen name is something you use to identify yourself online. It is also called your user name or user ID. Here are some basic tips on creating a safe screen name.⁴³

1) Stay anonymous. Avoid using any personal information. For example, if you use your birth year it makes it very easy for someone to identify how old you are.

2) Tap into your interests. For example, use names of flowers, warriors, or movie characters.

3) Make your name unique. For example, combine two or more different words together. Combine words with numbers. Spell words backwards. Get creative!

4) Keep it short. This will make it easier for you to remember your screen name.

- 41. How to Create a User Name. wikiHow. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. < http://www.wikihow.com/ Create-a-Username>.
- 42. Image of screen name. Onextrapixel. (11/8/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. http://www.onextrapixel.com/2010/11/08/how-to-protect-your-wordpress-blog-from-getting-hacked/>.
- 43. How to Create a User Name. wikiHow. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/10/2015. http://www.wikihow.com/create-a-Username>.



Clicky teaches kids, teens, parents and teachers a lesson in Internet privacy on how to make a strong password in a fun rap jingle. Length of video 2:01

Sample Statement

It's important to create a strong password when using the Internet. Hawaii has people living here from different backgrounds and cultures (seen in writing and speaking, religion, music, clothes, cooking, etc.). These are some things you can include in your password.

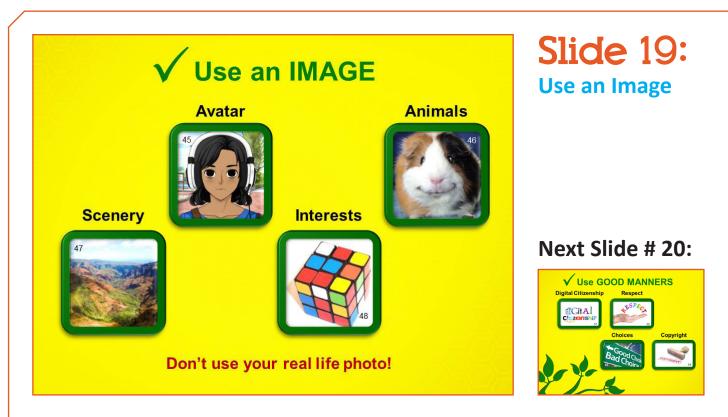
Let's see what we can learn from watching this cool rap about passwords. *Click image to play video.*

Never give out your password to anyone. Never give it to friends, even if you are really good friends. Only share your password with your parents and guardians.

Sources

44. "Use Your NetSmartz: The Password Rap." NetSmartz and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (12/3/2010) Web. Date retrieved: 1/21/ 2015. http://www.netsmartz.org/NetSmartzKids/PasswordRap.

Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



The COPPA Rule classifies photographs, videos, and geolocation information as "personal information" for children under 13 years of age. 49

If schools are posting photos of students online, they need to turn off location services when posting from a phone and avoid posting photos with telling landmarks.⁵⁰

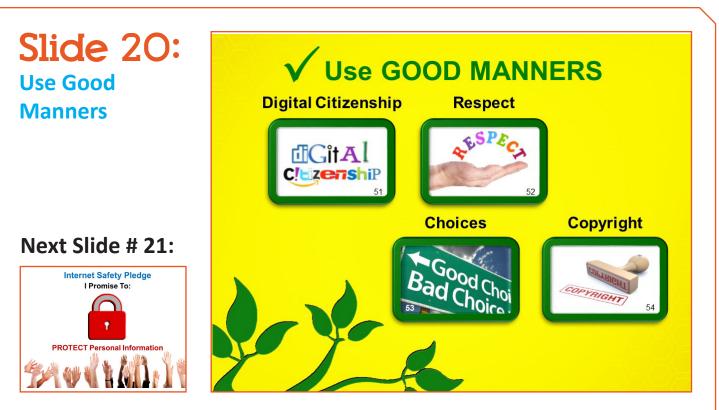
Sample Statement

If you are younger than 13 years old, use an image for your picture on the Internet. It protects your real life identity and it gives you a chance to be creative. Take a look at the pictures. You can:

- design an avatar, a cartoon-like picture that represents you
- use a cute animal picture
- display cool scenery like the Waimea Canyon
- take a photo of your favorite toy or other interests

Using an image prevents others from altering your real life photo. Be smart and don't use your real life photo.

- 45. Image of anime profile picture. Anime Yourself. OneEuroMutt. (n.d.). Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. http://oneeuromutt.tumblr.com/post/87833371301/anime-yourself.
- 46. Image of adorable animal smiles. Pinterest. (n.d.). Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. < https://www.pinterest. com/animalszone/adorable-animal-smiles/>.
- 47. Bernstein, Aaron. A photograph of Waimea Canyon showing its color and beauty. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://firestream.freeforums.org/cool-toy-of-the-day-t3881.html.
- 48. Image of Rubik's cube. Pinterest. Web. (n.d.) Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. < https://www.pinterest.com/avi80/ the-80s/>.
- 49. FTC Strengthens Kids' Privacy, Gives Parents Greater Control Over Their Information By Amending Childrens Online Privacy Protection Rule. Federal Trade Commission. (12/19/2012) Web. Date retrieved: 1/28/2015. http://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2012/12/ftc-strengthens-kids-privacy-gives-parents-greater-control-over>.
- 50. Lock, Cheryl. How to Protect Your Kid's Photos Online. Parents Magazine. (2013) Web. Date retrieved: 1/29/2015. http://www.parents.com/fun/arts-crafts/photography/protect-kid-photos-online/.



Having good manners while on the Internet is very much the same as how you are expected to behave in your classroom.

Sample Statement

We all need to use good manners when using the Internet.⁵⁵ Bad behavior today can be traced back and can hurt your chances of going to college or getting a good job. *Read slide*.

- **Digital Citizenship:** Make sure you promote yourself positively online and protect your reputation. Everything you do leaves a digital footprint.
- Respect: Treat others how you want to be treated. All Internet users are real people with real feelings.
- **Choices:** Choose carefully who you hang out with online. People may not be who they say they are online.
- **Copyright:** Make sure to cite all sources when doing research. Using copyright material is a crime!

- 51. Clark, Holly. Image of digital citizenship. Edudemic. (8/2013) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://www.edudemic.com/first-five-days-of-digital-citizenship-at-your-school/.
- 52. Image of respect hand. Jezebel. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://jezebel.com/5852226/shocking-survey-says-women-want-men-to-respect-them.
- 53. Image of choices. My Year Without Clothes Shopping. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://myyearwithoutclothesshopping.com/shopping-clothes-emotions/defining-moments-and-powerful-choices/.
- 54. Image of copyright stamp. Mollaei Law. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 3/23/2016. < http://www.mollaeilaw.com/ copyright-trademark/>.
- 55. *Manners Matter Infographic.* KnowtheNet. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 2/2/2015. http://www.knowthenet.org.uk/infographic/be-careful-trolling-can-happen-anyone>.



Sample Statement

We are all going to do an Internet Safety Pledge. Can everyone please stand up, hold your right hand in the air and repeat after me. *Read slide.* "I promise to..."

Sources

56. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/>.

Internet Safety Pledge: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



Sample Statement

Read slide. "I promise to ... "

Sources

57. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. < http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/>.

Internet Safety Pledge: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



Sample Statement

Read slide. "I promise to ... "

Sources

58. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/>.

Internet Safety Pledge: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division



Sample Statement

Read slide. "I promise to ... "

Sources

59. Image of raising hands. Vulgaire. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 1/22/2015. < http://vulgaire.com/raising-hands/>.

Internet Safety Pledge: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division Image: Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

If You Need Help, Talk to:

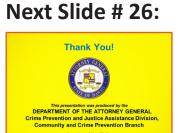


parent



trusted adult

Slide 25: If You Need Help, Talk to:



In partnership with the Criminal Justice Division, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Notes

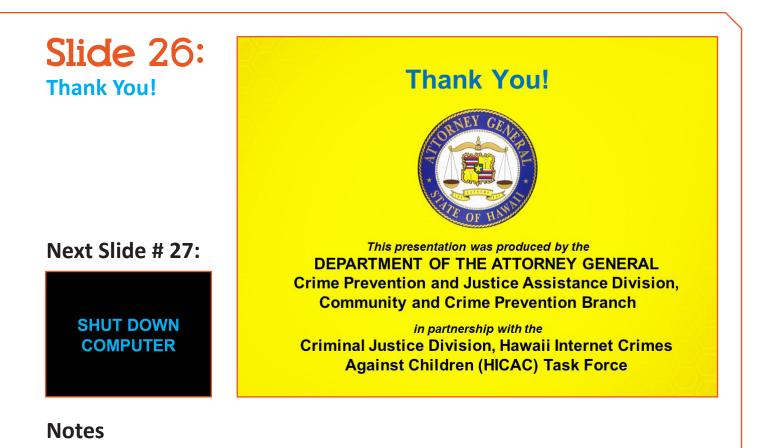
Sample Statement

If you need help or if you want to help a friend, talk to a parent or trusted adult.

Sources

60. Image of child talking to father. WebMD. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/09/2015. http://www.webmd.com/parenting/ss/slideshow-bedwetting.

61. Image of child talking to teacher. TURNING STONEchoice. (n.d.) Web. Date retrieved: 7/09/2015. https://turningstonechoice.wordpress.com/2012/10/05/an-adults-role-in-bullying-situations/.



Sample Statement

Thank you for learning about Internet safety. I hope you will share what you learned today with your friends, family and neighbors. Remember the Internet Safety Pledge. Have a wonderful day!

Slide 27: Shut Down Computer

SHUT DOWN COMPUTER

Notes

Sample Statement

And remember to always shut down your computer when you are finished.

SECTION 5

Trainer Materials

Hawaii Revised Statutes

§707-750	Promoting Child Abuse in the First Degree
§707-751	Promoting Child Abuse in the Second Degree
§707-752	Promoting Child Abuse in the Third Degree
§707-756	Electronic Enticement of a Child in the First Degree
§707-757	Electronic Enticement of a Child in the Second Degree
§711-1106	Harassment
§711-1106.6	Harassment by Impersonation
§712-1215.5	Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the First Degree
§711-1215.6	Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the Second Degree

Top 50 Most Popular Text Terms

Top 50 Chat Acronyms Parents Need to Know

Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) Ratings Guide

Resources

Hawaii Revised Statutes (H.R.S.)

H.R.S. §707-750 Promoting Child Abuse in the First Degree¹

(1) A person commits the offense of promoting child abuse in the first degree if, knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:

- (a) Produces or participates in the preparation of child pornography;
- (b) Produces or participates in the preparation of pornographic material that employs, uses, or otherwise contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct; or
- (c) Engages in a pornographic performance that employs, uses, or otherwise contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct.
- (2) As used in this section:

"Child pornography" means any pornographic visual representation, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexual conduct, if:

- (a) The pornographic production of such visual representation involves the use of a minor engaging in sexual conduct; or
- (b) The pornographic visual representation has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexual conduct.

"Community standards" means the standards of the State.

"Computer" shall have the same meaning as in section 708-890.

"Lascivious" means tending to incite lust, to deprave the morals in respect to sexual relations, or to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions in the average person, applying contemporary community standards.

"Material" means any printed matter, visual representation, or sound recording and includes, but is not limited to, books, magazines, motion picture films, pamphlets, newspapers, pictures, photographs, and tape or wire recordings.

"Minor" means any person less than eighteen years old.

"Performance" means any play, motion picture film, dance, or other exhibition performed before any audience.

"Pornographic" shall have the same meaning as in section 712-1210.

"Produces" means to produce, direct, manufacture, issue, publish, or advertise.

"Sadomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person as an act of sexual stimulation or gratification.

^{1. 707} Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 750. Hawaii State Legislature, 2002. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. </br><www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0750.htm>.

"Sexual conduct" means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, lesbianism, bestiality, sexual penetration, deviate sexual intercourse, sadomasochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genital or pubic area of a minor.

"Visual representation" refers to, but is not limited to, undeveloped film and videotape and data stored on computer disk or by electronic means that are capable of conversion into a visual image.

- (3) The fact that a person engaged in the conduct specified by this section is prima facie evidence that the person engaged in that conduct with knowledge of the character and content of the material or the performance produced, directed, or participated in. The fact that the person who was employed, used, or otherwise contained in the pornographic material or performance, was at that time, a minor, is prima facie evidence that the defendant knew the person to be a minor.
- (4) Promoting child abuse in the first degree is a class A felony.

[L 1978, c 214, §1; am L 1982, c 218, §1; am L 1986, c 314, §58; am L 1988, c 91, §1; am L 1997, c 363, §1; am L 2002, c 200, §2]

Class A felony: maximum of 20 years in prison.

H.R.S. §707-751 Promoting Child Abuse in the Second Degree²

- (1) A person commits the offense of promoting child abuse in the second degree if, knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person:
 - (a) Disseminates child pornography;
 - (b) Reproduces child pornography with intent to disseminate;
 - (c) Disseminates any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, or any other material that contains an image of child pornography; or
 - (d) Disseminates any pornographic material which employs, uses, or otherwise contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct.
 - (e) Possesses thirty or more images of any form of child pornography, and the content of at least one image contains one or more of the following:
 - (i) A minor who is younger than the age of twelve;
 - (ii) Sadomasochistic abuse of a minor; or
 - (iii) Bestiality involving a minor.

^{2. 707} Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 751. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0751.htm.

(2) As used in this section:

"Child pornography" means any pornographic visual representation, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexual conduct, if:

- (a) The pornographic production of such visual representation involves the use of a minor engaging in sexual conduct; or
- (b) The pornographic visual representation has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexual conduct.

"Community standards" means the standards of the State.

"Computer" shall have the same meaning as in section 708-890.

"Disseminate" means to publish, sell, distribute, transmit, exhibit, present material, mail, ship, or transport by any means, including by computer, or to offer or agree to do the same.

"Lascivious" means tending to incite lust, to deprave the morals in respect to sexual relations, or to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions in the average person, applying contemporary community standards.

"Material" means any printed matter, visual representation, or sound recording and includes, but is not limited to, books, magazines, motion picture films, pamphlets, newspapers, pictures, photographs, and tape or wire recordings.

"Minor" means any person less than eighteen years old.

"Pornographic" shall have the same meaning as in section 712-1210.

"Sadomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person as an act of sexual stimulation or gratification.

"Sexual conduct" means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, lesbianism, bestiality, sexual penetration, deviate sexual intercourse, sadomasochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genital or pubic area of a minor.

"Visual representation" refers to, but is not limited to, undeveloped film and videotape, and data stored on computer disk or by electronic means that are capable of conversion into a visual image.

(3) The fact that a person engaged in the conduct specified by this section is prima facie evidence that the person engaged in that conduct with knowledge of the character and content of the material. The fact that the person who was employed, used, or otherwise contained in the \ pornographic material was at that time, a minor, is prima facie evidence that the defendant knew the person to be a minor.

(4) Promoting child abuse in the second degree is a class B felony.

[L 1978, c 214, §2; am L 1982, c 218, §2; am L 1986, c 314, §59; am L 1997, c 363, §2; am L 2002, c 200, §3; am L 2012, c 212, §1]

Class B felony: maximum of 10 years in prison or 4 years probation.

H.R.S. §707-752 Promoting Child Abuse in the Third Degree³

- (1) A person commits the offense of promoting child abuse in the third degree if, knowing or having reason to know its character and content, the person possesses:
 - (a) Child pornography;
 - (b) Any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk, electronically stored data, or any other material that contains an image of child pornography; or
 - (c) Any pornographic material that employs, uses, or otherwise contains a minor engaging in or assisting others to engage in sexual conduct.

(2) As used in this section:

"Child pornography" means any pornographic visual representation, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexual conduct, if:

- (a) The pornographic production of the visual representation involves the use of a minor engaging in sexual conduct; or
- (b) The pornographic visual representation has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexual conduct.

"Community standards" means the standards of the State.

"Computer" shall have the same meaning as in section 708-890.

"Lascivious" means tending to incite lust, to deprave the morals with respect to sexual relations, or to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions in the average person, applying contemporary community standards.

"Material" means any printed matter, visual representation, or sound recording and includes, but is not limited to, books, magazines, motion picture films, pamphlets, newspapers, pictures, photographs, and tape or wire recordings.

"Minor" means any person less than eighteen years old.

"Pornographic" shall have the same meaning as in section 712-1210.

"Sadomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person as an act of sexual stimulation or gratification.

"Sexual conduct" means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, lesbianism, bestiality, sexual penetration, deviate sexual intercourse, sadomasochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genital or pubic area of a minor.

"Visual representation" includes but is not limited to undeveloped film and videotape and data stored on computer disk or by electronic means that are capable of conversion into a visual image.

(3) The fact that a person engaged in the conduct specified by this section is prima facie evidence that

^{3. 707} Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 752. Hawaii State Legislature, 2002. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. <www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0752.htm>.

the person engaged in that conduct with knowledge of the character and content of the material. The fact that the person who was employed, used, or otherwise contained in the pornographic material was, at that time, a minor is prima facie evidence that the defendant knew the person to be a minor.

(4) Promoting child abuse in the third degree is a class C felony.

[L 2002, c 200, pt of §1]

Class C felony: maximum of 5 years in prison or 4 years probation.

H.R.S. §707-756 Electronic Enticement of a Child in the First Degree⁴

(1) Any person who, using a computer or any other electronic device:

- (a) Intentionally or knowingly communicates:
 - (i) With a minor known by the person to be under the age of eighteen years;
 - (ii) With another person, in reckless disregard of the risk that the other person is under the age of eighteen years, and the other person is under the age of eighteen years; or
 - (iii) With another person who represents that person to be under the age of eighteen years;
- (b) With the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of a felony:
 - (i) That is a murder in the first or second degree;
 - (ii) That is a class A felony; or
 - (iii) That is another covered offense as defined in section 846E-1, agrees to meet with the minor, or with another person who represents that person to be a minor under the age of eighteen years; and
- (c) Intentionally or knowingly travels to the agreed upon meeting place at the agreed upon meeting time, is guilty of electronic enticement of a child in the first degree.
- (2) Electronic enticement of a child in the first degree is a class B felony. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person convicted of electronic enticement of a child in the first degree shall be sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment as provided by law.

 $[L\ 2002,\ c\ 200,\ pt\ of\ \$1;\ am\ L\ 2006,\ c\ 80,\ \$2;\ am\ L\ 2008,\ c\ 80,\ \$3]$

Class B felony: mandatory 10 years in prison. No probation.

^{4. 707} Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 756. Hawaii State Legislature, 2008. Web. Date retrieved: 1/24/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0756.htm.

H.R.S. §707-757 Electronic Enticement of a Child in the Second Degree ⁵

- (1) Any person who, using a computer or any other electronic device:
 - (a) Intentionally or knowingly communicates:
 - (i) With a minor known by the person to be under the age of eighteen years;
 - (ii) With another person, in reckless disregard of the risk that the other person is under the age of eighteen years, and the other person is under the age of eighteen years; or
 - (iii) With another person who represents that person to be under the age of eighteen years; and
 - (b) With the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of a felony, agrees to meet with the minor, or with another person who represents that person to be a minor under the age of eighteen years; and
 - (c) Intentionally or knowingly travels to the agreed upon meeting place at the agreed upon meeting time; is guilty of electronic enticement of a child in the second degree.
- (2) Electronic enticement of a child in the second degree is a class C felony. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a person sentenced under this section is sentenced to probation rather than an indeterminate term of imprisonment, the terms and conditions of probation shall include, but not be limited to, a term of imprisonment of one year.

[L 2002, c 200, pt of §1; am L 2006, c 80, §3]

Class C felony: 5 years in prison or 5 years probation.

H.R.S. §711-1106 Harassment ⁶

- (1) A person commits the offense of harassment if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person:
 - (a) Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise touches another person in an offensive manner or subjects the other person to offensive physical contact;
 - (b) Insults, taunts, or challenges another person in a manner likely to provoke an immediate violent response or that would cause the other person to reasonably believe that the actor intends to cause bodily injury to the recipient or another or damage to the property of the recipient or another;
 - (c) Repeatedly makes telephone calls, facsimile transmissions, or any form of electronic communication as defined in section 711-1111(2), including electronic mail transmissions,
- 5. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 757. Hawaii State Legislature, 2006. Web. Date retrieved: 1/24/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrs2007/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0707/HRS_0707-0757.htm.
- 6. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106. Hawaii State Legislature, 2009. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. <www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106.htm>.

without purpose of legitimate communication;

- (d) Repeatedly makes a communication anonymously or at an extremely inconvenient hour;
- (e) Repeatedly makes communications, after being advised by the person to whom the communication is directed that further communication is unwelcome; or
- (f) Makes a communication using offensively coarse language that would cause the recipient to reasonably believe that the actor intends to cause bodily injury to the recipient or another or damage to the property of the recipient or another.

(2) Harassment is a petty misdemeanor.

[L 1972, c 9, pt of §1; am L 1973, c 136, §9(b); am L 1992, c 292, §4; am L 1996, c 245, §2; am L 2009, c 90, §1]

Petty misdemeanor: maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation.

H.R.S. §711-1106.6 Harassment by Impersonation⁷

- (1) A person commits the offense of harassment by impersonation if that person poses as another person, without the express authorization of that person, and makes or causes to be made, either directly or indirectly, a transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any oral statement, any written statement, or any statement conveyed by any electronic means, with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any person.
- (2) Harassment by impersonation is a misdemeanor.
- (3) For the purposes of this section:

"Personal information" means information associated with an actual person that is a name, an address, a telephone number, or an electronic mail address.

"Pose" means to falsely represent oneself, directly or indirectly, as another person or persons.

[L 2008, c 133, §1]

Misdemeanor: maximum of 1 year in jail or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as a condition of probation.

^{7. 711} Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 1106.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2008. Web. Date retrieved: 1/8/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0711/HRS_0711-1106_0006.htm.

H.R.S. §712-1215.5 Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the First Degree ⁸

- (1) A person, eighteen years of age or older, commits the offense of promoting minor-produced sexual images in the first degree if the person intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages a minor to use a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution, to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a "minor" means any person under eighteen years of age.
- (3) Promoting minor-produced sexual images in the first degree is a misdemeanor. [L 2012, c 213, pt of §1]

Misdemeanor: maximum of 1 year in jail or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation.

H.R.S. §712-1215.6 Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the Second Degree⁹

- (1) A minor commits the offense of promoting minor-produced sexual images in the second degree if the minor:

 (a) Knowingly uses a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution, to transmit or distribute to another person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self; or
 - (b) Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages another minor to use a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution, to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self.
- (2) A person, of any age, commits the offense of promoting minor-produced sexual images in the second degree if the person knowingly possesses a nude photograph or video of a minor transmitted or distributed in violation of subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this subsection that the person took reasonable steps to destroy or eliminate the nude photograph or video of a minor.
- (3) For purposes of this section, a "minor" means any person under eighteen years of age.
- (4) Promoting minor-produced sexual images in the second degree is a petty misdemeanor. [L 2012, c 213, pt of §1]

Petty misdemeanor: maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.

8. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0005.htm>.

9. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature, 2012. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. Web. Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0712/HRS_0712-1215_0006.htm>.

Top 50 Most Popular Text Terms¹⁰

2moro - Tomorrow **2nite** - Tonight **BRB** - Be Right Back **BTW** - By The Way -or- Bring The Wheelchair B4N - Bye For Now **BCNU** - Be Seeing You **BFF** - Best Friends Forever -or- Best Friend's Funeral CYA - Cover Your Ass -or- See Ya **DBEYR** - Don't Believe Everything You Read DILLIGAS - Do I Look Like I Give A Sh** **FUD** - Fear, Uncertainty, and Disinformation **FWIW** - For What It's Worth -or- Forgot Where I Was GR8 - Great ILY - I Love You **IMHO** - In My Humble Opinion IRL - In Real Life ISO - In Search Of J/K - Just Kidding L8R - Later LMAO - Laughing My Ass Off LOL - Laughing Out Loud -or- Lots Of Love -or-Living On Lipitor LYLAS - Love You Like A Sister MHOTY - My Hat's Off To You **NIMBY** - Not In My Back Yard **NP** - No Problem -or- Nosy Parents

NUB - New person to a site or game OIC - Oh. I See **OMG** - Oh My God **OT** - Off Topic **POV** - Point Of View **RBTL** - Read Between The Lines **ROTFLMAO** - Rolling On The Floor Laughing My Ass Off **RT** - Real Time -or- ReTweet THX or TX or THKS - Thanks **SH** - Sh** Happens **SITD** - Still In The Dark SOL - Sh** Out of Luck -or- Sooner Or Later STBY - Sucks To Be You SWAK - Sealed (or Sent) With A Kiss **TFH** - Thread From Hell RTM or RTFM - Read The Manual -or-Read The F***ing Manual TLC - Tender Loving Care **TMI** - Too Much Information TTYL - Talk To You Later -or- Type To You Later **TYVM** - Thank You Very Much **VBG** - Very Big Grin WEG - Wicked Evil Grin WTF - What The F*** WYWH - Wish You Were Here **XOXO** - Hugs and Kisses

10. *Top 50 Most Popular Text Terms.* Netlingo. (2015) Date retrieved: 1/24/2015. <http://www.netlingo.com/top50/popular-text-terms.php>.

Top 50 Chat Acronyms Parents Need to Know¹¹

${f 8}$ - it means ate, it also refers to oral sex	MOSS - Member(s) Of The Same Sex
1337 - Elite -or- leet -or- L337	MorF - Male or Female
143 - I love you	MOS - Mom Over Shoulder
182 - I hate you	MPFB - My Personal F*** Buddy
1174 - Nude club	NALOPKT - Not A Lot Of People Know That
420 - Marijuana	NIFOC - Nude In Front Of The Computer
459 - I love you	NMU - Not Much, You?
ADR - Address	P911 - Parent Alert
AEAP - As Early As Possible	PAL - Parents Are Listening -or- Peace And Love
ALAP - As Late As Possible	PAW - Parents Are Watching
ASL - Age/Sex/Location	PIR - Parent In Room
CD9 - Code 9 - it means parents are around	POS - Parent Over Shoulder -or- Piece Of Sh**
C-P - Sleepy	pron - porn
F2F - Face-to-Face, a.k.a. face time	Q2C - Quick To Cum
GNOC - Get Naked On Cam	RU/18 - Are You Over 18?
GYPO - Get Your Pants Off	RUMORF - Are You Male OR Female?
HAK - Hugs And Kisses	RUH - Are You Horny?
ILU - I Love You	S2R - Send To Receive
IWSN - I Want Sex Now	SorG - Straight or Gay
J/O - Jerking Off	TDTM - Talk Dirty To Me
KOTL - Kiss On The Lips	WTF - What The F***
KFY -or- K4Y - Kiss For You	WUF - Where You From
KPC - Keeping Parents Clueless	WYCM - Will You Call Me?
LMIRL - Let's Meet In Real Life	WYRN - What's Your Real Name?
MOOS - Member Of The Opposite Sex	Zerg - To gang up on someone

11. *Top 50 Chat Acronyms Parents Need to Know.* Netlingo. (2015) Date retrieved: 1/14/2015. http://www.netlingo.com/top50/acronyms-for-parents.php.

Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) Ratings Guide¹² Concise and objective information about the content in video games and apps.

Rating Categories

On the front of each game package are rating symbols that provide guidence on age-appropriateness.



Early Childhood

Content is intended for young children.



Everyone

Content is generally suitable for all ages. May contain minimal cartoon, fantasy or mild violence and/or infrequent use of mild language.

EVERYONE 10+
10₽
ESRB

Everyone 10+

Content is generally suitable for ages 10 and up. May contain more cartoon, fantasy or mild violence, mild language and/or minimal suggestive themes.



Teen

Content is generally suitable for ages 13 and up. May contain violence, suggestive themes, crude humor, minimal blood, simulated gambling and/or infrequent use of strong language.



Mature

Content is generally suitable for ages 17 and up. May contain intense violence, blood and gore, sexual content and/or strong language.



Adults Only

Content suitable only for adults ages 18 and up. May include prolonged scenes of intense violence, graphic sexual content and/or gambling with real currency.



Rating Pending

Not yet assigned a final ESRB rating. Appears only in advertising, marketing and promotional materials related to a game that is expected to carry an ESRB rating, and should be replaced by a game's rating once it has been assigned.

NOTE: Rating Category assignments can also be based upon a game or app's minimum age requirement.

Content Descriptors

On the back of each game package, next to the rating symbol, are content descriptors that warn about violence, sexual or suggestive material, strong language, use or depiction of drugs, alcohol and tobacco as well as gambling in the game.

Alcohol Reference	Reference to and/or images of alcoholic beverages
Animated Blood	Discolored and/or unrealistic depictions of blood
Blood	Depictions of blood
Blood and Gore	Depictions of blood or the mutilation of body parts
Cartoon Violence	Violent actions involving cartoon-like situations and characters. May include
	violence where a character is unharmed after the action has been inflicted
Comic Mischief	Depictions or dialogue involving slapstick or suggestive humor
Crude Humor	Depictions or dialogue involving vulgar antics, including "bathroom" humor
Drug Reference	Reference to and/or images of illegal drugs
Fantasy Violence	Violent actions of a fantasy nature, involving human or non-human
	characters in situations easily distinguishable from real life
Intense Violence	Graphic and realistic-looking depictions of physical conflict. May involve
	extreme and/or realistic blood, gore, weapons and depictions of human
	injury and death
Language	Mild to moderate use of profanity
Lyrics	Mild references to profanity, sexuality, violence, alcohol or drug use in music
Mature Humor	Depictions or dialogue involving "adult" humor, including sexual references
Nudity	Graphic or prolonged depictions of nudity
Partial Nudity	Brief and/or mild depictions of nudity
Real Gambling	Player can gamble, including betting or wagering real cash or currency
Sexual Content	Non-explicit depictions of sexual behavior, possibly including partial nudity
Sexual Themes	References to sex or sexuality
Sexual Violence	Depictions of rape or other violent sexual acts
Simulated Gambling	Player can gamble without betting or wagering real cash or currency
Strong Language	Explicit and/or frequent use of profanity
Strong Lyrics	Explicit and/or frequent references to profanity, sex, violence, alcohol or
	drug use in music
Strong Sexual Content	Explicit and/or frequent depictions of sexual behavior, possibly including nudity
Suggestive Themes	Mild provocative references or materials
Tobacco Reference	Reference to and/or images of tobacco products
Use of Drugs	The consumption or use of illegal drugs
Use of Alcohol	The consumption of alcoholic beverages
	The consumption of tobacco products
Violence	Scenes involving aggressive conflict. May contain bloodless dismemberment
Violent References	References to violent acts

Interactive Elements



Shares Info

Indicates that personal information provided by the user (e.g., e-mail address, phone number, credit card info, etc.) is shared with third parties



Shares Location

Includes the ability to display the user's location to other users of the app



Users Interact

Indicates possible exposure to unfiltered/uncensored user-generated content, including user-to-user communications and media sharing via social media and networks

"Online Interactions Not Rated by the ESRB"

Warns those who intend to play the game online about possible exposure to chat (text, audio, video) or other types of user-generated content (e.g., maps, skins) that have not been considered in the ESRB rating assignment

"Music Downloads Not Rated by the ESRB"

Warns that songs downloaded as add-ons for music-based games have not been rated and that their content has not been considered in the ESRB rating assignment

NOTE: The "Shares Info," "Shares Location" and "Users Interact" notices are assigned to digitallydelivered games and apps whereas the Online and Music notices typically apply only to online-enabled boxed video games.

Resources

The following is a list of organizations the Department of the Attorney General works in partnership with. For more information on other resources and links, go to ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/

CrimeStoppers

Description: CrimeStoppers encourages members of the community to assist local law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime which includes reporting cyberbullying and other Internet crime behaviors. Callers can remain anonymous and are eligible to receive a cash reward (up to \$250 in the Student CrimeStoppers program and up to \$1,000 in all other matters) if the information given leads to an arrest, identification of a criminal perpetrator, recovery of stolen property or seizure of illegal contraband.

Hawaii	Hotline: (808) 961-8300
Honolulu	Hotline: (808) 955-8300 Website: www.crimestoppers-honolulu.org Text: *CRIME
Kauai	Hotline: (808) 241-1877
Maui	Hotline: (808) 242-6966 Website: www.mauicrimestoppers.net

Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance (CPJA) Division

Community & Crime Prevention Branch

Description: Provides community outreach, trainings, and mobilizes communities to take action in the prevention of crime.
Phone: (808) 586-1444
Website: ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/

Missing Child Center - Hawaii

Description: Locates and recovers missing children, reunites missing children with their families, and prevents child abductions in Hawaii.

HawaiiPhone: (808) 974-4000 ext. 6-1449HonoluluPhone: (808) 586-1449KauaiPhone: (808) 274-3141 ext. 6-1449MauiPhone: (808) 984-2400 ext. 6-1449Molokai/LanaiPhone: 1-800-468-4644 ext. 6-1449Website: ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/mcch/

Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force

Description: Dedicated to protecting children in the online environment by keeping children and parents informed about how to stay safe on the Internet and by investigating and prosecuting persons who victimize children through the use of computers and the Internet.

Phone: (808) 587-4111 Website: ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)®

Description: NCMEC[®] is a private, non-profit organization that helps prevent child abduction and sexual exploitation; helps find missing children; and assists victims of child abduction and sexual exploitation, their families, and the professionals who serve them.
Phone: (703) 224-2150
24-Hour Hotline: 1-800-843-5678

Website: www.missingkids.com

CyberTipline®

Description: The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children's[®] reporting mechanism for suspected child sexual exploitation. **Website:** www.cybertipline.org

NetSmartz® Workshop

Description: An interactive, educational program of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children[®] (NCMEC) that provides age-appropriate resources to help teach children how to be safer on- and offline. The program is designed for children ages 5-17, parents and guardians, educators, and law enforcement. With resources such as videos, games, activity cards, and presentations, NetSmartz entertains while it educates.

Website: www.netsmartz.org Website: www.netsmartzkids.org Website: www.nsteens.org

Netsmartz 411®

Description: A parents' and guardians' premier, online resource for answering questions about Internet safety, computers, and the Web. **Website:** www.netsmartz411.org

National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)

Description: The National Crime Prevention Council's mission is to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. To achieve this, NCPC produces tools that communities can use to learn crime prevention strategies, engage community members, and coordinate with local agencies.

Phone: (202) 466-6272 **Website:** www.ncpc.org

SECTION 6

Participant Handouts

Internet Safety Brochure

Student Handouts

Grades K-3 Coloring Halfsheet Grades 4-6 Cyber Scramble Halfsheet

Cyberbullying Handout

Online Sex Offender Handout

Sexting Handout

Social Networking Handout

What Parents Need to Know?

CYBERBULLYING

Definition: The act of harassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.

- Facts: 71.9% of students reported being cyberbullied once or twice in the school year.
 - Over 70% of teens said that blocking cyberbullies was the most effective method of prevention.

Law: Harassment (HRS §711-1106)

A person commits the offense of harassment if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or electronic mail transmissions without purpose of legitimate communication. *Penalty: Petty misdemeanor; maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.*

Law: Harassment by Impersonation (HRS §711-1106.6)

A person commits the offense of harassment by impersonation if that person poses as another person, with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person directly or indirectly by transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any oral statement, written statement, or any statement by electronic means. *Penalty: Misdemeanor; maximum of 1 year in jail or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation.*

A Parent's Role in Putting a Stop to Cyberbullying

- Talk with your child about how to behave and communicate politely over the Internet and mobile devices.
- Make sure your child understands that comments and images posted on the Internet can never be deleted.
- Teach your child to keep the passwords to their online accounts private.

- Talk to your child about how to handle strong emotions, such as anger.
- If your child receives an angry or taunting message, teach them to refrain from responding and to tell a responsible adult.
- Know how much time your child is spending on the Internet and mobile device.
- Enjoy the Internet with your child.
- Encourage your local schools to educate the students on cyber ethics and the law.

References:

- 1. Definition of Cyberbullying. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web.
- Roberts, Simone; Kemp, Jana; Rathbun, Amy; Morgan, Rachel E.; and Snyder, Thomas D.. "Indicators of School Crimes and Safety: 2013." Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2014) Web.
- 3. "Stop Cyberbullying before It Starts." National Crime Prevention Council. (n.d.) Web.
- 4. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1106 and 1106.6. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.
- 5. Ibid.
- 6. A Parent's Role in Putting a Stop to Cyberbullying. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web.

ONLINE SEX OFFENDERS

Definition: An adult Internet user who exploits vulnerable children or teens, usually for sexual or other abusive purposes.

- Facts: 77% of children targeted by Internet predators are 14 and older. Another 22% were users ages 10 to 13.
 - Over 75% of Internet crimes involving sexual solicitations of children is not reported to police or parents.

Law: Electronic Enticement of a Child in the First Degree (HRS §707-756)

Any person who, using a computer or any other electronic device:

 Intentionally or knowingly communicates: with a minor known by the person to be under the age of eighteen years; with another person, in reckless disregard of the risk that the other person is under the age of eighteen years, and the other person is under the age of eighteen years; or with another person who represents that person to be under the age of eighteen years;

- With the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of a felony: that is a murder in the first or second degree; that is a class A felony; or that is an offense defined in section 846E-1, agrees to meet with the minor, or with another person who represents that person to be a minor under the age of eighteen years; and
- Intentionally or knowingly travels to the agreed upon meeting place at the agreed upon meeting time.
- Penalty: Class B felony; mandatory 10 years in prison. No probation.

Protecting Your Child from Online Sex Offenders

- Your child should NEVER meet face-to-face with anyone they first met online.
- Take an interest in your child's online activities and know with whom he or she is communicating.
- Teach your child to refrain from talking about sex with anyone they meet online.
- Do not hesitate to ask questions, especially if your child is acting suspiciously.
- Teach your child not to reveal personal information.
- Approve all photos and videos before your child posts them online. Make sure they do not reveal identifying information and are not sexually provocative or inappropriate.
- Look for warning signs. If you feel your child is in danger, make a report to www. cybertipline.com and contact your local law enforcement agency immediately.

Instruct Your Child:

- That whatever they are told online may or may not be true;
- To not respond to offensive or dangerous email or messages;
- To make their profile page private; and
- To tell you if they see something that makes them feel scared, uncomfortable, or confused.

What Can Parents Do?

- Keep the computer in a common area.
- Consider limiting your child's screen time.
- Become computer literate and understand how the sites or apps your child uses work.
- Start this conversation as early as possible

and age appropriately.

References:

- 7. *Definition of online sex offender.* Boys and Girls Club of America. (n.d.) Web.
- Crimes Against Children Research Center. Facts about Online Predators. McGruff Safeguard. (n.d.) Web.
 Ibid.
- 10. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 756. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.
- 11. NetSmartz. *Help Protect Your Child from Predators.* National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (n.d.) Web.

SEXTING

- **Definition:** Sending sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or emails by using a cell phone or other mobile device.
- Facts: Older teens are much more likely to send and receive sexting images; 8% of 17-year-olds with cell phones have sent a sexually provocative image by text and 30% have received a nude or nearly nude image on their phone.
 - 15% of youth ages 12-17 say they have received sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images of someone they know via text messaging on their cell phone.

Law: Promoting Child Abuse in the First Degree (HRS §707-750)

Produces or participates in the preparation of child pornography.

Penalty: Class A felony; maximum of 20 years in prison.

Law: Promoting Child Abuse in the Second Degree (HRS §707-751)

Disseminates images of child pornography. Penalty: Class B felony; maximum of 10 years in prison or 4 years probation.

Law: Promoting Child Abuse in the Third Degree (HRS §707-752)

Possesses images of child pornography. Penalty: Class C felony; maximum of 5 years in prison or 4 years probation.

Law: Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the First Degree (HRS §712-1215.5)

A person, 18 years of age:

- intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages a minor to use a device capable of electronic data transmission to transmit a nude photograph or images of a minor.
- Penalty: Misdemeanor; maximum of 1 year in jail or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation.

Law: Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the Second Degree (HRS §712-1215.6)

A minor (younger than 18 years old):

- Knowingly uses a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit or distribute to another person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self; or
- Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages another to use an electronic device to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self.

A person of any age:

• Knowingly possesses a nude photograph or video of a minor transmitted or distributed in violation of subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this subsection that the person took reasonable steps to destroy the nude image or photograph of a minor.

Penalty: Petty misdemeanor; maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.

Protecting Your Child from Sexting

- Set rules for electronic devices.
- Talk to your child about the possible consequences of sexting.
- Remind your child that they can talk to you if they receive a nude picture or video on their cell phone.
- Report any nude or semi-nude images or videos that your child receives to law

enforcement or contact www.cybertipline.com.

Consequences of Sexting

- Your child or sender loses all control of sexting images, messages, or videos once it's been sent.
- The sexting images, messages, or videos are likely to be shared with friends.
- Your child could be humiliated or
- cyberbullied by the circulation of the sexually explicit contents.
- Your child could be extorted or blackmailed by the perpetrator.
- Your child could face child pornography charges.
- The sexting content could increase your child's likelihood of becoming a victim of physical abuse.
- The social consequences of sexting can impact your child's future, e.g. getting kicked off sports teams or extracurricular activities, losing scholarships, difficulty getting hired, etc.

References:

- 12. Definition of Sexting. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web. 13. Lenhart, Amanda. "Teens and Sexting." Pew Research
- Center. (12/15/2009). Web.
- 14. Ibid.
- 15. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 750, 751, and 752. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.
- 16. Ibid. 17. Ibid.
- 18. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5 and 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.
- 19. Ibid.
- 20. NetSmartz. Sexting Tips: Help Protect Children from Sexting. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (n.d.) Web.
- 21. What's Wrong with Sexting? Protecting Teens and Adults. iKeepSafe. (n.d.) Web.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

Definition: A website that enables users to create public profiles and form relationships with other users within the same website.

- Facts: 80% of online teens are users of social media sites.
 - 88% of social media-using teens have witnessed other people be mean or cruel on social network sites.

Law: Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)

- Gives parents control over what information is collected online from their children under the age of 13 and how the information may be used.
- Provides parents access to their child's personal information and an opportunity to delete the child's personal information and opt-out of future collection or use of the information.
- Penalty: Applies to operators of commercial websites and online services (including mobile apps), and operators of general audience websites or online services. A court can hold operators who violate the Rule liable for civil penalties of up to \$16,000 per violation.

Protecting Your Child on Social Media

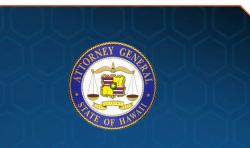
- Talk to your child about how to use social network sites and apps safely.
- Check out what your child is posting. Delete personal information and content you think is too much information.
- Know how your child is accessing social media and apps. Review social media and apps settings to help them keep information private.
- Know who your child is talking to online.
- Know the account settings for sites and apps your child uses.
- Know who has access to your child's information, i.e. "followers," friend's list, ads, etc.
- Let your child know to talk to you if something online makes them feel uncomfortable.
- Make a report at www.cybertipline.com, if anyone talks to your child about sex, shares or requests sexual images, or if your child is a victim of sexual exploitation.

References:

- 22. Beal, Vangie. *Definition of Social Networking Site.* Webopedia. (n.d.) Web.
- 23. Lenhart, Amanda; Madden, Mary; Smith, Aaron; Purcell, Kristen; Zickuhr, Kathryn; and Rainie. Lee. "Teens, Kindness, and Cruelty on Social Network Sites." (11/9/2011) Web.

24. Ibid.

- 25. "Children's Online Privacy Protection Act." Title 16 *Code* of *Federal Regulations*, Pt. 312. Government Publication Office. (1/17/2013) Web.
- 26. NetSmartz. *Protecting Your Kids on Social Media*. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2014) Web.



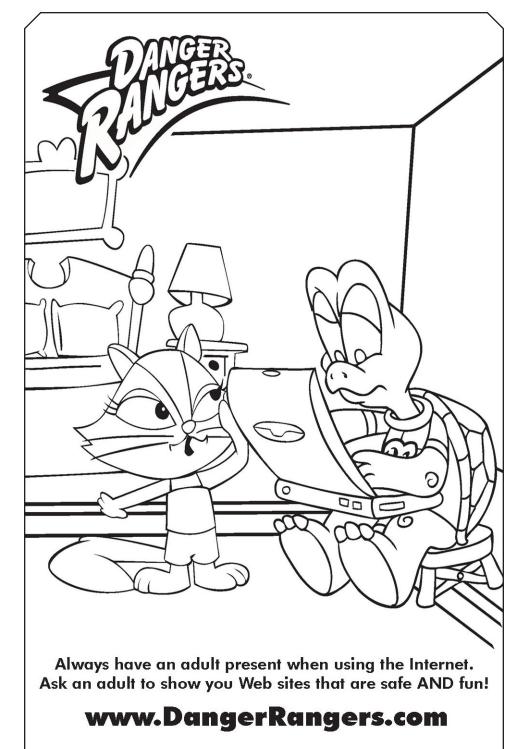
Department of the Attorney General

Community & Crime Prevention Branch, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance (CPJA) Division

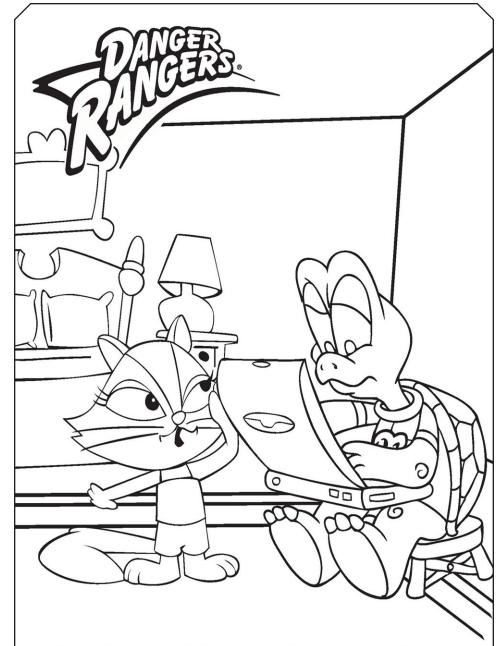
> Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (HICAC) Task Force



ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/ ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/



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Always have an adult present when using the Internet. Ask an adult to show you Web sites that are safe AND fun!

www.DangerRangers.com

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Keeping Safe in Cyberspace

Here are some Internet Safety tips to go over with your child:

SMART Zone

Create a Safe SCREEN NAME Don't use your real name.

\checkmark Create a Strong PASSWORD

Only share your password with your parents and guardians.

Use an IMAGE Don't use your real life photo.

Use GOOD MANNERS

All Internet users are real people with real feelings.

DANGER Zone

PROTECT Personal Information

Don't share information such as your name, birthdate, address, school, home phone number or cell phone number online.

() AVOID Meeting People Online

Never meet face-2-face with someone from the Internet.

THINK Before Posting

All Internet users are real people with real feelings.

STOP the Cyberbully

1. Say STOP! 2. Block the cyberbully. 3. Tell a trusted adult.

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Community & Crime Prevention Branch Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/ Community & Crime Prevention Branch

Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/

Cyber Scramble	Cyber Scramble
Unscramble each word by filling in the box with the correct letter. Use the clues to help you find the answer.	Unscramble each word by filling in the box with the correct letter. Use the clues to help you find the answer.
FESA Clue : It's important to learn about keeping in cyberspace!	FESA Clue : It's important to learn about keeping in cyberspace!
KINGWERTON Clue: Social are online communities where people can interact with friends, family, and others with similar interests.	KINGWERTON Clue : Social are online communities where people can interact with friends, family, and others with similar interests.
COTTPER D D D D D Clue: personal information.	COTTPER
STARROPED Clue: are adult offenders who develop relationships with minors and seduce them to perform sexual acts.	STARROPED
VODIA D D D Clue: meeting people online face-2-face.	VODIA Image:
Clue: behaviors are actions that put children or others at risk and could escalate to a harmful stage.	KYSIR Clue: behaviors are actions that put children or others at risk and could escalate to a harmful stage.
KNITH before posting.	KNITH D D D Clue : before posting.
GUBBERNYCILLY	GUBBERNYCILLY CONTRACT OF A Clue: is the act of harassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.
POST D Clue: the cyberbully.	POST Clue: the cyberbully.
RATNEP	RATNEP
Answers: 1. safe 2. networking 3. protect 4. predators 5. avoid 6. risky 7. think 8. cyberbullying 9. stop 10. parent	Answers: 1. safe 2. networking 3. protect 4. predators 5. avoid 6. risky 7. think 8. cyberbullying 9. stop 10. parent



DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Keeping Safe in Cyberspace

Here are some Internet Safety tips to go over with your child:



PROTECT Personal Information

Don't share information such as your name, birthdate, address, school, home phone number or cell phone number online.



AVOID Meeting People Online

Never meet face-2-face with someone from the Internet.



THINK Before Posting

Do not post inappropriate pictures or videos.



STOP the Cyberbully

1. Say STOP!

2. Keep evidence of cyberbullying

- 3. Block the person who is cyberbullying.
- 4. Report cyberbullying to a trusted adult.

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Community & Crime Prevention Branch

ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/

Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/



DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Keeping Safe in Cyberspace

Here are some Internet Safety tips to go over with your child:



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Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Community & Crime Prevention Branch

ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/

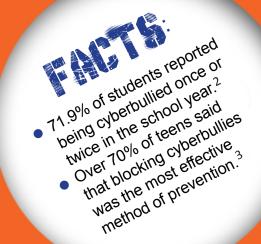
Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force ag.hawaii.gov/hicac/



CYBERBULLYING

DEFINITION:

The act of harassing someone online by sending or posting mean messages.¹



🦽 Hawaii Laws:

Harassment (HRS §711-1106)⁴
 A person commits the offense of harassment if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person, that person repeatedly makes telephone calls, fax, or electronic mail transmissions without purpose of legitimate communication.
 Penalty: Petty misdemeanor; maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as a condition of probation.

• Harassment by Impersonation (HRS §711-1106.6)⁵

A person commits the offense of harassment by impersonation if that person poses as another person, with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm any other person directly or indirectly by transmission of any personal information of the person to another by any oral statement, written statement, or any statement by electronic means.

Penalty: Misdemeanor; maximum of 1 year in jail or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as a condition of probation.

References:

- **1.** *Definition of Cyberbullying.* Dictionary. (n.d.) Web.
- 2. Roberts, Simone; Kemp, Jana; Rathbun, Amy; Morgan, Rachel E.; and Snyder, Thomas D.. "Indicators of School Crimes and Safety: 2013." Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2014) Web.
- 3. "Stop Cyberbullying Before It Starts." National Crime Prevention Council. (n.d.) Web.
- 4. 711 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1106 and 1106.6. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.
- 5. Ibid.

A Parent's Role in Putting a Stop to Cyberbullying⁶

- Talk with your child about how to behave and communicate politely over the Internet and mobile devices.
- Make sure your child understands that comments and images posted on the Internet can never be deleted.
- Teach your child to keep the passwords to their online accounts private.
- Talk to your child about how to handle strong emotions, such as anger.
- If your child receives an angry or taunting message, teach them to refrain from responding and to tell a responsible adult.
- Know how much time your child is spending on the Internet and mobile device.
- Enjoy the Internet with your child.
- Encourage your local schools to educate the students on cyber ethics and the law.

For more information, go to: **ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/**

Encourage your child to tell a trusted adult and continue telling an adult until the adult takes action.

References:

6. A Parent's Role in Putting a Stop to Cyberbullying. My Secure Cyberspace. (n.d.) Web.



ONLINE SEX OFFENDERS

DEFINITION:

An adult Internet user who exploits vulnerable children or teens, usually for sexual or other abusive purposes.¹

A second secon

🦽 Hawaii Law:

 Electronic Enticement of a Child in the First Degree (HRS §707-756)⁴

Any person who, using a computer or any other electronic device:

- Intentionally or knowingly communicates: with a minor known by the person to be under the age of eighteen years; with another person, in reckless disregard of the risk that the other person is under the age of eighteen years, and the other person is under the age of eighteen years; or with another person who represents that person to be under the age of eighteen years;
- With the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of a felony: that is a murder in the first or second degree; that is a class A felony; or that is an offense defined in section 846E-1, agrees to meet with the minor, or with another person who represents that person to be a minor under the age of eighteen years; and
- Intentionally or knowingly travels to the agreed upon meeting place at the agreed upon meeting time.
- **Penalty:** Class B felony; mandatory 10 years in prison. No probation.

References:

- 1. Definition of online sex offender. Boys and Girls Club of America. (n.d.) Web.
- 2. Crimes Against Children Research Center. *Facts about Online Predators.* McGruff Safeguard. (n.d.) Web. 3. Ibid.
- 4. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Section 756. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.

Protecting Your Child from Online Sex Offenders⁵

- Your child should NEVER meet face-to-face with anyone they first met online.
- Take an interest in your child's online activities and know with whom he or she is communicating.
- Teach your child to refrain from talking about sex with anyone they meet online.
- Do not hesitate to ask questions, especially if your child is acting suspiciously.
- Teach your child not to reveal personal information.
- Approve all photos and videos before your child posts them online. Make sure the photos and videos do not reveal identifying information and are not sexually provocative or inappropriate.
- Look for warning signs. If you feel your child is in danger, make a report to www.cybertipline.com and contact your local law enforcement agency immediately.

Instruct Your Child:

- That whatever they are told online may or may not be true;
- To not respond to offensive or dangerous email or messages;
- To make their profile page private; and
- To tell you if they see something that makes them feel scared, uncomfortable, or confused.

What Can Parents Do?⁷

- Keep the computer in a common area.
- Consider limiting your child's screen time, e.g. computer, cell phones, gaming devices, etc.
- Become computer literate and understand how the sites or apps your child uses work.
- Start this conversation as early as possible and age appropriately, e.g. What's your favorite thing to do online? Show me the most popular videos.

For more information, go to: **ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/**

References:

5. NetSmartz. Help Protect Your Child from Predators. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. (n.d.) Web.

6. Prevention Tips. Hawaii Department of the Attorney General. (n.d.) Web.

7. Ibid.



SEXTING

DEFINITION:

Sending sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or emails by using a cell phone or other mobile device.1

Hawaii Laws:

- Promoting Child Abuse in the First Degree (HRS §707-750)⁴ Produces or participates in the preparation of child pornography. **Penalty:** Class A felony; maximum of 20 years in prison.
- Promoting Child Abuse in the Second Degree (HRS §707-751)⁵

Disseminates images of child pornography. **Penalty:** Class B felony; maximum of 10 years in prison or 4 years probation.

Promoting Child Abuse in the Third Degree (HRS §707-752)⁶

Possesses images of child pornography. **Penalty:** Class C felony; maximum of 5 years in prison or 4 years probation.

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the First Degree (HRS §712-1215.5)⁷

A person, eighteen years of age or older, commits the offense of promoting minor-produced sexual images in the first degree if the person intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages a minor to use a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution, to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor.

• Older teens are much more likely to Under teens are much more likely to 8% are much more likely to 8% are much more likely to 8% are sexting inhones have send and receive sextincell phones have of 17 wear-olds with cell phones for the term of 17 wear-olds with term of 17

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or nearly nude image on their phone 12-17 say they 15% of youth ages in all even estimation 15% of youth earlier extrains and earlier

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uneune mey know via lext on their cell phone.³ messaging on their cell phone.

Penalty: Misdemeanor; maximum of 1 year in jail or 1 year probation with up to 6 months in jail as condition of probation.

References:

1. Definition of Sexting. Dictionary. (n.d.) Web.

- 2. Lenhart, Amanda. "Teens and Sexting." Pew Research Center. (12/15/2009). Web.
- 3. Ibid.
- 4. 707 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 750, 751, and 752. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.
- 5. Ibid.
- 6. Ibid.
- 7. 712 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Sections 1215.5 and 1215.6. Hawaii State Legislature. Web.

Promoting Minor-Produced Sexual Images in the Second Degree (HRS §712-1215.6)⁸

A minor (younger than 18 years old) commits the offense of promoting minor-produced sexual images in the second degree if the minor:

- Knowingly uses a computer, cell phone, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution to transmit or distribute to another person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self; or
- Intentionally or knowingly commands, requests, or encourages another minor to use an electronic device to transmit to any person a nude photograph or video of a minor or the minor's self.

A person, of any age, commits the offense of promoting minor-produced sexual images in the second degree if the person:

• Knowingly possesses a nude photograph or video of a minor transmitted or distributed in violation of subsection (1). It is an affirmative defense under this subsection that the person took reasonable steps to destroy the nude image or photograph of a minor.

Protecting Your Child from Sexting[®]

- Set rules for electronic devices.
- Talk to your child about the possible consequences of sexting.
- Remind your child that they can talk to you if they receive a nude picture or video on their cell phone.
- Report any nude or semi-nude images or videos that your child receives to law enforcement or contact www.cybertipline.com.

Consequences of Sexting¹⁰

- Your child or sender loses all control of sexting images, messages, or videos once it's been sent.
- The sexting images, messages, or videos are likely to be shared with friends.
- Your child could be humiliated or cyberbullied by the circulation of the sexually explicit contents.
- Your child could be extorted or blackmailed by the perpetrator.
- Your child could face child pornography charges.
- The sexting content could increase your child's likelihood of becoming a victim of physical abuse.
- The social consequences of sexting can impact your child's future, e.g. getting kicked off sports teams or extracurricular activities, losing scholarships, difficulty getting hired, etc.

For more information, go to: **ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/**

References:

8. Ibid.

- 9. NetSmartz. Sexting Tips: Help Protect Children from Sexting. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (n.d.) Web.
- 10. What's Wrong with Sexting? Protecting Teens and Adults. iKeepSafe. (n.d.) Web.

Penalty: Petty misdemeanor; maximum of 30 days in jail or 6 months probation with up to 5 days in jail as condition of probation.



SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE

DEFINITION:

A website that enables users to create public profiles and form relationships with other users within the same website.¹

Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)⁵

- Gives parents control over what information is collected online from their children under the age of 13 and how the information may be used.
- Provides parents access to their child's personal information and an opportunity to delete the child's personal information and opt-out of future collection or use of the information.

Penalty: Applies to operators of commercial websites and online services (including mobile apps), and operators of general audience websites or online services. A court can hold operators who violate the Rule liable for civil penalties of up to \$16,000 per violation.

■ 80% of online teens are

Users of social media sites.

01 500121 Media Using teens have witnessed other

people be mean or crule on

social network sites.

MESSAGING APPS: Often refers to the texting app built into cell phones and smart phones or to a third-party app that is used in lieu of the carrier's app, Snapchat, Kik, etc.2 e.g.

References:

- 1. Beal, Vangie. Definition of Social Networking Site. Webopedia. (n.d.) Web.
- 2. Definition of Messaging App. Your Dictionary. (n.d.) Web.
- 3. Lenhart, Amanda; Madden, Mary; Smith, Aaron; Purcell, Kristen; Zickuhr, Kathryn; and Rainie. Lee. "Teens, Kindness, and Cruelty on Social Network Sites." (11/9/2011) Web.
- 4. Ibid.
- 5. "Children's Online Privacy Protection Act." Title 16 Code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 312. Government Publication Office. (1/17/2013) Web.

Protecting Your Child on Social Media®

- Talk to your child about how to use social network sites and apps safely.
- Check out what your child is posting. Delete personal information and content you think is too much information.
- Know how your child is accessing social media and apps. Review social media and apps settings to help them keep information private.
- Know who your child is talking to online.
- Know the account settings for sites and apps your child uses.
- Know who has access to your child's information, i.e. "followers," friend's list, ads, etc.
- Let your child know to talk to you if something online makes them feel uncomfortable.
- Make a report at www.cybertipline.com, if anyone talks to your child about sex, shares or requests sexual images, or if your child is a victim of sexual exploitation.

For more information, go to: **ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/ccp/**

Talk to your child

about what they post online because it can impact their future, e.g. getting kicked off sports team, losing scholarships, etc.

References:

6. NetSmartz. Protecting Your Kids on Social Media. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2014) Web.