

▶ **Be aware of what your teens are posting publicly.**

▶ **Consider time limitations on electronic communication.**

▶ **Become computer literate** and get to know the services your child uses.

▶ **Consider using filtering or monitoring software for your computer.**

- Mac OS X Leopard
www.apple.com/macosx/features/parentalcontrols.html
- Microsoft Windows 7
www.windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/Set-up-Parental-Controls
- Microsoft Windows Vista
www.gamesforwindows.com/isyourfamilyset
- Microsoft Windows XP
www.windows-help-central.com/parental-controls-in-windows-xp.html

▶ **Share an e-mail account with your child** so you can oversee his or her mail.

*Start this communication as early as possible and age appropriately. e.g.

- "What's your favorite thing to do online?"
- "Show me the funniest YouTube video."
- "Let's play your favorite online game."

Some things you can ask:

- "What sites will you visit?"
- "Who will you be talking to?"
- "How long will you be online?"

Sources: NetSmartz, Web Wise Kids, FBI, Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children

Local Resources

Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force

Description: Contains education and prevention resources to protect the children of Hawaii in cyberspace.

Website: www.hicac.com

State of Hawaii

Department of the Attorney General

Hawaii Internet & Technology Crimes Unit

Description: Provides Internet safety resources.

Phone: (808) 974-4000 ext. 74111 Hawaii

Phone: (808) 274-3141 ext. 74111 Kauai

Phone: (808) 984-2400 ext. 74111 Maui

Phone: 1-800-468-4644 ext. 74111

Molokai & Lanai

Phone: (808) 587-4111 Oahu

Website: www.hitechcrimes.com

National Resources

Cybertipline.com

Description: To report child exploitation.

24-Hour Hotline #: 1-800-843-5678

iKeepSafe.org

Description: Provides Internet safety educational resources for children of all ages.

NetSmartz.org

Description: An interactive resource to teach children how to stay safe online.

WebWiseKids.org

Description: Focuses on bullying, blogging, social networking, online predators, and more.



Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance (CPJA) Division

Criminal Justice Division,

Hawaii Internet & Technology Crimes (HiTeC) Unit



Keeping Safe in Cyberspace



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What Parents Need to Know



CYBERBULLYING:

The act of picking on other people, trying to humiliate and intimidate them through e-mail, text messages, web posts, and/or instant messages.

- ▶ **Fact:** One in 3 online teens have experienced online harassment.
 - ▶ **Law:** Harassment by Impersonation
 - To harass, annoy, or alarm any person by telephone, fax, e-mail without purpose of legitimate communication.
 - To pose as another person.
 - To spread personal information of any person by any electronic means without the authorization of that person with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm this person.
- Maximum: 1 year in jail or 1 year probation



ONLINE PREDATORS:

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

- ▶ **Fact:** Nine out of 10 parents will never know that any inappropriate contact has occurred.
 - ▶ **Law:** Electronic Enticement of a Child
 - Any person who uses a computer or any other electronic device to communicate with a minor under the age of 18 to promote or facilitate a felony or travels to meet the minor.
- Maximum: - 10 years in prison
- Registered as a sex offender
- Sex offender treatment

SEXTING:



The act of sending sexually explicit messages or images electronically.

- ▶ **Fact:** One in 5 teens (13-19 years of age) have sent/posted nude or semi-nude pictures or videos of themselves.
- ▶ **Law:** Promoting Child Abuse
 - Produces or participates in the preparation of child pornography. Maximum: 20 years in jail
 - Reproduces child pornography with intent to disseminate. Maximum: 10 years in jail or 5 years probation
 - Stores data that contains an image or child pornography. Maximum: 5 years in jail or 5 years probation



SOCIAL NETWORKING:

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

- ▶ **Fact:** 45% of teens have been asked for personal information from people they do not know.
 - ▶ **Law:** The 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 such information may be used.
 - Provides parents access to their child's personal information and the opportunity to delete the child's personal information and opt-out of future collection or use of the information.
- Maximum: - Website will terminate services provided to child.

What Can Parents Do?

Keep an open communication with your child about their online lives. * Talk to your child about your Internet safety concerns in a positive way.

- ▶ **Instruct your child:**
 - to never arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone they met online;
 - to never upload (post) pictures of themselves onto the Internet or onto an online service for people they do not personally know;
 - to never give out identifying information such as their name, home address, school name, or telephone number;
 - to never download pictures from an unknown source, as there is a good chance there could be sexually explicit images;
 - to never respond to message or bulletin board postings that are suggestive, obscene, belligerent, or harassing;
 - that whatever they are told online may or may not be true;
 - to not respond to offensive or dangerous e-mail, chat, or other communications;
 - to tell you if they see something that makes them feel scared, uncomfortable, or confused;
 - to keep the offensive or dangerous e-mail; turn off the monitor, and contact local law enforcement.
- ▶ **Keep the computer in a common area.**
 - Don't think of the Internet as a babysitter. Kids on the Internet need adult supervision. Monitor your child's activities.