Presented by
Crime Prevention Unit
Winston-Salem Police Department
Topics to be covered

- Internet Shopping Safety
- Protecting Children from the Internet
- Romance on the Internet
- Cell Phone Safety/Texting Safety
- Cyber Bullying
ON-LINE ORDERING

How safe is it to shop on-line?

- Many people only window shop on the internet due to fear of someone obtaining their credit card number.
- The reality is that shopping online is probably less risky than using your card at a local merchant.
PRECAUTIONS FOR ON-LINE SHOPPING

- Shop at stores that are well known.
- If you have questions about the company you want to deal with...ask for a printed brochure.
- Do NOT deal with companies that only have a post office box and no phone number.
- Be familiar with “return and refund policy”.
- If the price seems “to good to be true”, a red flag should be raised.
HOW DO I KNOW THE WEB SITE IS SECURE?

- If the “url” (universal resource locator) starts with https://, this means the document comes from a secure server.

- If you use Netscape Navigator as your browser, look in the lower left-hand corner or right corner (for 6.0) of your screen where you will see a padlock. If the padlock is locked the site is secure.

- Microsoft’s Internet Explorer also uses a padlock. It is located in the lower right hand corner, and will only appear if you are in a secure site.

- As technology changes the security indicator may change as well.
The credit and debit card industry are working on an enhanced level of security using Secure Electronic Transactions. When ready “SET” will provide highly encrypted communication between card issuers, merchants, and card members.
AFTER PLACING AN ORDER

- Print a copy of your order, and note any confirmation number and url of the site.
- You are better off ordering by credit card rather than writing a check. If you don’t get your order you can challenge the charge with your credit card issuer by using your proof of the order. Checks contain your bank routing number and your account number.
PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Be extremely careful if you’re asked to supply personal information, such as your social security number, or checking account information.

- Your name, address, credit card number, and expiration number are all the merchant needs to complete a transaction. At times they will ask for the Card Verification Data (CVD).
CHILDREN
HOW DO I KEEP MY CHILDREN SAFE?

- Monitor your child’s on-line habits by spending time with them and encourage them to share conversations they have with others.
- Frequently inquire about new friends made on-line.
- Place the computer where it is visible by everyone.
- Lay out clear ground rules, and make sure your child knows there may be some bad people on-line.
SAFETY TIPS FOR CHILDREN

- Tell your children to NEVER give out personal information without permission.
- Tell your child to report any conversations that make them feel uncomfortable.
- Check with your ISP for available “Parental Controls” available.
- Do NOT let young children surf the net alone!
SAFETY TIPS FOR CHILDREN

- Software programs such as Net Nanny, CyberSister, and SurfWatch are available to provide a safe internet environment for children.

- The internet has become a portal for drug use and sales. Including recipes for manufacturing drugs.
There are currently over 750 million people using Facebook. (70% outside USA)

50% of users login every day.

Average user has 130 friends.

People spend over 700 Billion minutes per month using Facebook.

Facebook is an easy tool for criminals/predators to use.
When using Facebook, NEVER accept friend requests from people you don’t recognize immediately.

Some computer hackers pose as others to gain access to your computer. There have been instances where they gain access to one computer and then have access to that individuals entire friend list.
To set proper security settings go to the Facebook sign on screen and look for the security tab on the lower right portion of the screen.

Set all items to “friends only”

Remember that every time you add an application you must set the security setting for each added application.
Romance on the Internet
Who is on the other end?

- May not be anything like they describe themselves, and may not even be the gender they claim.
- May not be providing their real name or personal information, and may be using someone else’s account or even a “hacked” account.
- May not be located where they say; the individual whom you believe to be on the other side of the country or overseas may be two blocks away.
Blocking Annoying People

- If you experience a problem report it to your Internet Service Provider.
- Learn the features your ISP provides for filtering mail, or “ignoring other members.”
- If your ISP does not seem interested in helping then switch to another service.
Safety Tips for Adults

- Avoid giving out personal information such as your home address or telephone number to people you meet on the net.
- If interested in meeting someone in person make attempts to verify the identity. Ask where they work, and if you can contact them there.
- Meet in a public place such as a restaurant.
Safety Tips for Adults

- Arrange your own transportation to and from the meeting.
- Bring a friend along for security.
- Set your conditions for the meeting, and don’t let your new friend change them.
- Stay near other people and in lighted areas throughout the meeting.
- If things go awry, can you positively identify the person to the police?
Cell Phone Safety
223 Million subscribers over the age of 13. (89% of the U.S. population)

2.3 Trillion minutes used in 2009.

85% of kids under 17 have a cell phone.

4 out of every 5 teens carry cell phones.

47% of teens can text with eyes closed.

47% of Teens say their social lives would end without text messaging.
Safety Tips for Parents

- Share a cell phone with your child
- Occasionally ask your child to show you their cell phone including text’s
- Tell your child to leave their cell phone in a place such as the kitchen counter.
- Speak to your child about their cell phone habits and your safety concerns.
- Set limits on what your child can do on their cell phones.
Safety Tips for Parents

- Access parental controls if available
- Talk with your teens about the consequences of sexting and cyberbullying.
- Don’t over react or take away your child’s cell phone when notified of a bad experience with their cell phones. Take time to explain your concerns.
- Regularly view your child's pictures on their cell phones.
As of December 1, 2009 it is ILLEGAL to TEXT and DRIVE! $100 Fine plus court cost.

NCGS 20-137.4A states: It is unlawful for any person to use additional technology associated with a mobile phone while operating a motor vehicle on a public street or highway.
Teens, Cell Phones, and Driving

- **NCGS 20-137.3:**
  No person under the age of 18 years shall operate a motor vehicle on a public street or highway or public vehicular area while using a mobile telephone or any additional technology associated with a mobile telephone while the vehicle is in motion. This prohibition shall not apply to the use of a mobile telephone or additional technology in a stationary vehicle.

- **Effective December 1, 2006**
Exceptions:

- An emergency response operator; a hospital, physician's office, or health clinic; a public or privately owned ambulance company or service; a fire department; or a law enforcement agency.

- The motor vehicle operator's parent, legal guardian or spouse.
Statistics

- Using a cell phone causes nearly 25% of car crashes.
- 4 out of 5 accidents (80%) are attributed to distracted drivers. In contrast 1 of 3 (33%) are attributed to DWI.
- Driving while distracted by a cell phone equals the reaction time of an impaired driver with a .08 BAC. (Legal Limit in NC)
What can I do as a Parent?

Programs such as PhonEnforcer will shut a cell phone off when it is moving above a pre-set speed as such while driving a car.

Check with your wireless provider to see if parent controls are available for your kids.
TEXTING LANGUAGE

- 143
- 2M2H
- @TEOTD
- AITR
“SEXTING”

- 40% of teens admit to sending sexually suggestive/nude/semi-nude texts.
- 35% of teens admit to sending “sexts” of themselves.
- 46% of teens say it’s common for “sext’s” to be viewed by individuals that were not the intended recipient.
LEGAL ASPECT OF “SEXTING”

- Federal Statute 18USC 2256: “Any visual depiction” of a minor “engaging in sexually explicit conduct.”
- North Carolina General Statute 14-190.16 (First degree sexual exploitation of a minor)
- NC Sentencing treats 16 year olds as adults which means the child pornography laws COULD constitute first degree sexual exploitation of a minor. (up to 12 years prison)
(a) Offense. A person commits the offense of first degree sexual exploitation of a minor if, knowing the character or content of the material or performance, he:

(1) Uses, employs, induces, coerces, encourages, or facilitates a minor to engage in or assist others to engage in sexual activity for a live performance or for the purpose of producing material that contains a visual representation depicting this activity; or

(2) Permits a minor under his custody or control to engage in sexual activity for a live performance or for the purpose of producing material that contains a visual representation depicting this activity; or
NCGS 14-190.16

(3) Transports or finances the transportation of a minor through or across this State with the intent that the minor engage in sexual activity for a live performance or for the purpose of producing material that contains a visual representation depicting this activity; or

(4) Records, photographs, films, develops, or duplicates for sale or pecuniary gain material that contains a visual representation depicting a minor engaged in sexual activity.

(b) Inference. In a prosecution under this section, the trier of fact may infer that a participant in sexual activity whom material through its title, text, visual representations, or otherwise represents or depicts as a minor is a minor.

(c) Mistake of Age. Mistake of age is not a defense to a prosecution under this section.
TIPS TO PREVENT "SEXTING"

- Let kids know pictures are not private and can be used as harmful material.
- Enforce a rule that cell phones/lap tops must be left in living room/kitchen before they go to bed.
- Accounts should always be in parents name.
- Parents should have and be in charge of all passwords and parental controls.
CYBERBULLYING

- Cyberbullying is the use of e-mail, instant messaging, chat rooms, pagers, cell phones, or other forms of information technology to deliberately harass, threaten, or intimidate someone.
- 33% of teens admit to being the victim of cyberbullying through on-line tools including cell phones.
EXAMPLE OF CYBERBULLYING

- **Phoebe Prince** January 14, 2010

- Massachusetts—small town of 17,000 (South Hadley High School)
- Ireland immigrant
- Moved to the area approximately 1 year prior to her suicide
- Committed suicide due to recent taunting text messages and harassing postings on FACEBOOK
CYBERBULLYING   (NCGS 14-458.1)

- Overview and synopsis of statute:
- Unlawful for any person to use a computer or computer network to build a fake profile or web site; Pose as a minor in chat rooms, emails, or instant messages; Follow minors online or in chat rooms; Post or encourage to post private, personal, or sexual information pertaining to a minor, which provokes a third party to stalk or harass a minor.
ONLINE SAFETY RESOURCES

- Webwisekids.org
- ncdoj.gov (Internet Section for Parents)
- Fbi.gov
- Wiredsafety.org
- Ikeepsafe.org

There are many more available by searching online.
RESEARCH WEBSITES

- WWW.WSPD.ORG
- WWW.DOGPILE.COM
- www.ASK.COM
CONTACT INFORMATION

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Questions