

PRESENTED BY THE NEW
YORK STATE INITIATIVE TO
PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL
ABUSE

NOVEMBER 8, 2023

WHAT PEDIATRIC PRACTITIONERS NEED TO KNOW TO SUPPORT PARENTS AND PATIENTS TO PREVENT ON-LINE SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION.

*Brought to
you by:*



APSAC-NYTM
an independent affiliate of APSAC



Brought to you by:



New York State Initiative to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

The Initiative is dedicated to the prevention of all forms of child sexual abuse throughout the state of New York through advancing research, policy, education and practice. We are organized as a cooperative initiative to provide state-of-the-art theory and research-based knowledge to inform, guide, and empower the public, professionals, and all those who serve children and families at all levels and sectors of society, toward the elimination of child sexual abuse. The Initiative is comprised of leaders in the field of child maltreatment, child protection, and promotion of well-being in children and families.

Learn more about us:

<https://www.nypreventsexabuse.org/>

YOUR PRESENTERS

Janet Rosenzweig Ph.D, MPA

- Author, The Sex-Wise Parent – www.sexwiseparent.com
- Executive Committee, The National Coalition to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation www.PreventTogether.org
- Original credentials as a sex educator, followed by years in public human services and leading national child welfare NGOs

Trevor Raushi, M.S.

- Assistant Vice President, The New York Foundling's Child Abuse Prevention Program (CAPP) <https://www.nyfoundling.org/>
- Executive Committee, New York State Initiative to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse <https://www.nypreventsexabuse.org/>



DANGERS FACING CHILDREN AND YOUTH ONLINE

TREVOR RAUSHI



TECHNOLOGY & YOUTH EXPERIENCES

-
- 40% of 9–12-year-olds turned to offline support such as a parent, caregiver, or other trusted adult, when they encountered a potentially harmful experience online (Thorn, 2023)
 - One in three 9–12-year-olds say they consider friends they made online to be some of their closest friends. (Thorn, 2023)
 - 40% of minors have experienced cold solicitations for nudes online, including roughly 1 in 4 (28%) of 9-12-year-olds. (Thorn, 2023)
 - One in four 9-12-year-olds see it as normal for kids their age to date adults aged 18-20. (Thorn, 2023)

NY STUDENT EXPERIENCES

Male, Age 8, September 2022

Child stated that while playing the game Fortnite, a user he didn't know asked him to send "inappropriate things" to him. Child stated the user asked him to call him "Daddy" and said "inappropriate" things to him. The child told his Mom and then his Mom blocked the user. Child hasn't been allowed to play Fortnite since.

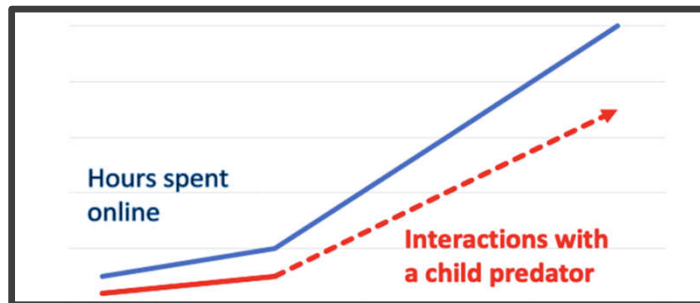
Female, Age 8, October 2022

Child stated she was playing Roblox when she was put into a chat where there was, "a lot of inappropriate stuff and a lot of men." The child was asked for her email and address. Child stated she was "teleported to a very weird place." The child informed her mom about this and has made a new Roblox account.

Male, Age 9, November 2022

Child disclosed that "while I was playing my video games last night, I was waiting for my friends to join and then a user I didn't know invited me to play with them." Child stated, "I went to play and then the gamer started messaging me and asking me random questions". Child added that "the person was asking me how old I was and where I live'. The child told the user what they were asking was "TP" which the child explained means "too personal". The child stated he left the game and went back to waiting for his friends.

1. Tips to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children nearly doubled between 2019 and 2020
2. The majority of online sexual advances toward children occur in the chat feature of a game or social media app.
3. Some of these games have built-in privacy settings and content restrictions; those only block so much



FORTNITE
ROBLOX
CALL^{OF}DUTY



CURRENT RESEARCH SHOWS THAT THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMIZATION COMES FROM PEERS~

Review Manuscript

Perpetrators' Identity in Online Crimes Against Children: A Meta-Analysis

Samantha Sutton¹ and David Finkelhor¹

TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, & ABUSE
1-13
© The Author(s) 2023
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/15248380231194072
journals.sagepub.com/home/tra
Sage

Abstract

Public and police concern about internet crimes against children has been primarily typified as a stranger danger problem. However, existing research suggests a variety of perpetrator ages and relationships to the victim. A more accurate estimate will help inform prevention efforts. This study provides a meta-analysis examining the identity of perpetrators in internet crimes against children. Databases were searched for published and unpublished studies using a detailed search strategy. In total, 32 studies met full inclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria was the following: (1) the victim sample consisted of children under the age of 18 years or young adults (18–25) asked to respond retrospectively; (2) the study victims experienced abuse through the use of technology; (3) the study reported the identity of the perpetrator, either the relationship to the victim or the age of the perpetrator; (4) the study was available in English. The overall proportion of offenders under the age of 18 as a proportion of all identified offenders was 44% (95% CI: 0.28–0.60). The overall proportion of acquaintance and family offenders as a proportion of all identified offenders was 68% (95% CI: 0.62–0.75). Between study variability was explained by data source, with higher proportion of juvenile offenders in studies using survey data. This meta-analysis confirms that most perpetrators of online crimes against children are not strangers to their victims and a large portion of perpetrators are juveniles. Prevention education needs to focus more on inappropriate behavior from anyone in addition to the dangers about communicating with strangers.

- This meta analysis of 32 police and survey studies shows that 68% of online offenders against children are acquaintances and family members. 44% of offenders are themselves juveniles. Excluding police samples the juvenile offenders are 63%.
- The stereotype of the adult stranger perpetrator does not represent the true diversity of the problem of online crimes against children.
- (NCMEC counts officials reports, this study is retrospective interviews)

UNDERSTANDING SEXTORTION

-
- NCMEC defines it as “a form of child sexual exploitation where children are threatened or blackmailed, most often with the possibility of sharing with the public nude or sexual images of them, by a person who demands additional sexual content, sexual activity or money from the child.”
 - Sextortion cases have doubled between 2019 and 2021, and teenage boys are the most common targets, according to NCMEC.
 - Victims have committed suicide rather than face their families and communities
 - Predators use a child's sexual arousal to trap them

CALL TO ACTION!

The most damaging impact of 'sextortion' of any kind is the shame felt by the victim when they are exposed

Set a norm for your family – which will impact your community -- that we empathize with victims, and NEVER shame them.

Encourage schools, youth services agencies and other places serving children and youth to do likewise



STRATEGIES FOR PARENTS

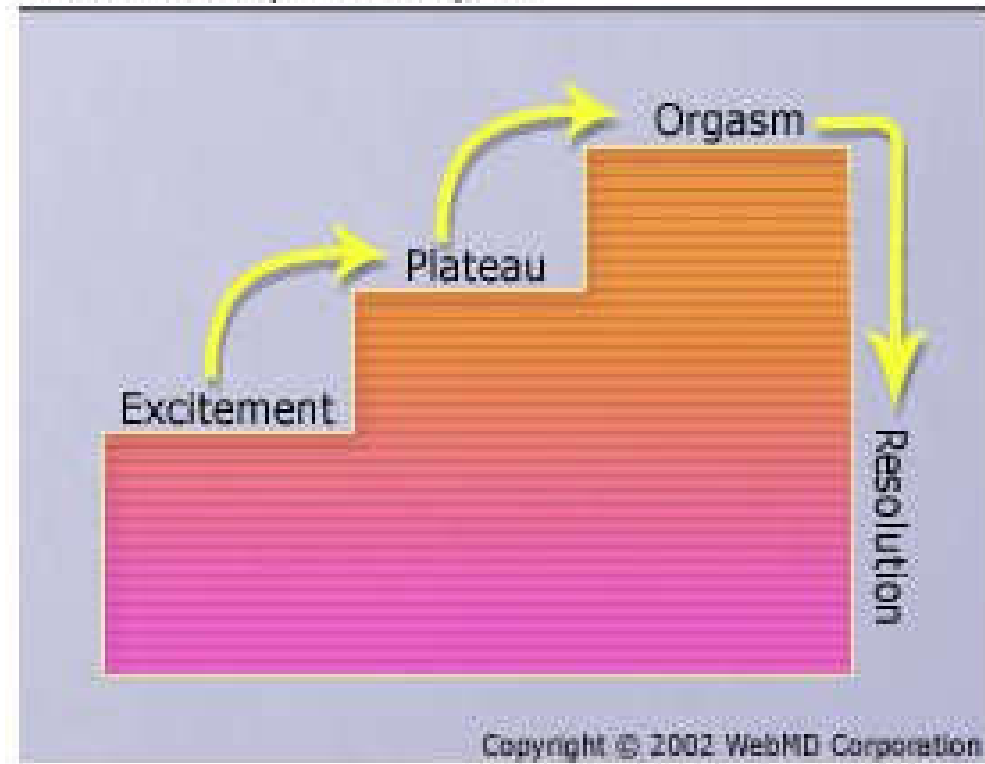
I) ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT HUMAN SEXUALITY



PHYSICAL FACTS WITH EMOTIONAL IMPACT FACT 1:

- *The human body will react to various kinds of stimulation with very specific physical manifestations*

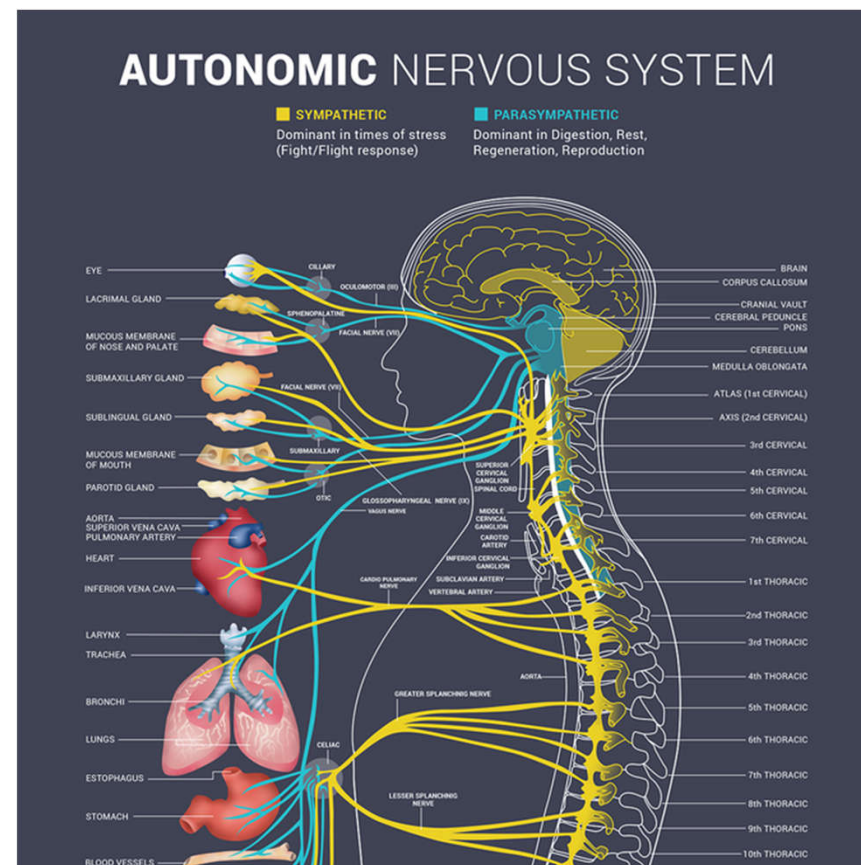
Sexual Response Cycle



PHYSICAL SEXUAL AROUSAL

■ The Autonomic Nervous System:

The part of the nervous system responsible for control of the bodily functions not consciously directed, such as breathing, the heartbeat, and digestive processes.



KEY WORDS!

not consciously directed, such as breathing, the heartbeat, and digestive processes.

Physical sexual arousal is an autonomic response

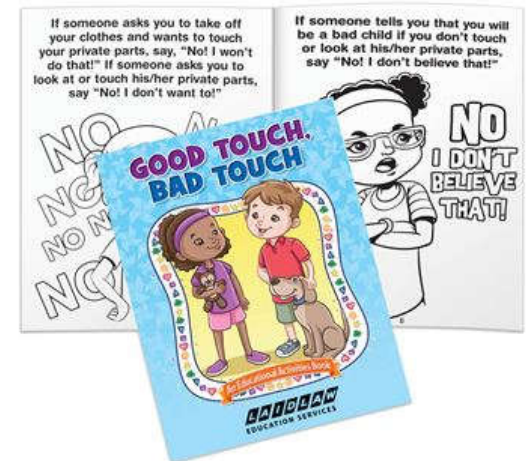
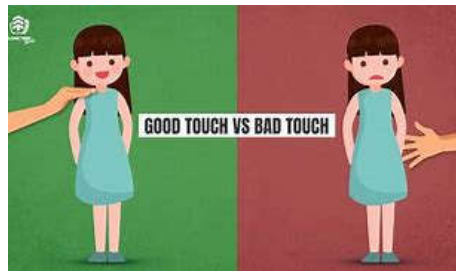
KEY REASONS WHY KIDS NEED TO KNOW THIS

- Victims may experience a physical, sexual/genital response while being victimized
 - Predators may use the response against them, convincing the child they are a willing participant because they 'enjoyed' the act.



KEY REASONS WHY KIDS NEED TO KNOW THIS

- Victims may experience a physical, sexual/genital response while being victimized
- This is wildly confusing for children who have experienced sexual abuse prevention education as only 'good touch/bad touch'



KEY REASONS WHY KIDS NEED TO KNOW THIS

- Kids may confuse a physical/genital sexual response for an emotional attachment, making them vulnerable to predators.
- Adolescents and teens are particularly vulnerable.
- Physical sexual arousal decreases sexual self restraint.
- Physical sexual arousal may lead a victim to believe they participated in a sinful/forbidden act, unnecessarily adding to guilt and confusion.



ACCOUNT FROM A VICTIM

Child TV star describes being molested by his publicist.

“Pull your pants down,” he said.

I didn’t want to lose everything he had given me. And so I did.

He put his mouth on me. I got hard. I didn’t know where to look or how to feel. I squirmed against the back of the seat. He kept on going, getting into it.

I hoped it would be over fast.

Then it happened. I came.

As confused and upset as I was, I liked the feeling.

“No one had ever talked to me about sex before, but somehow I knew it was wrong for a man to do that to a boy. I was really confused because having an orgasm had felt good.”

KEY REASON WHY PARENTS NEED TO KNOW THIS

-
- It is unhealthy to raise children who learn to associate negative emotions with their sexual/genital arousal
 - Fear, guilt and shame have no place in sexual health and safety
 - At best, these negative emotions interfere with healthy age-appropriate sexual relationships
 - At worst, a child can grow into someone who needs these negative emotions to experience sexual arousal

LET'S GO BACK TO PSYCH 101 FOR A MOMENT:

- **Operant conditioning** is a learning method in which a specific behavior is associated with either a positive or negative consequence. Thus, this form of learning links the taking of certain voluntary actions with receiving either a reward or punishment, often to strengthen or weaken voluntary behaviors.
 - Think Bf Skinner....
- **Classical conditioning** is a learning process focused more so on involuntary behaviors, using associations with neutral stimuli to evoke a specific involuntary response.
 - Think Pavlov.....



STRATEGIES FOR PARENTS

2) UNDERSTANDING THE ON-LINE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS THREATS TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH



EDUCATE

Parents/caregivers may take the step to educate themselves first:

- Search online for articles about kids and social media - read and learn!
- Talk to other parents about their experiences.
- Try out some of the apps and *then* talk to their own child about how they are using that app.

Parents/caregivers may then feel more comfortable educating their children:

- Use correct anatomical terms when referring to all body parts.
- Talk about risks affiliated with sharing personal information & photos online. Use real-life examples from the news & media.
- Set up a system to monitor their child and let them know you are doing just that.
- Encourage their child's school to help educate kids about social media use.

COMMUNICATE

Emphasize the importance of communication to parents/caregivers...

- Make communication a priority
- Research shows that only 25% of children who receive online sexual solicitation tell a parent/caregiver
- One of the best things parents can do is ensure their child feels comfortable talking to them if they are ever approached in person or online
- Never too soon to begin having these conversations



Hey, what's the deal with this Roblox game you like so much? How does it work?

I play games with friends, dress-up my avatar, and collect tokens!



HELP

Parents/caregivers should strive to be seen as the primary "helper" for their child...

- It is important for your child to understand that if they are ever in an unsafe or dangerous situation, they can come to you for help.
- Tell your child if they get in trouble, you will help them and stand by their side.
- Tell your child that if a friend is in trouble, to tell you or another adult.
- Teach your child to report to an adult inappropriate images and posts, and to never, ever repost or forward them.

REMEMBER!

ONLINE PREDATORS
WILL COUNT ON A
CHILD'S FEAR AND
HESITATION TO ASK
THEIR
PARENT/CAREGIVER
FOR **HELP**

OBSERVE

Parents/caregivers are urged to observe their child's behavior...

1. Closing down the computer in your presence
2. Not wanting to let you look at their phone
3. Sleep deprivation signs (dark circles under the eyes, falling asleep at odd times)
4. Social isolation
5. Refusal to communicate with you
6. Skittishness
7. Changed passwords or suddenly deleted accounts

**REMIND PARENTS
& CAREGIVERS**
TO CONSIDER THAT A
CHANGE IN THEIR
CHILD'S BEHAVIOR,
MOOD, OR ATTITUDE
COULD BE CAUSED
BY AN ONLINE
INTERACTION OR
RELATIONSHIP

E.C.H.O. REVIEW

Educate:

- Parents/caregivers should educate themselves on these topics before educating their children
- Parents may explain to their child about privacy and protecting their identity by not disclosing their name, address, present location, school they attend, or phone number when online.

Communicate:

- When supporting parents, emphasize the importance of communication with their children
- Parents can try to engage their children in discussions about what they view/do online so that they are able to share both their negative and positive experiences. Parents should want to build trust with their child.

Help:

- It is important for parents to be willing to help their child should they run into a problem online.
- Establish a supportive environment so the child feels safe going to their caregiver when they are in need of help.

Observe:

- Observing any changes in behavior from your child can help you determine if there is something wrong.
- There are common behaviors that indicate that there is abuse occurring.

MODELING "E.C.H.O." FOR PARENTS/CAREGIVERS

AUDITORY LEARNING CLIP



NEGATIVE PARENTAL RESPONSE

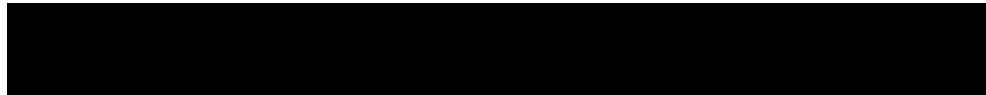


POSITIVE PARENTAL RESPONSE

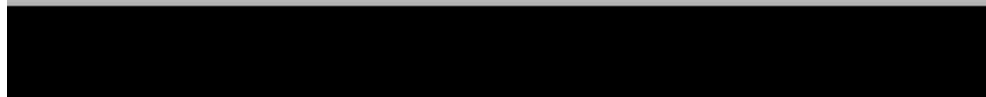
HOW TO BLOCK/REPORT ON POPULAR APPS

VIDEO TUTORIAL:TIKTOK

Watch: Safety Setting Tutorial for TikTok

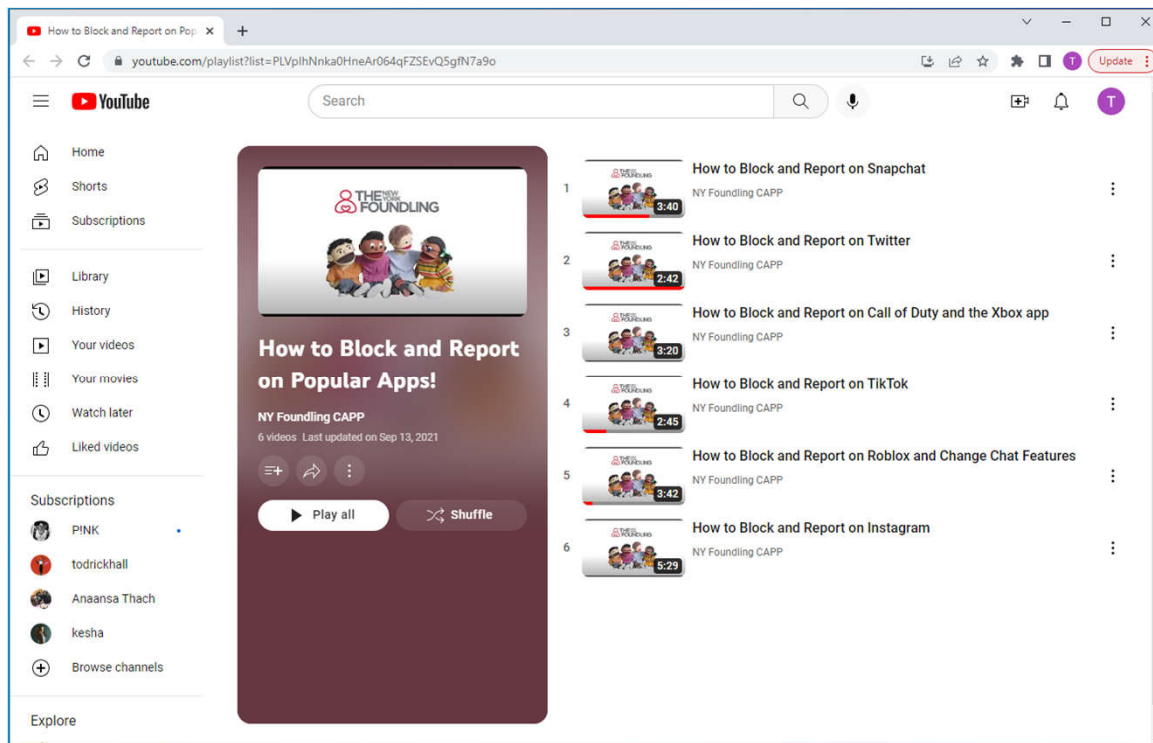


 THE NEW YORK
FOUNDLING



HOW TO BLOCK/REPORT ON POPULAR APPS

VIDEO TUTORIALS



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_CG0idm3F7E&list=PLVplhNnka0HneAr064qFZSEvQ5gfN7a9o

IF A CHILD IS CONTACTED ONLINE

WHAT TO DO...

Guidelines from Department of Homeland Security

If you suspect your child has been approached by an online predator **and** there has been a history of communication:

1. Do not block/delete any information or account from the device.
2. Ask your child for any passcodes
3. Put the device on airplane mode (To block all network connections)
4. Call law enforcement

Nation Center for Missing & Exploited Children Cyber Tipline: <https://report.cybertip.org/>



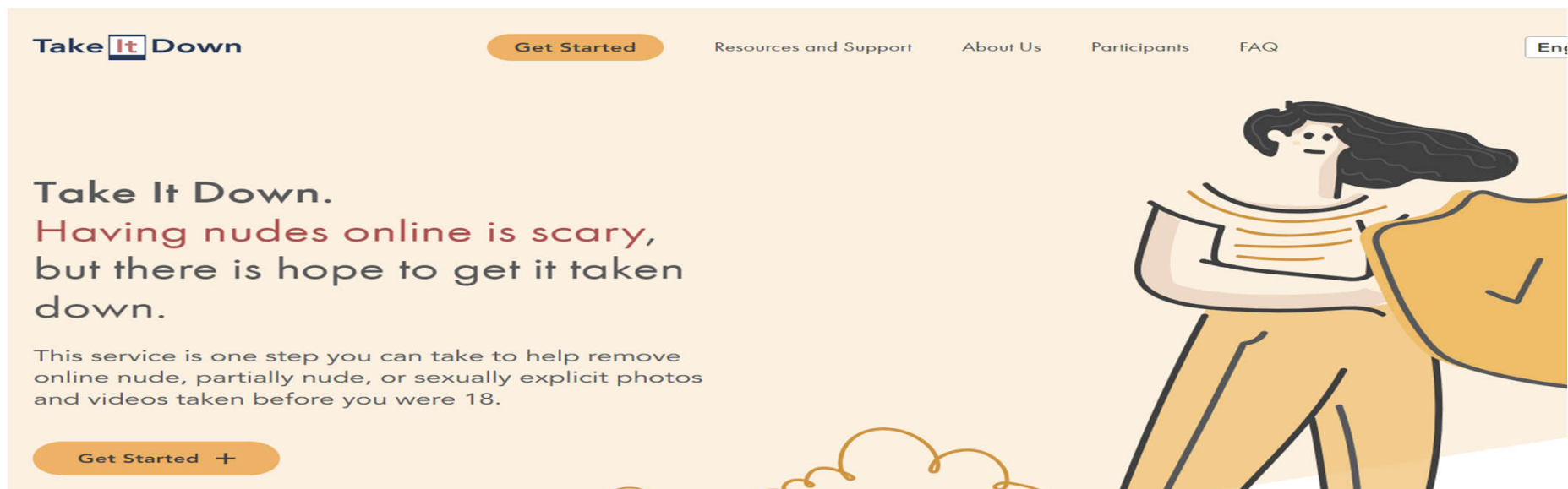
RESOURCES

FOR PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION



A CHILD'S IMAGES ARE SHARED ON-LINE

WHAT TO DO



<https://Takeitdown.ncmec.org> They will also serve adults whose images were shared before they were 18

A CHILD'S IMAGES ARE SHARED ON-LINE

WHAT TO DO

New York State Police

[Troopers](#) [Criminal Investigation](#) [AMBER Alert](#) [Firearms](#) [Traffic and Highway](#) [Employment](#) [Contact Us](#) [About Us](#)

APPLY NOW for our Trooper Entrance Exam. Applications are available: 10/23/23 – 03/04/24.

Important: There has been an update to the age and education requirement. Please refer to [qualifications](#) for specifics.

[< Criminal Investigation](#)

Internet Crimes Against Children

- <https://troopers.ny.gov/internet-crimes-against-children>



RESOURCES

FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS TO USE AND SHARE WITH FAMILIES!



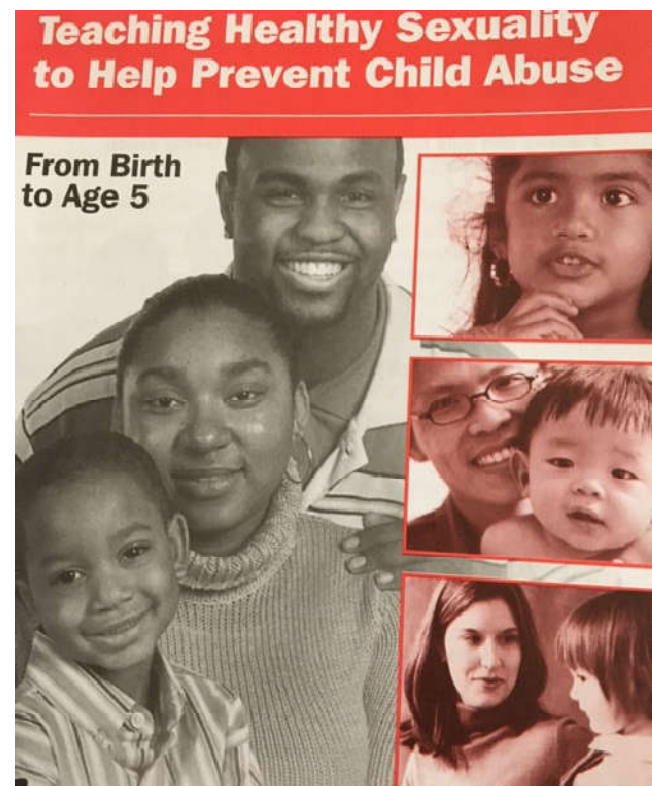
HOW CAN WE HELP PARENTS DO BETTER?

- Put information where parents will find it
The internet has not killed pamphlets!
- See what the AAP has to say about healthy sexual development

<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-home/Pages/Sexual-Abuse.aspx>

<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/gradeschool/puberty/Pages/Talking-to-Your-Child-About-Sex.aspx>

<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/family-life/Media/Pages/multiplayer-games-online-how-to-help-keep-kids-safe.aspx>



NEW!!! FROM THE NY STATE INITIATIVE TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE!



- *The Initiative is dedicated to the prevention of all forms of child sexual abuse throughout the state of New York through advancing research, policy, education and practice. We are organized as a cooperative initiative to provide state-of-the-art theory and research-based knowledge to inform, guide, and empower the public, professionals, and all those who serve children and families at all levels and sectors of society, toward the elimination of child sexual abuse. The Initiative is comprised of leaders in the field of child maltreatment, child protection, and promotion of well-being in children and families.*

Learn more about us here:

<https://www.nypreventsexabuse.org/>

HEALTHY SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

TIPS & TALKING POINTS FOR PARENTS & CAREGIVERS

New York State Initiative to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Healthy Child Sexual Development

Focus on building mutually respectful relationships with children.
You can talk to your children about their bodies and sexual development because...

- Children need to know what is okay and not okay
- Children need to know the terms for their private parts
- Children need to know that you are their source of information and are willing to have difficult conversations
- Children need to know your values about sexuality and relationships

The table below presents information about what to expect at each age/stage of your child's development and ideas to promote healthy sexual development. Please keep in mind that children develop at different rates and every child may not fit neatly into these categories.

	HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT	PROMOTE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT
BIRTH TO 3 YEARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking questions about bodies, and bodily functions • Using "bathroom" language • Look at and touch their private parts** in public and private • Showing private parts to others • Trying to touch others' private parts • Wanting to be naked • Attempting to see other people naked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use accurate names for body parts • Explain the basic anatomical differences between birth genders using simple language • Explain that bodies change as children grow up • Teach children about respectful personal boundaries without shaming the child (keeping private parts covered, not touching others' private parts) • Teach children that touching their private parts is done in private
3 TO 6 YEARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about private parts and use "naughty" words • Look at and touch private parts with children their own age • Developing a deeper understanding of gender roles • May display same-gender and cross-gender interest in how they play and what clothing they wear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use accurate names for body parts • Explain basic anatomical differences between birth genders and how bodies change as children grow using simple language • Teach children about respectful personal boundaries (keeping private parts covered, not touching others' private parts) • Respect child's modesty and desire for modesty and privacy*** (but explain that secrecy is never okay between adults and children****)
6 TO 10 YEARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play pretend games with children their own age, such as "family" or "boyfriends/girlfriends" • Be interested in sexual content in media • Want more privacy*** • Feel beginning attraction/interest in peers • May display same-gender and cross-gender interest in play and dress • Consider their parents as a primary source of information and values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share your family's values about relationships, boundaries, respect and fairness • Supervise playdates. If the child is playing with someone much younger or older, make sure neither child is taking advantage of the other child in any way • Respect child's modesty and desire for privacy • (but explain that secrecy is never okay between adults and children****)

Answer questions calmly with simple language; honestly tell child if you don't know an answer and seek information from an expert like your pediatrician. Consult your pediatrician during well-child visits for additional guidance and resources. Control and/or monitor what children are exposed to on all media.

	HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT	PROMOTE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT
10 to 13 YEARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel sexual attraction to/interest in peers • Masturbate occasionally, possibly reaching climax • Possibly reach climax while asleep • Play games with children their own age that involve sexual behavior (such as "spin the bottle") • Look at pictures of naked or partially naked people • Be interested in sexual content in media • Experience genital arousal from touch or images, including touch and images that may be inappropriate or harmful • Begin to act as if they value the opinions of their peers over that of their family • Begin to discuss sexual orientation and gender identity • May begin to experience the body changes of puberty (girls tend to develop earlier than boys) • Engage in sexual behavior (firting, kissing, contact) • Spend more time with peers and consider different values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support age-appropriate relationships (for example, don't call time with a friend a "date" or encourage make-up and dress that is too grown-up) • Explain the basics of human reproduction • Describe the physical changes that occur during puberty: breasts and menstruation for girls, facial and body hair for boys, sexual arousal for both • Explain risks of sexual activity (pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and disadvantages in engaging in sexual/romantic activities before ready) • Explain risks of on-line sexual behavior, for example sharing sexualized photos may lead to legal issues & embarrassment if shared further, and understand that images are permanent • Develop a safety plan with your child that includes what to do if there is unwanted touch of any type from peers or adults • Discuss how to give and ask for consent • Discuss contraception and preventing sexually transmitted infections • Ensure that your child knows that genital arousal is an "automatic reflex"-a message that comes from the brain like getting goosebumps when cold; neither their arousal, nor anyone else's means that the child has to take any action at all • Ensure that children do not spend one-on-one time with an adult (tutor, coach, mentor) without careful screening beforehand and debriefing afterwards
13+ YEARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin or continue to experience puberty • Want more privacy • Look at pictures and videos of naked people • Be interested in sexual content in media • Experiment with romantic relationships • Engage in sexual behavior (firting, kissing, contact) • Sometimes lie and keep information from parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how to give and ask for consent • Develop a safety plan with your child that includes what to do if there are unwanted touch or sexual advances from peers or adults • Discuss contraception and preventing sexually transmitted infections • Discuss options should unprotected sex occur • Raise difficult topics with your children to keep lines of information open if needed. Be an upstander not a bystander

Answer questions calmly with simple language; honestly tell child if you don't know an answer and seek information from an expert like your pediatrician. Consult your pediatrician during well-child visits for additional guidance and resources. Control and/or monitor what children are exposed to on all media.

** The term private parts refers to the genitals (penis and scrotum in males, vagina and labia in females and the anus).

***How do you explain the difference between privacy and secrecy to a child?
Privacy means you get to do it by yourself, but trusted grown-ups (Mom, Dad, Grandparents) know about it. Children earn privacy. Secrecy means the trusted grown-ups don't know about it. It is not safe to keep secrets from trusted grown-ups, especially if another grown-up tells them to.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ONLINE

TIPS & TALKING POINTS FOR PARENTS & CAREGIVERS

New York State Initiative to Prevent Child Sex Abuse

Child Sexual Exploitation Online

If your child has access to a computer or other smart device they are at risk of internet sexual exploitation, regardless of their age. You can help protect your child by reviewing the information below and by ensuring that you have open communication with your child about healthy sexuality and about their online activities. **Open communication is the best protection.**

Step 1: Know the Facts

Millions of child sexual abuse material files are in circulation at any given moment. Child sexual abuse material is defined as imagery or videos which show (or depict) a child engaged in explicit sexual activity. **Hundreds of thousands** of "dark" website users view, share, and store child sexual abuse materials on sites that are only accessible with special software that maintains anonymity. **75%** of children share personal information online. **66%** of children reported they have been asked by someone they met online to communicate privately on a different platform. **33%** of teens are "friends" with people online they don't actually know in real life. **30%** of 10-24 year-olds were approached sexually online when they were children. **20%** of teens have received unwanted sexual solicitation. **15%** of teens have sent a sexual text message (sex).

Step 2: Understand the Problem

Sexing: When someone creates, sends, or shares sexual messages, images or videos online. Sometimes kids engage in sexing voluntarily, sometimes they are tricked or manipulated into doing so.

Grooming: When someone (acquaintance, friend, stranger) builds trust with a child to gain access to and control over the child. Over time the person brings sexual content into the relationship and may threaten or pressure the child into doing what they ask, including asking to meet in person.

Sexortion: A type of blackmail that happens when someone (acquaintance, friend, stranger) threatens to send a child's personal image to friends, family, or other people if the child doesn't pay them, do what they ask, or provide more sexual content. Teenage boys are the most common victims.

Exposure to Sexual Imagery: When children see sexually explicit content while online (watching videos, visiting websites, conducting searches or playing games).

Step 3: Protect Your Children By...

Having Open Communication: Start having conversations about internet safety and about healthy sexual development early. Let your child know that you are available to talk any time, ask open-ended questions, show an interest in your child's online life, and avoid judgement. Discuss and practice what to do if someone approaches them online.

Supervising Online Activities: Know your child's passwords and user IDs; discourage use of headphones while online; know the age recommendations for movies, games, and apps; supervise younger children when they are online, and set up parental controls using filtering software. Go to this link for instructional videos: <https://www.nyspreventchildabuse.org/>.

Being Careful What You Share: Parents can inadvertently provide pedophiles, digital kidnappers, and identity thieves with too much information. For example, if you post a photo of your child indicating it is the child's birthday and include the child's name and location, that personal information can be used to exploit your child.

New York State Initiative to Prevent Child Sex Abuse

Child Sexual Exploitation Online

Step 4: Teach and Ensure Your Children...

Use Privacy Settings: Make sure your child restricts other people's access to their online profile, only letting people they actually know and trust be their friend or follow them online.

Use Appropriate Screen Names and Passwords: Make sure your child uses appropriate screen names and passwords that do not include personal information such as birthdate or location.

Be Selective: Make sure your child does not open e-mails, texts, links, messages or files from people they do not know.

Protect Their Privacy: Make sure your child keeps personal information such as location, schedule or contact information private to protect them from strangers, stalking, and identity theft.

Be Wary of People Not Known in Real Life: Make sure your child does not accept gifts from or agree to meet someone they don't know in real life.

Say No and Tell a Trusted Adult: Make sure your child knows to immediately let a parent know if someone offers to give them something or asks to meet. Teach them to say no to anything that makes them uncomfortable and tell a parent or trusted adult immediately.

Understand Their Body's Reaction to Sexual Content: Make sure your child knows that they may experience a physical reaction in their genitalia in response to sexual images or communication which only means that their body is working the way it is supposed to - and nothing more. Physical arousal does not imply consent.

Step 5: Remind Your Children...

They Cannot Control Who Sees What They Post/Text: They can never be 100% certain who will see what is sent. For example, they may send a text or snapshot to a friend but that friend's phone could be lost, hacked, or viewed by someone else not intend to see what was sent.

Everything Lives Forever Online: They may think that they deleted a text or photo but someone could have taken a screen shot of it or shared it with someone else. Every post/text can have negative effects throughout their life, including in college and job applications.

People Are Not Always Who They Say They Are: They may think that they are interacting with someone just like them, but unless the person is known in real life, they really cannot be sure who they are talking to.

Think Twice Before Posting: They should never send anything or ask anyone to send something that they wouldn't want their parents to see. They can say no or end the conversation if someone asks them to take a picture of themselves naked or partially naked. Once they have shared a picture, they can never take it back and it could lead to embarrassment and/or blackmail to send more.

Don't Reshare or Comment on Other's Personal Images: If they receive or have access to someone else's personal images, they should not reshare or participate in the sharing of the images because it is illegal and could harm the other person as well as themselves.





Lots of Ways to Help

Infants and Toddlers - Young School-Age Children
Preteens - Young Teenagers - Parents

Develop a Healthy,
Responsible Sexuality

Adapted from a brochure by the Coalition on
Responsible Parenthood and Adolescent Sexuality, Dallas, Texas.
By Janet F. Rosenzweig MS, PhD, MPA

www.SexWiseParent.com

THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY CAN PROMOTE SEXUAL HEALTH AND SAFETY -- SUPPORT PARENTS AS THEIR CHILDREN PRIMARY SEX EDUCATORS!

"Dr. Rosenzweig's work will reduce trauma, save lives, and help families."
James Hourwich, president and CEO, Prevent Child Abuse America

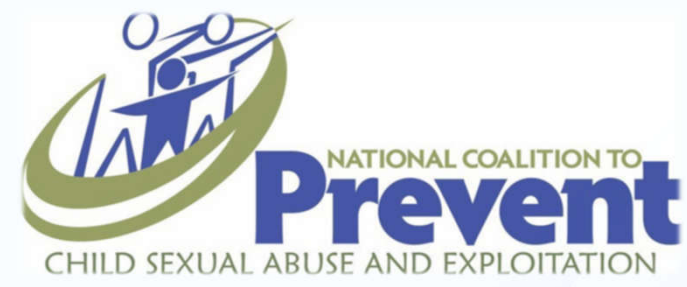
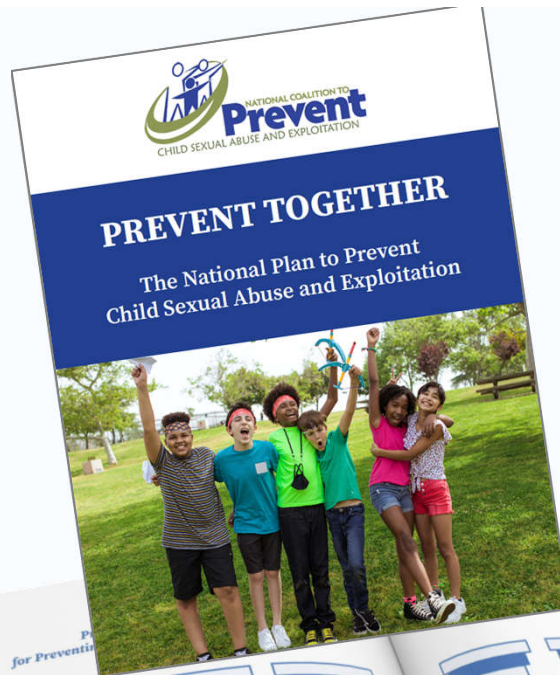
THE SEX-WISE PARENT

The Parent's Guide to Protecting Your Child, Strengthening
Your Family, and Talking to Kids about
Sex, Abuse, and Bullying



JANET ROSENZWEIG, MS, PhD, MPA

Advocate for resources in faith based,
health and community organizations to
support parents to become the primary
sex educators of their children



A National Plan to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation



COLLECTIVELY, WITH



ABOUT THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING'S INTERNET SAFETY PARENT/COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

Objectives

- Provides participants with relevant statistics regarding child sex abuse internet sexual exploitation, as well as some real-life examples from our own work with young children and survivors of childhood sexual abuse.
- Demonstrates effective, age-appropriate ways of talking to children about child sex abuse and online safety.
- Increase parents/caregivers' familiarity with the tech devices and apps young children are using and increase their comfort in communicating effectively with their children about online safety.

FACILITATED ON ZOOM 1-2x A MONTH

- Friday, November 17th 9:00am – 10:00am
- Friday, December 8th 9:00am – 10:00am

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND ACCESSIBLE VIA THE NEWYORK FOUNDLING WEBSITE

www.nyfoundling.org

THANK YOU!!

- For resources and additional information, including these slides:
 - www.sexwiseparent.com/resources
 - DrRosenzweig@SexWiseParent.com
 - WWW.PreventTogether.org
- For resources from The New York Foundling
 - <https://www.nyfoundling.org/>
- For Resources from the NY Initiative to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse
 - <https://www.nypreventsexabuse.org/>