

3. How is your digital footprint like cookie crumbs?

Sharing and Scaring – The Dangers of Sexting

4. What are “sexts”?

5. In a national survey, _____ % of teens ages 12-17 who own a cell phone say they have sent sexually suggestive, nude, or nearly nude images of themselves to someone else via text messaging.

6. _____% of cell phone owning teens say they have received a “sex”.

7. What teens are more likely to send “sexts”?

8. What are the three main “sexting” scenarios?

9. How are “sexts” and child pornography related?

Social Networking – Safe Steps

10. What tips should you consider to keep yourself safe while using a social networking site like Facebook?

11. Why should you think twice before posting comments or photos online?

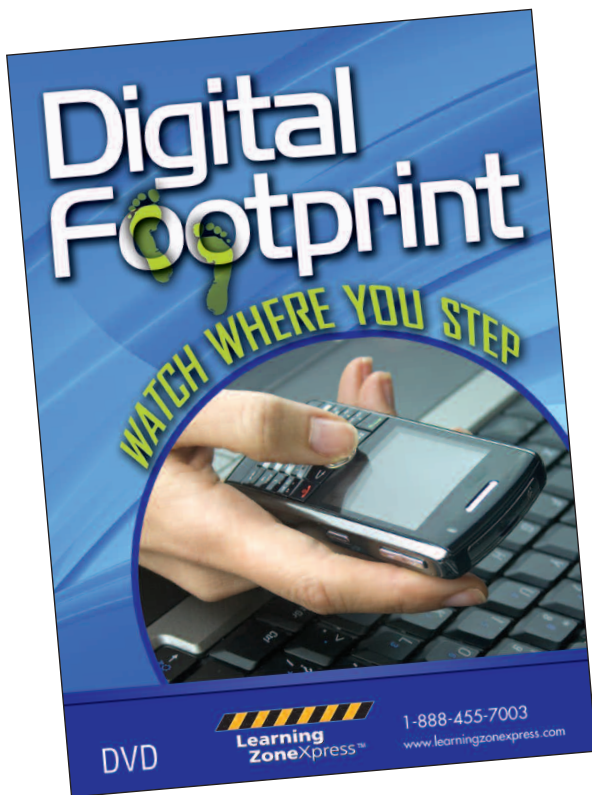
Cleaning Up – Putting Your Best Digital Foot Forward

12. According to a Pew Research survey, _____% of people have searched their name online, but only _____% of those say they do it on a regular basis.

13. How can you keep an eye on your digital footprint?

14. Why is it important to manage your digital footprint?

15. What three steps can you take to improve your digital footprint?



Name: _____

Hour: _____

TEACHER'S KEY

Review

Directions: After watching “*Digital Footprint: Watch Where You Step*”, answer the following questions.

Your Digital Identity – A Permanent Step

1. What is a digital footprint?

A digital footprint is the data trace left by your activity in a digital environment including your TV, cell phone, Internet, smart phone, credit card, debit card, library card, etc.

2. List three routine events you might do during a typical day where digital data is collected.

Possible answers could include:

Surfing the Internet

Driving a car

Using a GPS

Paying with a debit card

Being captured on a security camera

Driving in a HOV lane

Getting money from an ATM

Making a call on a cell phone

Writing an e-mail

Recording a TV show on TiVo



3. How is your digital footprint like cookie crumbs?

Your digital footprint is like cookie crumbs because they are little bits of information we leave when we use some form of digital service, application, appliance, object or device, or in some cases, as we pass through or by a location and it happens regardless of whether we are actually aware of it.

Sharing and Scaring – The Dangers of Sexting

4. What are “sexts”?

Private photos that are sexually suggestive that are sent by text message.

5. In a national survey, 4 % of teens ages 12-17 who own a cell phone say they have sent sexually suggestive, nude, or nearly nude images of themselves to someone else via text messaging.

6. 15 % of cell phone owning teens say they have received a “sext”.

7. What teens are more likely to send “sexts”?

Teens who pay their own phone bills are more likely to send “sexts”.

8. What are the three main “sexting” scenarios?

Exchange of images solely between two romantic partners

Exchange of images between sexual partners that is shared with others outside the relationship

Exchange of images between people who are not in a relationship, but at least one of them hopes to be

9. How are “sexts” and child pornography related?

If the people in the suggestive photos are under 18, the person in possession of the images could be charged with child pornography.

Social Networking – Safe Steps

10. What tips should you consider to keep yourself safe while using a social networking site like Facebook?

Avoid using your full name, street address, or job location

Never post your date of birth, social security number or driver’s license number

Don’t chat or IM with anyone you don’t know in real life

Don’t post your phone number

Don’t post your e-mail or blog address

11. Why should you think twice before posting comments or photos online?
- Bad language and bad photos can harm your ability to get a good job***
 - You can get in trouble and lose trust of parents and family members***
 - Damage relationships***
 - Exposure to dangerous people (pedophiles and stalkers)***
 - Harm chance of getting into colleges or obtaining scholarships***
 - Open yourself to identity theft and privacy loss***

Cleaning Up – Putting Your Best Digital Foot Forward

12. According to a Pew Research survey, 47% of people have searched their name online, but only 3% of those say they do it on a regular basis.
13. How can you keep an eye on your digital footprint?
- Use Google or another search engine to search for yourself. Make sure you continue to search for yourself regularly so that you know what others will find. You may have not added anything new but your friends and family might have.***
14. Why is it important to manage your digital footprint?
- By managing your digital footprint, you create an up-to-date positive online presence that will help “hide” any earlier less desirable content about you.***
15. What three steps can you take to improve your digital footprint?
- Discover your existing digital footprint***
 - Add positive footprints***
 - Manage your social footprint***