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Programa de autismo

Programa Linn Benton Lincoln ESD-Cascade autismo regional

Autismo y errante

Similar a vagar comportamientos en la comunidad de Alzheimer, errante y comportamientos de fuga que en niños y adultos con autismo han dado lugar a un sinnúmero de tragedias en todo el país.

En 2011, un estudio realizado por la Red Interactiva del Autismo a través del Instituto Kennedy Krieger encontró que aproximadamente la mitad, o el 49%, de los niños con autismo intento fugarse de un ambiente seguro, una tasa casi cuatro veces mayor que sus hermanos no afectados.

También se encontró que más de un tercio de los niños con autismo que deambulan / fugarse nunca o casi nunca son capaces de comunicar su nombre, dirección o número de teléfono. Dos de cada tres padres de elopers informado de sus hijos desaparecidos tenían una “llamada cercana” con una lesión en el tráfico. Treinta y dos por ciento de los padres informó de una “llamada cercana” con un posible ahogamiento. Errante también se clasificó entre los comportamientos de autismo más estresantes en un 58% de los padres de elopers. La mitad de las familias con elopers informan que nunca habían recibido asesoramiento u orientación sobre la fuga de un profesional.

De acuerdo con la Asociación Nacional de Autismo, en 2009, 2010, y 2011, ahogamiento accidental representó el 91% del total de muertes estadounidenses reportados en niños con autismo de hasta 14 años después de la errante / de la fuga. Sesenta y ocho por ciento de estas muertes ocurrió en un estanque cercano, lago, arroyo o río.

Hay varias razones que alguien con autismo puede pasear. Más a menudo que no, que él / ella se desviará a algo de interés, en especial el agua, o lejos de algo que es molesto, como el ruido incómodo o luces brillantes.

reuniones al aire libre presentan un reto único ya que a menudo se supone que hay más ojos en el niño o adulto con autismo. Sin embargo, las distracciones pesados, junto con un ambiente más estimulante pueden llevar a un niño o un adulto vagar sin previo aviso.

Los niños y adultos con autismo se desvían de todo tipo de ajustes, tales como,,, programas educativos terapéuticos residenciales de campo, al aire libre, lugares públicos, y hogares, entre familiares y hogares de las niñeras.

Errante y fuga tienden a aumentar en los meses de verano, especialmente en las áreas de sección mediados de los EE.UU., donde los diseños de casas y rutinas están adaptados para acomodar el cambio de clima. Las personas con autismo son también más propensos a jugar fuera o asistir a campamentos de verano o los días durante este tiempo.

Continúa en la página 2.

NAA ha creado tres conjuntos de herramientas de seguridad digitales que se pueden descargar aquí: http://awaare.nationalautismassociation.org/

Kit de herramientas de cuidador | En primer kit de herramientas de respuesta | Kit de herramientas de maestro

Tomar medidas en su casa y la comunidad:

- Descargar y comenzar a utilizar su actual Big Red de Seguridad Toolkit.
- Proporcionar una copia de la primera respuesta Toolkit para su departamento de policía local. Pedirles que aplicar Reverse 911 en su condado y leyó la Directiva incluido desde el Centro Nacional para Menores Desaparecidos y Explotados. Recuerda: En primer lugar buscar agua!

Vagando AUTISMO RELACIONADAS

Similar a vagar comportamientos en las personas mayores con demencia o la enfermedad de Alzheimer, los niños con autismo son propensos a vagar lejos de un ambiente seguro. Por desgracia, muchos casos terminan en tragedia.

vagando SE DEFINE

Errante es la tendencia de un individuo para tratar de salir de la seguridad de la atención de una persona responsable o una zona segura, lo cual puede resultar en un daño potencial o lesión. Esto podría incluir corriendo de los adultos en la escuela o en la comunidad, salir del aula sin permiso, o salir de la casa cuando la familia no está mirando. Este comportamiento se considera común y de corta duración en los niños pequeños, pero puede persistir o reaparecer en niños y adultos con autismo. Los niños con autismo tienen dificultades con las destrezas sociales y de comunicación y la conciencia de seguridad. Esto hace vagar un comportamiento potencialmente peligroso.

Wandering también puede ser denominado como la fuga; espigado; huyendo; Corriendo.

HECHOS IMPORTANTES

- Casi la mitad de los niños con autismo participar en el comportamiento errante
- Errante se produce en todos los entornos, bajo todo tipo de supervisión de un adulto
- El aumento de riesgos están asociados con la gravedad de autismo
- La mitad de las familias informan que nunca han recibido asesoramiento y orientación sobre vagando de un profesional
- El ahogamiento accidental cuentas para aproximadamente el 90% de los fallecimientos

WANDERING PELIGROS

Ahogo; Exposición; Deshidración; Hipotermia; Las lesiones de tráfico; Caídas; Restricción física; Encuentros con extraños; Encuentros con la policía.

Fuente: http://awaare.nationalautismassociation.org/

La importancia de la seguridad en el agua: Consejos y herramientas

Seguridad en el agua es especialmente importante para los niños y adultos con autismo, ya que muchos individuos en el espectro se sienten atraídos por el agua, algunos de los cuales son incapaces de entender los peligros asociados a ella. Trágicamente, la principal causa de muerte entre las personas con autismo después de vagar se está ahogando.

El autismo habla ha preparado una serie de consejos para ayudar a mantener a su hijo seguro en torno al agua.

1. Comienzo Temprano

Nunca es demasiado pronto para empezar a enseñar a su hijo la importancia de la seguridad en el agua. Exponer a su hijo a agua a una edad temprana para que él o ella puede sentirse cómodo a su alrededor. Utilizar elementos visuales como tarjetas con dibujos o historias sociales para enseñar las normas relacionadas con el agua y maximizar el aprendizaje. Estar en la búsqueda de una tendencia hacia o especial interés en el agua.

Usted puede personalizar una historia sobre la seguridad del agua de Twigtales aquí .

2. Registrarse para Clases de Natación

La manera más obvia para ayudar a prevenir la tragedia en torno al agua es enseñar a su hijo a nadar. Muchas organizaciones ofrecen clases específicamente para niños con necesidades especiales. **Comprobar para ver si hay un programa de nado autismo habla beneficiario de la subvención cerca de usted aquí . Recuerde que las necesidades especiales de clases de natación no son sólo de** natación en sí, sino sobre cómo estar seguros en torno al agua.

Muchos YMCA ofrecen necesidades especiales nadan instrucción, por lo que este podría ser otra opción a considerar. Encontrar la ubicación más cercana a usted. Swim Angelfish es un programa de natación que ha producido algunos videos con consejos y estrategias para la enseñanza de la natación en su

página de YouTube . Mantenga la lecciones divertidas e interactivas.

Si no está al tanto de todos los programas formales, ver si un nadador ávido o maestro de educación especial en su área pueden ayudar con lecciones.

3. Hacer hincapié en los peligros del agua

Mantenerse seguro en torno al agua es algo más que la capacidad de nadar. Un segundo componente es asegurarse de que las personas con autismo a comprender la importancia de la seguridad en el agua. Algunos niños y adultos con autismo son capaces nadadores, pero su atracción por el agua todavía les pueden dar lugar a situaciones peligrosas - como un río con una corriente fuerte, una piscina de poca profundidad o una temperatura insegura. Asegúrese de que el individuo entiende todos los peligros asociados con el agua.

4. tomar precauciones para prevenir la deambulación

Si su hijo se dibuja al agua, tomar medidas de seguridad para mantener a él o ella de distancia. Si usted tiene una piscina o vive cerca de uno, asegúrese de que la piscina está cerrada e inaccesible. Ponga ventana y alarmas en las puertas de su casa para que sepa si su hijo ha dejado sin supervisión. Nunca deje a su niño no acompañado o fuera de su vista cerca del agua.

Autism Speaks tiene muchos recursos de prevención errantes.

5. Spread la Palabra

Deje que sus vecinos sepan sobre la tendencia de su hijo para pasear y su atracción por el agua para que puedan estar en alerta máxima. Un folleto con información **específica de su hijo puede ser muy útil. Se puede encontrar un ejemplo de un Vecino Alerta Carta aquí .**

Usted también puede querer alertar a los primeros en responder en su área. Rellena el El autismo Formulario de Alerta elopment para compartir información específica acerca de su hijo. (Https://www.autismspeaks.org/sites/default/files/docs/elopement_alert_form_0.pdf)

Fuente: https://www.autismspeaks.org/family-services/safety/water

Resources for children who wander:

AWAARE
AWAARE (Autism Wandering Awareness Alerts Education), was launched by a cooperation of six major autism advocacy groups to increase public understanding of autism-related wandering and reduce the number of fatalities associated with wandering. AWAARE provides safety information, safety guides, and resources to ensure you keep your child safe. http://awaare.nationalautismassociation.org/

Project Lifesaver
Project Lifesaver provides technology and education dedicated to improving safe outcomes for wandering children and adults. From their mission statement: "Project Lifesaver develops public outreach programs to educate others about the issue of wandering, and they constantly work toward developing public policy and effective law enforcement response to help save lives and bring loved ones home." http://www.projectlifesaver.org/

Tattoos With Purpose
Starting with the least advanced method but definitely one of the best and least expensive ways of keeping your child safe is Tattoos With a Purpose. Lost and Found Temporary Tattoos are a unique way to help ensure if your child is lost they will be found. Whether you are going to an event where there will be large crowds or you live in an urban area the Temporary Tattoos can help if your child wanders. http://www.tattooswithapurpose.com/

EmFinders
EmFinders provides a secure band that is worn 24/7. If a child becomes lost, the registered caregiver calls local law enforcement to file a missing person's report and then calls EmFinders to request remote device activation. Once activated, the band dials 911, provides a message on behalf of the child, and is responded to in the same manner as any other 911 call involving a person in need of emergency assistance. http://www.asdatoz.com/clear/Emfinders.html

Lok8u
Nu.m8 created by Lok8u Combines GPS Technology and cell ID technology to locate a missing person to within 10 feet. A child wears a device that doubles as a wrist watch that comes in an assortment of different colors. The 'Safe Zone' feature allows you to easily set your own defined area by time and day. An immediate alert is sent via Text and email to inform you if your child strays outside this area. http://www.lok8u.com/

Amber Alert GPS
Designed to work for all children Amber Alert GPS can be especially helpful for children with autism. Amber Alert GPS is about the size of an Oreo cookie. You can put it in your child's bag or you can purchase an arm ankle band to attach to your child. The device uses a combination of GPS and GSM (cell phone technologies) so anywhere your cell phone or a GPS system works the device will work. http://www.amberalertgps.com/

Safety Tat
Our proven, award-winning temp-tattoo and labeling solutions not only provide a fun level of security for your little ones, but peace of mind for Moms and Dads as well. And SafetyTat offers a wide range of flexible products to fit your need for literally any occasion. Why leave your child's safety to chance? http://safetytat.com/

Safety Net by Lo-Jack
SafetyNet™ technology helps public safety agencies quickly find and bring your loved ones home, providing you with additional protection and peace of mind to keep your loved one safe. When a child goes missing Safety Net works with agencies (usually local fire and police departments) that are trained in using Safety Net to search and rescue a missing child. https://safetynettracking.com/

AngelSense
Angelsense provides a GPS and voice monitoring solution to keep children with special needs safe and well cared-for. The solution includes a wearable GPS device - designed to address sensory issues and a friendly app based on smart analytics. Parents use this product to oversee their children daily routine in real time, listen in to make sure they are treated well, get alerts for location changes, locate lost child with live updates, and view pictures of visited locations. www.angelsense.com

FiLIP 2
The FiLIP 2 is a wrist watch, GPS locator, and cell phone that works with an accompanying iOS or Android application. Its modern, light-weight, water-resistant design makes it a top choice in the children's wearables market. FiLIP Technology released this new model in September 2014, making some significant improvements to the original design that make the device much more comfortable to wear on small wrists. http://www.myfilip.com/about-filip/

My Buddy Tag
Another wearable children's safety device that utilizes Bluetooth is My Buddy Tag. The My Buddy Tag is an affordable option for budget-conscious parents who want a safety backup plan. It also has a unique feature that alerts parents when the wristband is submerged in water for 5 consecutive seconds. Willie Wu, creator of My Buddy Tag, had this to say: "My Buddy Tag helps prevent accidental drowning. There is no other device out there can also alert you when your child accidentally falls into a pool or lake."
http://www.mybuddytag.com/

Alert Me Bands
The only Emergency Contact wristband fully customizable to communicate medical, special needs and allergy alerts.
http://www.alertmebands.com/product-category/jewelry/

iflneedhelp.org
Patches, shoe tags, ID cards, window clings, bumper stickers, dog tags, pins, clips and more.

Social Stories
Create your own stories
http://awaare.nationalautismassociation.org/social-stories/
www.Twigtale.com

Emergency Contact App
Provides emergency personnel with actionable information quickly and effectively for more needs-conscious treatment of individuals with autism
ICE4Autism.com

How can I keep my child Safe?

Autism presents a unique set of safety concerns for parents.

The advocacy and awareness groups, Unlocking Autism (UA) and the National Autism Association (NAA), have teamed up to provide the following safety information for parents. Not all suggestions listed below are right for every family in every neighborhood. You should carefully consider the best safety options for your individual child.

> "We had no idea Louis was out of the house, when we received a call from a neighbor. Thankfully, they were familiar with Lou and knew how to reach us."

Are You Prepared for an Autism Emergency?

A leading cause of concern for parents with a child with autism

is children who run or wander away. In a recent online survey conducted by NAA, an incredible 92% of the parents who responded reported their children were at risk of wandering. This is a problem that must be addressed in every city and town across America. Please review the following information and contact your local first responders to get a plan in place for your child and others who may be at risk in your community.

Wandering can occur anywhere at anytime. The first time is often the worst time. Another concern is preparation in the event that you become incapacitated or injured while caring for a person with autism at home or in the community. If you are concerned that your child may wander, now is the time to get to know your local law enforcement, fire and ambulance agencies. Ask your local 911 call center to "red flag" this information in their 911 computer data base. Should you need help in the future, dispatchers can alert patrol officers about your concerns before they arrive. By providing law enforcement with key information before an incident occurs, you can expect better responses.

> Make sure any alterations you make to your home not delay or prevent fire, police, ambulance or rescue personnel from getting to her or him immediately in an emergency.

An ounce of prevention…

You know the expression, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Following are some tools and ideas to help you plan for and prevent emergencies.

Survey and secure your home

Are there changes you can make to help ensure your child's safety? If wandering is an issue for your family, consider contacting a professional locksmith, security company or home improvement professional to prepare your home. You may find it is necessary to prevent your child from slipping away unnoticed by:

- Installing secure dead bolt locks that require keys on both sides.
- Installing a home security alarm system.
- Installing inexpensive battery-operated alarms on doors and windows to alert you when they are opened. These are available at stores like WalMart and Radio Shack.
- Placing hook and eye locks on all doors, above your child's reach.
- Fencing your yard.

Create an informational handout about your child.

Having a description of and information about your child could be an incredibly valuable tool in ensuring his or her safety. It should be copied and carried with you at all times, at home, in your car, purse or wallet. Include a photo of your child and any important information. Be sure to include your name, address and phone number. Circulate this handout to family members, trusted neighbors, friends and co-workers. The handout will also come in handy if you are in an area other than your neighborhood and need the help of or are approached by the police. This is one item it is important to have before you actually need it.

Alert your neighbors

The behaviors and characteristics of a child with autism have the potential to attract attention from the public. Law enforcement professionals suggest that you reach out and get to know your neighbors.

Decide what information to present to neighbors:

- Does your child have a fear of cars and animals or is he drawn to them?
- Is your child a wanderer or runner?
- Does he respond to his name or would a stranger think he is deaf?

Plan a brief visit to your neighbors:

- Introduce your child or provide a photograph.
- If a neighbor spots your child outside of your yard, what is the best way for them to get your child back to you?
- Are there sensory issues your neighbors should know about?

Give your neighbor a simple handout with your name, address, and phone number. Ask them to call you immediately if they see your child outside the home. This approach may be a good way to avoid problems down the road and will let your neighbors:

- Know the reason for unusual behaviors
- Know that you are approachable
- Have the opportunity to call you before they call 911

Knowing your neighbors and making them comfortable with your child's differences can lead to better social interactions for your child.

Teach your child to swim.

Too often, children with autism are often attracted to water sources such as pools, ponds, and lakes. Drowning is a leading cause of death for a child or adult who has Autism. Be sure your child knows how to swim unassisted. Swimming lessons for children with special needs are available at many YMCA locations. The final lesson should be with clothes on.

Consider a Medical ID Bracelet for your child.

You may want to purchase an ID Bracelet for your child, especially if your child is non-verbal. Include your name and telephone number. State that your child has autism and is non-verbal if applicable.

If your child will not wear a bracelet or necklace, consider a temporary tattoo with your contact information.

Consider a personal tracking device.

Some use a small unit that is put in a child's pocket or backpack and work with your computer or mobile phone so that you can monitor your child's location. Others involve a handheld unit for the parent which tracks the location of the child's wristband. Some units work with local law enforcement and rescue personnel. The tracking distance for the devices varies considerably and ranges from 300 feet for parent monitored units to one mile on the ground and 5-7 miles from the air for those monitored by rescue personnel. Some systems include waterproof tracking devices. Prices range from around $200 for some parent monitoring units to around $7,000 for units tied into local rescue personnel. Many local law enforcement agencies have purchased units for tracking residents with autism, Alzheimer's and Down's Syndrome.

Supporting young people online

Information and advice **for parents and carers**

Childnet International

The internet – an inspiring and positive place

The internet is an amazing resource which enables children and young people to connect, communicate and be creative in a number of different ways, on a range of devices. However, the internet is always changing, and being able to keep up to date with your children's use of technology can be a challenge. You may sometimes feel that your children have better technical skills than you do, however children and young people still need advice and protection when it comes to managing their lives online.

Issues that your child may encounter on the internet will vary depending on their age and online activities. We have grouped potential online risks into these 4 categories.

Conduct:
Children need to be aware of the impact that their online activity can have on both themselves and other people, and the digital footprint that they create on the internet. It's easy to feel anonymous online and it's important that children are aware of who is able to view, and potentially share, the information that they may have posted. When using the internet, it's important to keep personal information safe and not share it with strangers. Discuss with your child the importance of reporting inappropriate conversations, messages, images and behaviours and how this can be done.

Content:
Some online content is not suitable for children and may be hurtful or harmful. This is true for content accessed and viewed via social networks, online games, blogs and websites. It's important for children to consider the reliability of online material and be aware that it might not be true or written with a bias. Children may need your help as they begin to assess content in this way. There can be legal consequences for using or downloading copyrighted content, without seeking the author's permission.

Contact:
It is important for children to realise that new friends made online may not be who they say they are and that once a friend is added to an online account, you may be sharing your personal information with them. Regularly reviewing friends lists and removing unwanted contacts is a useful step. Privacy settings online may also allow you to customise the information that each friend is able to access. If you have concerns that your child is, or has been, the subject of inappropriate sexual contact or approach by another person, it's vital that you report it to the police via the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (**www.ceop.police.uk**). If your child is the victim of cyberbullying, this can also be reported online and offline. Reinforce with your child the importance of telling a trusted adult straight away if someone is bullying them or making them feel uncomfortable, or if one of their friends is being bullied online.

Commercialism:
Young people's privacy and enjoyment online can sometimes be affected by advertising and marketing schemes, which can also mean inadvertently spending money online, for example within applications. Encourage your children to keep their personal information private, learn how to block both pop ups and spam emails, turn off in-app purchasing on devices where possible, and use a family email address when filling in online forms.

There are real advantages in maintaining an open dialogue with your child about their internet use. Not sure where to begin? These conversation starter suggestions can help.

1. Ask your children to tell you about the websites and apps they like to use and what they enjoy doing online.
2. Ask them about how they stay safe online. What tips do they have for you, and where did they learn them? What is OK and not OK to share?
3. Ask them if they know where to go for help, where to find the safety advice, privacy settings and how to report or block on the services they use.
4. Encourage them to help someone! Perhaps they can show you how to do something better online or they might have a friend who would benefit from their help and support.
5. Think about how you each use the internet. What more could you do to use the internet together? Are there activities that you could enjoy as a family?

What can I do right now?

- ☐ Maintain an open dialogue with your child and encourage them to talk to you about their internet use: for example who they're talking to, services they're using, and any issues they may be experiencing.
- ☐ Create a family agreement to establish your children's boundaries, and your expectations, when on the internet.
- ☐ Give your child strategies to deal with any online content that they are not comfortable with – such as turning off the screen, telling an adult they trust and using online reporting facilities.
- ☐ Consider using filtering software to block unwanted content. In addition to filtering, remember that discussion with your child, and involvement in their internet use, are both effective ways to educate them about the internet.
- ☐ Encourage your children to 'think before you post.' Online actions can impact not only yourself but the lives of others. Content posted privately online can be publicly shared by others, and may remain online forever.
- ☐ Understand the law. Some online behaviour may break the law, for example when downloading or sharing content with others. Be able to recommend legal services.
- ☐ Familiarise yourself with the privacy settings and reporting features available on popular sites and services.
- ☐ If your child is being bullied online, save all available evidence and know where to report the incident, for example to the school, service provider, or the police if the law has been broken.
- ☐ Familiarise yourself with the age ratings for games and apps which can help to indicate the level and suitability of the content. Also see if online reviews are available from other parents as these may be helpful.
- ☐ Set up a family email address that your children can use when signing up to new games and websites online.
- ☐ Encourage your children to use nicknames (where possible) instead of their full name online, to protect their personal information, and create strong passwords for every account.
- ☐ Set up a PIN or password on devices to help protect personal information.

Sign up to our Childnet newsletter at **www.childnet.com**.

Help make sure that your children know how to stay safe online, by using our SMART Rules for primary aged children, or 5 Tips for Teens.

5 SMART Rules for primary aged children:

S **Safe:** Keep safe by being careful not to give out personal information when you're chatting or posting online. Personal information includes your email address, phone number and password.

M **Meet:** Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission and even then only when they can be present. Remember online friends are still strangers even if you have been talking to them for a long time.

A **Accepting:** Accepting emails, messages, or opening files, images or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages!

R **Reliable:** Someone online might lie about who they are and information on the internet may not be true. Always check information by looking at other websites, in books, or with someone who knows. If you like chatting online it's best to only chat to your real world friends and family.

T **Tell:** Tell a parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone, or something, makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online.

5 Tips for Teens:

1. **Protect your online reputation:** use the tools provided by online services to manage your digital footprints and 'think before you post.' Content posted online can last forever and could be shared publicly by anyone.
2. **Know where to find help:** understand how to report to service providers and use blocking and deleting tools. If something happens that upsets you online, it's never too late to tell someone.
3. **Don't give in to pressure:** if you lose your inhibitions you've lost control; once you've pressed send you can't take it back.
4. **Respect the law:** use reliable services and know how to legally access the music, film and TV you want.
5. **Acknowledge your sources:** use trustworthy content and remember to give credit when using other people's work/ideas.

Further advice and resources:

www.childnet.com
www.saferinternet.org.uk

Childnet International

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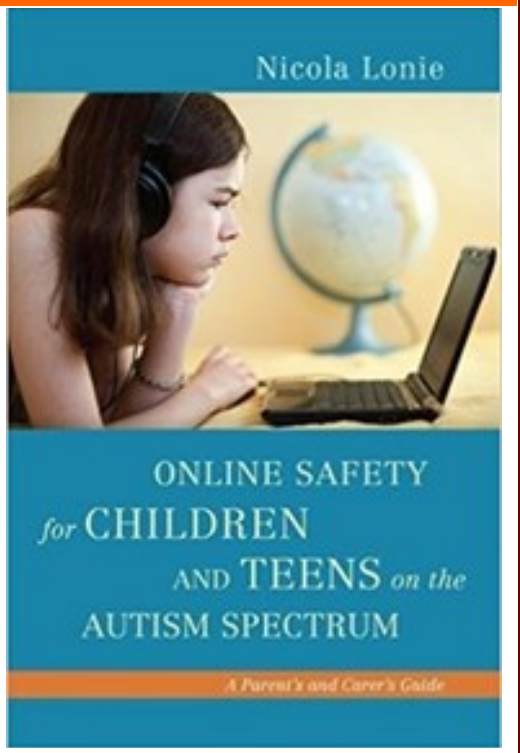
Seguridad en línea para niños y adolescentes en el Espectro del Autismo:

Una guía para cuidadores de los padres y

por Nicola Lonie



Los niños y adolescentes con autismo pueden ser particularmente vulnerables a los peligros en línea y este manual práctico explica cómo puede ayudar a su hijo a navegar sitios web, salas de chat y las redes sociales de forma segura. Proporcionar toda la información necesaria para supervisar, educar y guiar el uso de equipo de su hijo, el libro analiza las principales preocupaciones tales como el control parental, las redes sociales, el aseo, el ciberacoso, la adicción a Internet y la piratería. Los riesgos y las señales de advertencia a tener en cuenta se explican con claridad junto con consejos y ejemplos útiles de las experiencias de la vida real. Un diccionario Digispeak se incluye que decodifica el lenguaje críptico de la jerga en línea y hay descarga de formularios para ayudar a registrar el uso de Internet de su hijo. Las soluciones prácticas en este libro le dará tranquilidad y asegurarse de que su hijo puede disfrutar de los beneficios educativos y sociales de la internet en la seguridad.

Recursos en línea para la seguridad en Internet

ESTRELLA CAJA DE HERRAMIENTAS: http://www.childnet.com/resources/star-toolkit

A través del Kit de herramientas de STAR, Childnet International ha desarrollado asesoramiento y enseñanza de actividades prácticas relacionadas con la seguridad en línea para las personas con autismo.

ESTRELLA significa áreas clave las direcciones del kit:

S AFE: Mantenga su información personal segura (discutir lo que se considera personal y cómo mantener en privado).

T herrumbre: No todo lo que es cierto en línea (cómo buscar de manera segura y encontrar información fiable).

UN ción: Siempre decirle a alguien algo que molesta en línea.

R espeto: Sea amable en línea.

El kit de herramientas está diseñado para los educadores, pero los padres pueden encontrar los consejos de los documentos de orientación útiles. También hay una sección de “Los padres y cuidadores” lleno de recursos específicos para los padres.

Netsmartz: https://www.netsmartz.org/Parents

Netsmartz ofrece recursos e información para profesores y padres para enseñar a los niños acerca de temas relacionados con Internet, tales como el intercambio de archivos, robo de identidad, los teléfonos celulares, el ciberacoso, mensajería, juegos, contenido inapropiado, el sexting, solicitación sexual, medios de comunicación social, la seguridad en Internet y la privacidad. No hay contenido para todas las edades, incluyendo videos y presentaciones multimedia libres, así como planes de lecciones para los educadores.

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