

# ***Advice to Parents on Limiting and Monitoring Child Internet Access***



***"Real men don't steal and sell children as commodities."***

***A. J Sky.***

***"The best way out is always through."***

***Robert Frost.***

**Dr. Luis C. Almeida**



***"I believe that there will be ultimately be a clash between the oppressed and those who do the oppressing. I believe that there will be a clash between those who want freedom, justice and equality for everyone and those who want to continue the system of exploitation. I believe that there will be that kind of clash, but I don't think it will be based on the color of the skin..." Malcolm X.***

***"All warfare is based on deception." Sun Tzu.***

**T**he safety of children is of utmost importance to parents. As the number of smart devices acquired by Americans increase, the danger of enabling unfiltered smartphone apps to be installed in electronic devices and visitations to the dark web are more likely to occur. Access to pornography, aggressive clips containing violence, sex trafficking, and inappropriate language are real challenges that parents and children might experience in their lifetimes.

Parents and young children must be aware of the potential dangers of these technologies (Maltzahn, 2005) regardless of whether they are iPhone or Android users. This report was written primarily for parents who may not know how extensive and dangerous a number of social media apps can be (Sanchez, 2021) for the future of their offspring as well as how the dark web may lure their children into doing illegal social media activities (Hovley, 2021), which can lead to long-term imprisonment and unwanted hookups known as having casual sex without a formal relationship or long-term couple commitment.

## **LET'S START WITH SOME BASICS**

Youth today are more vulnerable to technology-related sexual solicitations from frequent internet users of all ages (Urtele & Kenny, 2016; Mitchell, Finkelhor, and Wolak, 2001) today than in previous generations because there were far less computers per household in the 1980s and 1990s than today (Statista Research Department, 2010; 2019), the Apple's iPhone wasn't introduced until 2007 (Nguyen, 2021), and as Edwards (2017) pointed it out in his research, we live in a toxic online rat race where smartphones are present in 84% of American households (Martin, 2021).

The former enables supervised and unsupervised two-way ubiquitous communication. The widespread adoption of multiple computerized devices in an ubiquitous communication environment has caused users to act more impulsively (Kent, 2020) advancing the theoretical positions introduced by McLuhan (1966) and later expanded by Almeida (2014) changing the way of how adults and children communicate and increasing the risks of cyber crime (Banerjee, 2018).

According to Krout (2020), there are an estimated 500,000 on-line predators surfing the net to find a victim every single day whose average age is between 12 and 15. They might exploit computer mediated communication platforms such as certain smartphone apps, discussion boards and social media sites found in both the clear and the dark web to

exploit children (Chandler, 2020; Woodharns et al., 2021; Krout, 2020). In fact, ICE, a division of the U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency created a smartphone app to capture predators seven years ago (U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 2013).

A non-identified email sent to one's smartphone and opened can trigger what it is called the process of data mining (Kumar, Poonkuzhal, and Sudrhakar, 2012), which can consequently result in a third party extorting private data (IBM Cloud Education, 2021), cloning identify for financial gain or even finding out where a person lives through clear web sites like <https://thatsthem.com/>.

### **RULE #1: BE CAUTIOUS WHEN COMMUNICATING WITH AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE**

Gen Z's main form of communication is done digitally (Schroth, 2019). This isn't always done through voice or mainstream apps such as Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook or Twitter (Krischer, 2017). Sometimes youngsters communicate with alternative unknown apps and browsers that are much less secure and much more dangerous in nature such as Live.Me, Call Voice Recording 2.0 and Tor (Lewis, 2016). It is quite possible that some children are using Torbook, Connect and Galaxy3, three social media networks that parents probably never heard of, which are located in the hidden web, to exchange communication messages. Dark web sites can be very dangerous and are often frequented by a multitude of criminals including terrorists and pedophiles (Weimann, 2015).

Computer mediated communication is now starting at much earlier ages in cyberspace (Boddum, 2013; Moyer, 2020) and among youth, social apps are currently being used by children to entertain themselves many times not understanding the real consequences of their own actions (Brito and Dias, 2020). Social media isn't just a pastime for teenagers or adults but for seven year olds as well (Boddum, 2013). Social media communication among children is a real problem in society, and it is rising at a rapid speed (Elsayed, 2021).

Children ages 10 and younger are already using social media in a number of American households (Rogers, 2021; Mott Poll Report, 2021). In fact, according to the C.S. Mott Children's Hospital National Poll on the Children Health research report, 32% of parents of

children ages 7 to 9 reported their child is already using social media apps, a number that is pretty scary and disturbing. The average age for a child to be exposed to pornography is 11 years old (Steele, 2018). In a study on the analysis of abusive text messages and e-mails, Rivers and Noret (2010) found that physical violence, abuse and name calling are often present in mediated communication exchanges. Pyzalski (2012) found that cyber aggression, on-line harassment, and cyberstalking are real problems currently experienced by children. Calvete et al. (2010) concurred with the findings proposed by Pyzalski (2021) in regards to cyberbullying in their empirical study on cyberbullying among adolescents. Sexual predators are hiding behind the dark web to facilitate the evils of sex trafficking as stated by Neetha (2021).

According to social media research on communication exchange, more than 70% of the communication exchanged on the platform TikTok under the hashtag *FYP* contains either foul language or semi-nude/adult content (Almeida, in progress). The former might be one of the reasons why TikTok the app has exploded in popularity in recent years, despite the fact that it is known for being an app that allows users to do lip sync videos and memes (Cox, 2018). There are a number of side effects in social media, *de facto*.

The Pew Research Center has conducted expensive data collection on the side effects of social media and found out that 59% of teenagers have experienced cyberbullying, 42% name calling, 32% the spread of false rumors, 25% received images they didn't ask for, 21% were asked where they are located at, and 16% received physical threats on-line.

Social media apps have become a tool for criminals, predators and bullies to commit illegal acts (Amedie, 2015; Drake, 2020) along with being an environment open for what Vandebosch and Cleemput (2012) call the POP, "Potentially offensive internet and mobile phone practices."

If all the problems parents face with technology were located on the surface web (AKA clear web), with app technology only, parenting challenges would be a lot easier to deal with but unfortunately most of the web is located below the surface/clear web (Sultana and Jilani, 2021). The problem is that the level of complexity in communicating on-line is so much deeper than surface web issues.

The web isn't just its surface. It's much deeper in scope and application (Sultana and Jilani, 2021).

The web is divided in three parts. The **clear net**, also known as the surface web (Wallace, 2015), is where individuals access .com sites like Fox News and CNN, a local school district's website, a friend's webpage and other pages that are available to the general public and searchable with standard web browsers like Google Chrome (Gandini, 2021). The **deep web** is a different kind of web. It is an invisible, hidden web where its contents aren't accessible without formal authentication. There is a degree of obscurity to it (Gandini, 2021; Wallace, 2015). They are fee-for-services sites and the location of private/government databases that require encrypted authentication to be accessed. One might want to think of it as the authentication web, a place where a credential is mandatory for identification and access. Email is technically hosted in the deep web. It is important to realize that just because certain databases are invisible and need authentication to be seen doesn't mean that the communication included in them is safe.

The **dark-net** is the part of the global net that isn't accessible to search engines and therefore requires browsers to be accessed. The **dark web** or the lower sphere of the web and a collection of dark-net websites, is a place an individual and their children should never visit. It's deep and dangerous full of criminal activity, predators, human traffickers, and spies (Gandini, 2021; Drake, 2020; Wallace, 2015). It's through anonymous communication that users exchange messages in that realm. It is with a Virtual Private Network (VPN) and the Tor browser that users access it (Marks, 2021), and it is with cryptocurrencies that dark web users buy and sell products like illegal guns, privacy documents, medical records, drugs of all sorts, and services like advanced hacking and criminal activity in total anonymity (Greenberg, 2018).

Relaying information, conceptually speaking, is when a user types a URL ([www.apple.com](http://www.apple.com)) in a surface web browser like Google Chrome, a tracking IP address is captured (for example 187.168.1.50) which then takes the user to another specific location (another destination) on the network. At that point, it is possible for a third party to locate the user's location because the IP address can be easily tracked (Flick & Sandvik, 2013). When using dark web software, like Tor or Freenet, a user's IP address becomes hidden because these dark web tools relay communication. In other words, it detours communication requests from point A to B adding additional points of reference

communication exchange points making it very difficult for authorities to track down where the web packets are coming from (Flick & Sandivk, 2013). There is multi-level encryption in the dark web's information architecture that obscures traffic (Patterson, 2018).

At that point, communication exchanged on the dark web becomes anonymous. Dark web communication can be scary, very much so actually.

# **EVIL** **CAN BE STOPPED...**

***"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything."***

**ALBERT EINSTEIN.**

***"Better to fight for something than to live for nothing."***

**GENERAL PATTON.**

Parents should be very cautious when using smartphone technology in front of children because children emulate actions through role modeling (Bandura, 1977). Be careful with letting children have full access to a modern smartphone with apps that predators might use to exploit them (Klekas, 2020; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2015) and do harm one and one's family.

The dark web can be an enticing place for teenagers to go (Dittman, 2019) because much can be bought there with a currency that most have never heard of but young individuals might be well aware (Paul, 2018). Fake college degrees, drugs ranging from marijuana to heroine, counterfeit money, and driver’s licenses are some of what teenagers may buy in this dark realm (Wainwright, 2016; Department of Justice, 2021; Sato, 2021). There are illegal products and services sold in the dark web in abundance (Rajamanickam and Zolkipli, 2021).

The list of smartphone apps and .ONION websites (dark web) listed below are dangerous and should not be used by children under any circumstances because a number of these applications contain messages relating to child exploitation, aggression and messages containing fornication. A conversation about these apps can be helpful for a child to have a better understanding of these technologies.





## HUMAN DEMOGRAPHICS IN SEX TRAFFICKING

Due to the disproportionate number (More than 40%) of African Americans being victims of human trafficking (Davey, 2019), and cantina related trafficking victims being female and mostly from Mexico and Latin America in the United States (Weiss, 2016; Polaris, 2016), a section about diversity, equity and inclusion has been included in this report for obvious reasons.

Only 25.6% of victims of sex trafficking are white followed by Hispanics at 23.9% and Asian at 4.3 percent (Long, 2017), indicating a high degree of inequality between sex trafficking victims when compared to African Americans, specifically.

One of the main goals for writing this report is to educate parents, sex trafficking activists and non-profits in an attempt to reduce sex trafficking in America and abroad by better understanding how predators and children communicate in social apps which has been helping to scale the problem (Janjua and Rashid, 2022), among other topics.

Sex trafficking affects more minority groups than mainstream ones. Latina victims of sex crimes are sometimes forced to have sex 50 times a day (Weiss, 2016; Polaris 2016). African American girls are more likely to go to a juvenile facility than whites (Davey, 2019; Long, 2017) contributing to higher sex trafficking rates among African Americans. Stories of white victims are given more credibility than women and minority children making the fight against human trafficking quite unequal (Mehlman-Orozco, 2021).

In a report sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, African American girls are more likely to be recruited as youngsters in the sex trade. Poverty and many times financial necessity due to having to provide for their children, African American women are direct targets of human trafficking crimes (Davey, 2019).

Among the consumers of sex on the internet, 85% were white males according to Davey (2019) research report.

## IF CHILDREN HAS THESE APPS INSTALLED...

Several apps contain plenty of inappropriate content for children such as explicit photos and videos. Some of these apps are equipped with location tracking features making it possible for total strangers to have access to a physical address. Imagine having a sexual predator knocking on a person's house's door after spending 15 minutes chatting with a child on Zoomerang without being aware of it? Much uncensored communication is occurring because of the wide availability of social apps and due to the little understanding parents have about these apps and what can be done to block them. In a recent meta analysis study conducted by Madigan et al. (2018), among 39 studies and over 110,000 subjects, 27.4% of children ages 15 and 16 have received sexting messages.

If one finds these smartphone apps in a child's smartphone, it is recommended to delete them immediately because of the following reasons listed below.

1. **AppLock:** This app allows teens to create passwords to lock individual apps and make it much more difficult for parents to open them.
2. **AskFM:** This app has a high amount of cyberbullying content and has had many cases of suicide reported in the platform.
3. **Bumble:** There are many children impersonating adults, along with cyber bullying and sexual predatory activity.
4. **Blendr:** One of the most dangerous apps for children. It allows users to share images and send messages to random individuals.
5. **Calculator#:** It contains a hide photos and videos function making it very dangerous for children.
6. **Dipsea:** It's a sexual storytelling app.
7. **Discord:** It's an app that allows users to talk with friends and strangers in real time. Racial slurs and explicit content are some of the content shared in the app.
8. **Down:** It is an app for sexual hookups.
9. **Fem:** This is an app with high risks to sexting on Android. It is guided for lesbians and bi-curious populations.
10. **Grindr:** This is a dating app geared to the LGBTQ+ community.

11. **Holla:** It is an app that enables location tracking which randomly connects users with strangers.
12. **Hot or not:** This is an app to check out people in an area with the goal of hooking up.
13. **IRL:** It is an under age social media group based platform which targets under age children to gain access to virtual events and group chats.
14. **Kik:** Children can send text messages back and fourth for free without showing up as text.
15. **Kik Messenger:** The app is 17+ but the system doesn't seem to verify age. It's popular among teens but linked to predators who use the app to build relationships with minors to have a real-life meet-up.
16. **Likee:** Flee from Likee. It has tons of inappropriate content, violence and suggestive language.
17. **LIVE.ME:** It broadcasts user's exact location and also allows users to pay for photos.
18. **MeWe:** This app contains high amounts of pornography content, vulgar language, and no mechanism to report mean behaviors.
19. **Omegle:** This is an online chat site where users don't need to register. Child pornography has been seen on this site.
20. **OrNET:** This is a private .ONION browser that allows anyone to access the dark web.
21. **Privault:** It's another calculator that hides photos, videos, and user files.
22. **ShamChat:** This app contains large amounts of pornographic conversations and other sexualized behaviors.
23. **Squad:** It is full of predatory activity and data security issues along with porn videos shared among 12 year olds.
24. **Tango:** This app is full of porn and predators. There have been well known cases of child exploitation in the app.
25. **Telonym:** It is another anonymous app with a history of cyberbullying and cruelty.
26. **TOR:** This is another private .ONION browser that allows users to access the dark web.
27. **TikTok:** This app contains high degrees of sexuality, nudity and foul language along with suggestive conversations.

28. **VaporChat:** It is an app that allow users to unsend text and photos and is also linked to harassment among teens.
29. **Wink:** It is not suitable for children. It has been nicknamed “The Tinder for children.”
30. **Whisper:** It’s an app to share secrets and meet new people. It’s a predator’s playground. Location can be provided within a one mile radius.
31. **YikYak:** It is full of hate speech, cyber bullying, harassment, anonymity, along with no parental controls.
32. **YouNow:** As early as 13 years old, YouNow allows children to expose themselves on camera. Partial nudity is well seen and brings popularity. This app is especially bad for girls.
33. **Zoomerang:** This app is not safe for children due to high amounts of cyberbullying along with location tracking.

## IF CHILDREN HAS ACCESSED THESE WEBSITES...

The following sites (Marks, 2021; Low, 2021) are not places where children should going to. These are dark web social media and resource sites and can be very dangerous to use. Children with interest in coding and advanced computer science, as well as other children with the desire and ambition to be popular on the surface web, may be going to these dark web addresses for curiosity (Arora, 2019), which is in itself a dangerous activity since 80% of dark web visits are related to pedophilia (Greenberg, 2014; Hazen, 2015).

1. **Ahmia:** This is another .ONION browser.
2. **Ableonion:** It’s a site to have a random chat with other Tor users.
3. **Chat With Strangers:** It is a place to talk with random users anonymously.
4. **Connect:** It is a social network that recognizes and promotes anti-capitalism, anti-fascism, anti-sexism, and the refusal of authoritarianism and hierarchies.
5. **Dark Eye 1 & 2:** This is a .ONION directory
6. **Deep Web Radio:** Live streams of music where messages might appear asking listeners to kill their own families.

7. **Dread:** It's the Reddit of the dark web. It is where users can go to find out the latest gossip in town.
8. **Galaxy3:** It is the new social networking experience for the darkness.
9. **Hidden Answers:** A place in the dark web where users talk about sex, crimes... The answers are seen as confessions.
10. **Mobile Store:** It's the best unlocked cell phones vendor.
11. **OnionIdentityServices:** A place to buy fake passports and ID cards for bitcoin.
12. **OnionLinks:** It's a .ONION link directory.
13. **Pathfinder:** A virus used to locate, track and manipulate a device from other people.
14. **RiseUp:** It's both an emailing service and a chat system.
15. **The Dark Web Pug:** Pug's Ultimate Dark Web Guide.
16. **The Hidden Wiki:** A new hidden Wiki 2019.
17. **The intel exchange:** Do you need to know or need something? Ask and share at this underground intelligence gathering network.
18. **Torbook 2.0:** This is Facebook of Tor. Share your memories, connect with others and make friends.
19. **Torch:** This is a .ONION browser.
20. **TopGuerillaMail:** a place to get disposable temporary email addresses.
21. **Tunnels:** It is a system that allows users to go into big American universities' tunnel systems. This is an illegal activity.
22. **USFakeID:** This is a .ONION Fake ID store.

Dark web chatrooms are extremely dangerous. No children should join chatrooms like "Talk to John Doe!" "Ableonion Chat, or "Daniel's Chat," and the several ones mentioned in the list above.

In order to access the dark web, users must have specific browsers capable of accessing the web anonymously to be able to access sites with the .ONION extension (Lindner and Xiao, 2020). If one sees the browser Tor anywhere in a children's computer or iPhone or Android devices, review all of the devices's programs and apps immediately.

# HOW CAN PARENTS KNOW IF A CHILD IS USING INAPPROPRIATE APPS?

- 1. Spend time with the child:** Spending time to speak with a child about app use can help discern whether the child is telling the truth or not. Investing in the life of children, communicating with them and serving as a role model can help parents with identifying inappropriate apps that might be installed in a hidden place in their smartphones.
- 2. Install family link and bark:** Install these applications in a child's Phone or Android device. These applications allow parents to monitor their children's smartphone use — social media, text, and emails, set limits for screen time, as well as remotely lock the phone at bedtime or during homework time. The same features are available for laptops, as well.
- 3. Check which apps were used in the past:** If a child has an iPhone, swipe up from the bottom and it should show the parent which apps were used recently in the device. On Android, "go to Settings > Apps & Notifications. Or, one can dial the following sequence on the phone's dial pad: \*##4636##\* It should show a screen that says 'Testing'. Select Usage Statistics and provide a list of every app, when it was last used, and how long it's been used" (Stokes, 2018).
- 4. Look at the percentage of battery used:** Apps require screens to be on. Therefore, looking at the percentage of an app battery used can disclose which apps are being used the most. "For iPhones, go to Settings > Battery and scroll down to see which apps consume screen time the most. For Android users, go to Settings > Battery > and check each App usage since full battery charge" (Stokes, 2018).
- 5. Search for hidden apps data use:** Seek for evidence of what it's called, 'Ghost apps.' Typical examples of such apps are calculator#, fakeGPS, Private Photo Vault, Best Secret Folder. Basic function apps like a calculator and other ghost apps shouldn't require over 100MB of data.
- 6. Locate hidden apps installed:** Even hidden apps are still a part of the app library. Perform the following steps revealed by Moser (2021) to find them. On the home

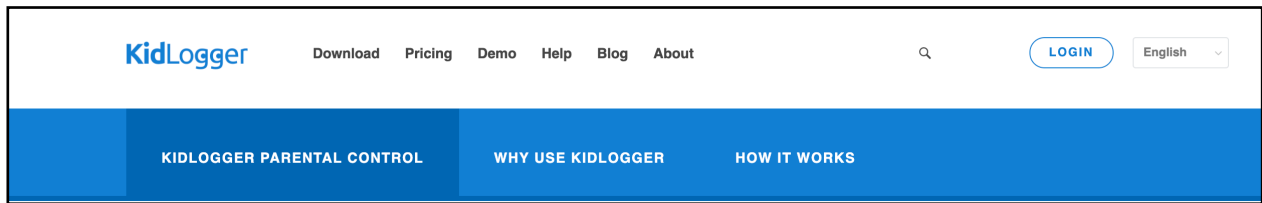
screen, scroll all the way to the right (as far right as possible). At the top, one will see a search bar with "App Library" in it. Tap that search bar. Type the name of an app into the search bar or terms like "photo vaults," "vault apps," "ghost apps". Once found, tap it, hold it, and drag it to the left. This will bring it out of the app library and back onto the home screen

- 7. Look for multiple apps of the same type:** Multiple apps of the same kind can be an indicator that children might be using ghost apps to perform hidden functions on the smartphone. HiCalculator, FotoX, Photo Locker, SpyCalc, Secret Calculator and Calculator Photo Vault are examples of such apps.
- 8. Visit the app store:** Search for terms like, "vault app," "secret app," and "hide photos." If the word "OPEN" is seen next to it, it means that the app has been installed on the smartphone.



# HOW CAN A PERSON KNOW IF A CHILD HAS VISITED THE DARK WEB?

- 1. Spend time with the child:** Spend time to speak with a child before the development of anti-social behavior. Investing in the life of children, communicating with them and serving as a role model can help identify unusual internet behavior. It is paramount that parents engage in communication with children.
- 2. Look for Particular Applications:** Is the Tor browser installed in a child’s device? How about Subgraph OS, WHOnix, Waterfox, ZeroNet, GNUNet, Invisible Internet Protocol, Tails, Freenet, Opera or Firefox, or a suspicious VPN client?
- 3. Install a keystroke logger:** These kinds of software record and save every keystroke a child makes on their computer or smartphone. One can view what they have been doing, when they go to sleep, or when they are in school. KidLogger is a good one to consider purchasing in order to monitor dark web activity.



- 4. .ONION extensions:** If a child asks or asks you to visit a .ONION website, it’s the dark web.
- 5. Hire a consultant:** If one does not know where to look to, find logs and such, hire a consultant who can help find suspicious activity on electronic devices.



# SYMBOLS AND ACRONYMS USED BY PREDATORS AND CHILDREN

The following list is an adaptation of the work compiled by many researchers (Dalbey, 2014; Matthau, 2020; Berry, 2020; Jolly, 2017; Diane 2020; Wallace, 2015; Smart Project, 2017; Zapal, 2021) and can be used to identify the level of intimate computer mediated communication terminology (Hirsch, 2020) that children might be having with other parties. Many of the terms listed below aren't gender specific.

1. **ADR:** Address
2. **AEAP:** As early as possible.
3. **ALAP:** As late as possible.
4. **AMA:** Ask me anything.
5. **ASL:** Age/Sex/Location.
6. **A3:** Anytime, anywhere, anyone.
7. **Body count:** Number of people someone had sex with.
8. **Broken:** Hangover from alcohol.
9. **Banana:** Penis.
10. **CID:** Acid (The drug).
11. **Code 9 or CD9:** Parents are around.
12. **CU46:** See you for sex.
13. **Chad:** Overly sexual young man.
14. **Curve:** A word used to reject someone romantically.
15. **Dabbing:** A way to inhale concentrated cannabis oil.
16. **DOC:** Drug of choice.
17. **DM:HS:** Doesn't matter. Had sex.
18. **DTF:** Down to f&^\*.
19. **DWP:** D\*\*\* pictures welcome.
20. **DUM:** Do you masturbate?
21. **DUSL:** Do yay scream loud.
22. **ETA:** Estimated time of arrival.
23. **FB:** F... buddy.
24. **FOL:** Fond of leather.

25. **FFM:** Female, female, male.
26. **FMH:** F... me harder.
27. **FWB:** Friends with benefits.
28. **FMLTWIA:** F\*\*\* me like the w\*\*\*\* I am.
29. **FYEO:** For your eyes only.
30. **F2F:** Face to face.
31. **GNOC:** Get naked on camera.
32. **GNRN:** Get naked right now.
33. **GTFO:** Get the f... out.
34. **GYPO:** Get your pants off.
35. **HAK:** Hugs and kisses.
36. **HULK:** A 2-mg generic benzodiazepine bar
37. **Hentai:** Graphic anime pornography.
38. **IAYM:** I am your master.
39. **IIT:** Is it tight?
40. **IF:** nIn the front
41. **IB:** In the back.
42. **IPN:** I am posting naked.
43. **ITS:** Intense text sex.
44. **IWSN:** I want sex now.
45. **J/O:** Jerking off.
46. **KFY:** Kiss for you.
47. **KMS:** Kill myself.
48. **RUH:** Are you horny?
49. **KPC:** Keeping parents clueless.
50. **Kiki:** Party.
51. **KTOL:** Kiss on the lips.
52. **KYS:** Kill yourself.
53. **K4Y:** Kiss for you.
54. **LH6:** Let's have sex.
55. **LB:** Like back.
56. **LMP:** Like my pic.
57. **MIRL:** Meet in real life.
58. **MMF:** Male, male, female.

59. **Molly:** Ecstasy.
60. **MOOS:** Member of the opposite sex.
61. **MOSS:** Member of the same sex.
62. **MOS:** Mom over shoulder.
63. **MPFB:** My personal f... buddy.
64. **Meal:** Somebody who is extremely attractive.
65. **NFS:** Need for sex.
66. **NIFOC:** Nude in front of the computer.
67. **NALOPKT:** Not a lot of people know that.
68. **NSFW:** No safe for work.
69. **OG:** Original gangster.
70. **OMW:** On my way.
71. **PAL:** Parents are listening.
72. **PAW:** Parents are watching.
73. **PIR:** Parents in room.
74. **POV:** Point of view.
75. **PRON:** Porn.
76. **P911:** Parent alert.
77. **Q2C:** Quick got come.
78. **RUMORF:** Are you male or female.
79. **RU/18:** Are you 18?
80. **Rule 34:** Any topic can be made into porn.
81. **SO:** Significant other.
82. **Ship:** Relationship.
83. **SorG:** Straight or gay?
84. **Skeet:** To ejaculate.
85. **Smash:** To have casual sex.
86. **Special K:** Ketamine
87. **SUGARPIC:** Suggestive or erotic photo.
88. **Swoop:** To be picked up in an automobile.
89. **SWAK:** Sealed with a kiss.
90. **S2R:** Send to receive.
91. **Thicc:** To have an attractive body.




- 92. **DTM:** Talk dirty to me.
- 93. **THOT:** That hoe over there.
- 94. **WAP:** Wet ass p\*&&y
- 95. **WYCM:** Will you call me?
- 96. **WYRN:** What is your real name?
- 97. **WTTP:** Want to trade pictures?
- 98. **YOLO:** You only live once.
- 99. **53X:** Sex.
- 100. **8:** Oral Sex.
- 101. **9:** Parent watching.
- 102. **69:** Sixty-nine.
- 103. **99:** Parents are gone.
- 104. **143:** I love you.
- 105. **182:** I hate you.
- 106. **420:** Marijuana.

107.**459**: I love you.


108.**1174**: Meet at a party spot or nude club.

## EMOJI MEANINGS AMONG THE YOUTH

The sample list presented below is not all inclusive. It represents, however, a representative sample of adopted emojis that GEN Z populations use across social media platforms to visually communicate in general (Mendoza, 2021).


: It means taking mental note for GEN Z populations.


: Feeling shy when asking something for someone. It can mean a complement.

: GEN Z emoji's communicating complete shock.

: Making a statement in mediated communication exchange stand out.

: It usually means an awkward situation.

: It can mean a lot of different meanings including anger, sadness, happiness, excitement, feeling overwhelmed, sadness.

: A number of things that makes you sneeze

ಠ\_ಠ — Disapproval. Often used by a subject sarcastically

# EMOJI DRUG CODE AND DEALER SIGNALS

The list presented below is not all inclusive. It represents, however, a representative sample of adopted emojis that GEN Z populations use across social media platforms to visually communicate in drug related conversations (Drug and Force Administration, 2021; Zapal, 2021).

**A Large Amount Of Drugs:** 🍌

**Adderall:** 💊 A-

**Bong:** 🚬

**Cough Syrup:** 💜 🍇 🍼

**Cocaine:** ❄️ 🧑‍🚒 🔑 🌨️ 🍵 🤔 🎱 🥥

**Dealer Advertising:** 🤑 💰 🕸️ 💵

**Heroin:** ❤️ 🐍

**High Potency:** 🍌 ⚡ 🚀

**Intoxicated:** 🚗

**Large Batch:** 🍪

**Marijuana:** 😬 🍀 🌲 🌴 🔥 🚬

**Mdma And Mollies:** ❤️ ❌ 💊 ⚡ 🍬

**Meth:** 💙 💎 🥂

**Mushrooms:** 🍄

**Percocet & Oxycodone:** 💊 🍌 🟠 🅑

**Universal For Drugs:** 🍁

**Xanax:** 💊 🍫 🚚

\* **Mdma Sweet Names:** X, Superman, Xtc, Adam, Beans, Love Drug, Happy Pill, Scooby Snacks, Smarties, Skittles, Vitamin E Or X (Duran, 2018).

GEN Z populations also use emojis to talk about sex in social media platforms. They are referred to as sexual emojis. Please refer to the following list below.

# SEXUAL AND NON-SEXUAL EMOJI AND THEIR MEANINGS

This list is not all inclusive. It represents, however, a sample of adopted emojis that GEN Z populations use across social media platforms to communicate sex and offensive language between and among themselves (The Parenting Magazine, n.d; Kassel, 2021).

**Avocado:** Ridicule people who are basic: 🥑

**Dizzy:** 🌀

**Female genitalia:** 🍌 🍩 🐼 🍯

**Frog:** You are ugly. 🐸

**Hand job:** 🤞 🍆

**Having sex:** 🍌 🍌 When used together.

**Hope you die in a fire:** 🦴 ➡️ 🔥

**Looking eyes:** A way to request naked photos. 👁️ 👁️

**Male genitalia:** 🍌 🌽 📍 🚀 🍌 🍆 🐍

**Masturbation:** 🤞

**Oral Sex:** 🍑 🍭

**Orgasm:** 💧 ✨

**Silence face:** Keep your mouth shut. 😶

**Sexual intercourse:** 🍌 🍌 When used together, 📧 🐪 🎢

**Sex wax:** 🕯️

**Tattoos:** 💉

**Tentacle dildos:** 🦑

**Triumph:** 🙄

**The bootie:** 🍑 🍌

**Vaping/Smoking:** 🚬

**Which position you want tonight?** 🤠

**Women's breast:** 🍒 🍷 🍏

## **ARE THERE SAFE WEBSITES IN THE DARK WEB?**

There are safer places in the dark web but don't go there. The best way for children to be safe from the dangers of the dark web is to avoid going to .ONION sites. If a child has an interest in learning more about the dark web, provide that child a book about it, instead.

Although going to the dark web isn't illegal, accessing an illegal site is a criminal activity in a multitude of countries across the globe (Verma, 2018) whether accidentally or purposely which makes surfing the dark web a very dangerous activity in itself. In fact, users can be penalized by the laws of their states (Verna, 2018) when visiting the dark web. In addition to the former, hacking activity is high in there making it possible for a dangerous hacker to track people down (Verma, 2018), steal their identity and money for self gain using phishing techniques.

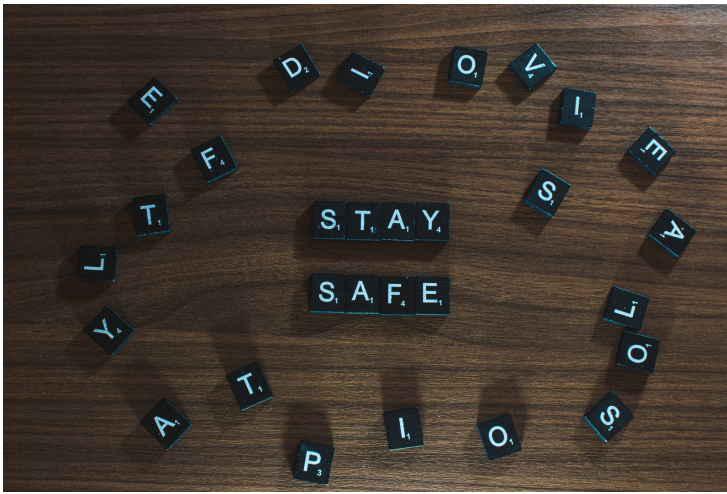
There is just a lot of evil in the dark web network (Pope, 2018) since a murder can be arranged for 45,000 thousand dollars, beating \$3,000 and rape \$8,000 (Pope, 2018) despite the fact that Terbium Labs randomly analyzed 400 .onion sites and found that half of these sites were in fact legal (IMF, 2019). In a press release written by the United Nations, criminals laundered over 2.1 trillion dollars in the dark web in 2009 or 3.6 percent of the GDP (UN, 2011). Criminal activity is quite high in there.

The dark web is also a place where cannibals are found. According to Willets (2020), a dark web cannibal was planning to eat a 13 year old teenager girl in the state of Texas with a knife and a trash bag. Fortunately, a police officer intervened in the affair and caught the criminal. People who practice necrophilia against minors surf the dark web, as well (U.S. Immigration and customs Enforcement, 2020).

There are enough content in the clear web for children to access with the supervision of their parents that is beneficial to them. Surfing the dark web isn't necessary.



# WHICH APPS ARE SAFE FOR CHILDREN TO USE?



The following apps are pretty safe for children to use. A number of the following apps have been recommended for use by reputable think tanks like Common Sense Media, bark.us, and The Parenting Magazine.

A special thanks goes to the FBI online for providing so many resources to be included in this document, as well.

1. ABCMouse (Ages 2-8).
2. AlphaTots (Ages 5 and under).
3. Amaze Kids - Best Children Videos (Ages 3+)
4. Autodesk Sketchbook (Ages 13+).
5. Avadon: The Black Fortress HD (ages 13+).
6. BrainPOP (Ages K-12).
7. Bloons Pop (Ages 8+).
8. Cannon Cadets (Ages 8+).
9. Cinderella - Noise Crow Animated Picture Book (for iPhone) (Ages 4+).
10. CreativeLive (14+).
11. Chicken Police — Paint It Read (Ages 15+).
12. Duolingo (Ages 11+).
13. Darkroom (Ages 7-13).
14. DragonVale (Ages 6-9).
15. Dragon Box (Ages 4-9).
16. Endless - Multiplayer Music (Age 14+).
17. EPIC! (Ages 2-12).

18. Messenger Kids (Ages 6-12).
19. Finn Goes On-line (Ages 6-12).
20. Funky Bots (Ages 6-8).
21. Grand Mountain Adventure (Ages 8+).
22. Kiddle (Ages 11+).
23. Lightbolt (Ages 4-12).
24. Mario Kart Tour (Ages 7+).
25. Monkey Preschool Lunchbox (Ages 5 and under).
26. Paper by WeTransfer (Ages 13+).
27. PopJam (Ages 13 and younger).
28. PBS Kids Games (Ages 2-8).
29. Reading Rainbow (Ages 2-9).
30. Reason Compact (Ages 13+).
31. Sago Mini Fairy Tales (Ages 2-4).
32. SET Mania (Ages 7 and Up).
33. Skillshare - Online Learning (Ages 14+).
34. Sway: Magic Dance (Ages 13+).
35. Swift Playgrounds (Ages 10+).
36. The Amazing Quest, The Forgotten Treasure (Ages 6-10).
37. The Four (Ages 7 and up).
38. The Poly Little Puppy (Ages 3+).
39. Trivia Crack 2 (Ages 14+).
40. Youtube for Kids (Ages Pre K-12).

## CONCLUSION

Parents have the obligation to raise children with principles worth emulating. Parents are to be a shield of defense for children and understand that parental actions with the smartphone and computing are going to be emulated by children directly or indirectly through modeling (Bandura, 1977).

Parents might have the right to allow children to install smartphone applications like TikTok, Likee or Tango in their mobile electronic devices but the former doesn't mean that these apps are necessarily beneficial or constructive in the lives of their children. The democratization of media and web protocols have allowed users to access a large number of dangerous websites across the web causing teens to experience a number of technological side effects on social media (Vidella, 2021) including higher rates of human trafficking.

In this report, the author disclosed statistics for the readers about the side effects of smartphone apps technology directed at children, a definition for the clear, deep and the dark web, a list of dangerous apps for children, demographics of sex crimes, dangerous websites that must be avoided in the dark web, and more. A list of safe smartphone apps for children was also provided in this document.

Protecting children should be everyone's goal.

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