



SEXUAL EXPLOITATION EDUCATION

SEXTORTION SCHEME

by WALKING WISE



NOTE TO PRESENTER

Log in to WalkingWise.com and refer to the Implementation Toolkit for classroom teaching tips.

Most importantly:

DEFINE SCHOOL POLICY

Establish a sexual exploitation reporting protocol with a trauma-informed response. The Walking Wise Implementation Toolkit provides a sample protocol.

AGE & AUDIENCE

This presentation can be edited by following the procedures on page 3 to align with your school policies, specific age groups, and the involvement of at-risk audiences.

SUPPORT PROCEDURE

Provide your students with guidance on how to access immediate help or arrange a private meeting with a social worker, counselor, nurse, school resource officer, or another trustworthy staff member to report concerns about themselves or a peer.

SECOND SAFE ADULT

Ensure a second trustworthy adult, such as a teacher, is present in the learning setting to observe student reactions and identify those who may benefit from a follow-up meeting. This person should remain focused and free from other duties during the presentation.

NOTE TO PRESENTER

This PDF contains the same content as the PowerPoint presentation but has been condensed into fewer pages for easier reference. For live presentations, please use the PowerPoint version. It reveals bullet points one at a time.

Meaningful learning takes time. By introducing topics gradually over several years, educators can create steady growth in awareness and understanding.

Our recommended teaching plan offers a long-term path for middle and high school students to build knowledge and confidence.



6-YEAR TRACK

PARENTS & STAFF

#1 Myths & Reality

6th GRADE

#2 Trustworthy vs. Unsafe Adult

#3 Grooming Process

7th GRADE

#4 Pornography Link

#5 Sextortion Scheme

8th GRADE

#6 Male Victims

#7 Runaways as Targets

#8 Rural Risks

9th GRADE

#9 Human Traffickers

#10 Female & Peer Recruiters

10th GRADE

#11 Family Secret

11th GRADE

#12 Hidden Buyers

NOTE TO PRESENTER

This presentation is exclusively for Walking Wise® subscribers and not for redistribution.

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- Always add your organization's name or logo to each new slide.

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NOTE TO PRESENTER

This presentation is part of the Walking Wise curriculum for middle and high school students.

Schools may adapt the presentation to match their policies and available class time.

The goal is to introduce difficult topics gradually so students build awareness and confidence over time.

For revision requests, please email us at: support@WalkingWise.com.

SENSITIVE TOPICS WILL BE DISCUSSED

CONTENT NOTICE

We'll be discussing serious issues about sexual exploitation.

Some parts may be difficult to hear.

If you ever feel uncomfortable, you can step out and speak with a trustworthy adult for support.

You're not alone—we're here to help you.

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NOTE TO PRESENTER

Trauma-Informed Delivery Guidelines

To support a safe and effective learning environment, please follow these guidelines:

- Present the information in a calm, matter-of-fact way and avoid sensational or alarming language.
- Avoid graphic details. Focus on helping students understand behaviors, risk, and ways to stay safe.
- Never blame victims. Responsibility always belongs to the person who caused harm.
- Maintain a steady, composed tone. Students often mirror the presenter's emotional cues.
- Do not ask students to share personal experiences or disclosures.
- If students laugh or react awkwardly, respond neutrally and gently redirect the focus.
- Pair all risk information with needed resources, practical solutions, and support options.
- Reinforce that students are not alone and that trustworthy adults are available to help.

STATISTICS

Why Study Results Can Vary

- **Some crimes are never reported, making it hard to reveal the entire issue.**
- **Studies collect information in different ways, leading to different results.**
- **Small studies may not represent everyone.**

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In this presentation, we'll discuss statistics, but it's important to note that while statistics provide valuable insights into an issue, they cannot be relied upon entirely.

Here are a few reasons:

UNREPORTED

Victims often do not report the crimes committed against them due to fear, shame, retaliation, or manipulation. Also, many don't realize that what is happening to them is a crime.

INCONSISTENT COLLECTION

Areas may define sexual crimes in various ways or use different methods to collect data, making it hard to compare information.

FOCUS GROUPS

Small or specific focus groups participating in a study or survey may not accurately reflect the diversity or experiences of the broader population.

WHY LEARN ABOUT THIS



KNOWLEDGE is one of the best protections against sextortion.

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Education is one of the strongest tools for preventing exploitation.

When young people understand how predators operate, they are better able to recognize manipulation and avoid dangerous situations.

Reinforce that awareness increases safety.

PREVENTION EDUCATION



SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

includes grooming,
sextortion, pornography
& sex trafficking.

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SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Taking advantage of another person for their own benefit, especially in a sexual way, often using pressure, tricks, or control.

Below are different forms of exploitation:

GROOMING

Building trust, dependency, or an emotional connection to manipulate someone.

SEXTORTION

Threatening to share embarrassing or sexual images, videos, or information to pressure someone into following demands.

PORNOGRAPHY

Involving someone in creating sexual images who is under 18, or someone who is pressured, or unable/unwilling to give consent.

SEX TRAFFICKING

Manipulating or forcing someone into sexual activity in exchange for money or something of value.

Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (Legal Definition):

SEX TRAFFICKING is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person under the age of 18 for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

TVPA link: Retrieved April 14, 2026, from <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-106hr3244e nr/pdf/BILLS-106hr3244enr.pdf>

VOCABULARY



Words to Understand

- **Sexting**
- **Sextortion**
- **Extortion**
- **Predator**
- **Catfishing**
- **Manipulative**
- **Intimidation**

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Understanding vocabulary terms related to the behaviors of sexual predators can empower young people to recognize warning signs of harmful situations.

Knowing these terms helps them identify manipulative tactics that unsafe people (predators/traffickers) use to build trust and exploit vulnerabilities.

With this knowledge, young people are better equipped to spot red flags, understand that these behaviors are abusive, and feel more confident reporting predators to trusted adults or authorities, potentially preventing further harm.

VOCABULARY

SEXTING

Sending, receiving, or sharing sexual content, typically using cell phones.



VOCABULARY

EXTORTION

To obtain money, property, or services from someone through threats of physical harm, property damage, or other forms of pressure.



VOCABULARY

SEXTORTION

The threat of exposing someone's sexual content, such as photos and videos, if they do not cooperate with demands.



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HISTORY

Wireless phone service providers began to connect their networks for text messaging in 2001.

Sexting emerged in 2009.

The term 'sextortion' was coined in 2009 in a webinar hosted by the International Association of Women Judges.

Source

SendHub (n.d.). When Did Texting Start? Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://www.sendhub.com/when-did-texting-start/>

International Association of Women Judges (2023, March). Sextortion: The Impact on Judging and Courts. Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://www.iawj.org/sextortion-impact-on-judging-and-courts-asean>

VOCABULARY

PREDATOR

Someone who harms, abuses, or takes advantage of others for personal gain or profit.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

When predators sent a sexual image, what percentage of victims sent their image back?

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 13.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

When predators sent a sexual image, what percentage of victims sent their image back?

- A) 62%
- B) 72%
- C) 82%
- D) 92%

ANSWER

82% of reports indicated that victims sent their sexual image after receiving an image from the predator first.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 13.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf



This 3-minute Walking Wise animated video series teaches how sexual predators use manipulation, intimidation, and coercion to exploit young people.

NOTE

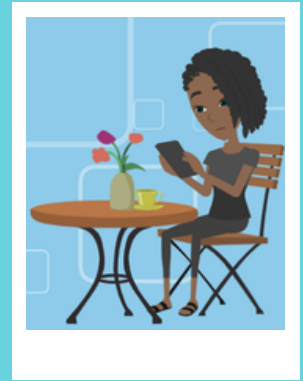
Log in to Walking Wise.com to watch the three-minute animated video with audiences.

Is animation appropriate for teens?

Yes, even businesses worldwide use explainer-style animation as a training tool for their employees.

REPORTING CRIME

How common is sextortion?



REPORTING CRIME

Sextortion Incidents

- **1 in 5 teens** said they experienced sextortion.
- Each week, **800+ reports** are made to the Cyber Tipline.
- Most sextortion threats go **unreported**.

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1. Thorn. (2025). Sexual Extortion & Young People: Navigating threats in digital environments.
2. Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Thorn's 2025 research found that almost all sextortion threats happened via digital tools like social media or messaging.

TECHNOLOGY

Thorn.org was founded in 2009 by actor Ashton Kutcher. Thorn uses technology to combat online sexual exploitation of children and raises awareness about issues like sextortion and child sexual abuse material (aka, child pornography). Thorn's digital tools have had a significant impact, assisting in the identification of thousands of child victims and contributing to numerous arrests of sexual predators.

NCMEC & THORN 2024 STUDY

Thorn analyzed data provided by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), which compiles reports of sextortion from individuals and online platforms. Out of approximately 118 million child sexual exploitation reports submitted between 2020 and 2023, Thorn examined a sample of 15 million reports. The analysis revealed that NCMEC received an average of 812 sextortion reports per week.

Source:

1. Thorn. (2025). Sexual Extortion & Young People: Navigating threats in digital environments, pp. 4, 13. Retrieved January 16, 2016, from <https://www.thorn.org/research/library/sexual-extortion-young-people/>

2. Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 7.
https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

REPORTING CRIME

Why Some Victims Do Not Report

- **Fear, shame, or embarrassment**
- **Fear that parents will be angry**
- **Worry about getting in trouble**
- **Do not know who to tell**
- **Feeling panicked and alone**

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Many victims do not report sextortion right away because they feel embarrassed or afraid of getting into trouble.

Predators intentionally use shame and threats to keep victims silent.

It's important to understand that these feelings are common, but reporting to a trusted adult is the safest step because predators rely on secrecy, and speaking up helps stop the crime.

VOCABULARY

CATFISHING

The act of creating a fake online identity to deceive someone, typically for personal gain, manipulation, or malicious intent.



VOCABULARY

AI-GENERATED IMAGES

Images or videos changed or created by computer apps (Artificial Intelligence) that can make fake pictures look real.

Also known as DEEP FAKES



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

How do most predators get sexual images from young people?

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 9, 12, 13, 25, 34

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

How do most predators get sexual images from young people?

- A) AI Generated**
- B) Hacking Accounts & Phones**
- C) Catfishing**
- D) In-Person Grooming**

ANSWER

Catfishing or using a fake identity is most often used to get sexual images from young people.

Most sextortion cases begin with deception. Predators pretend to be someone else online to gain trust. In some cases, they also claim they hacked a device, even when that claim is false. The goal is always the same: obtain images that can later be used for threats.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 9, 12, 13, 25, 34

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

SEXTORTION METHODS

Ways Sexual Images are Obtained

82% Catfishing: Pretend to be someone else online to get images.

11% Fake Images: Use edited or AI photos to threaten or embarrass.

5.9% Hacked Devices: Access photos from phones or apps.

3.8% Threats of Harm: Use fear, intimidation, or social threats.

1.4% In-Person Grooming: Manipulate through “real-life” relationships.

1.1% Offer to Buy Images: Promise money, game currency, gift cards.

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Thorn and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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COMMON MYTH:

Teens often assume sextortion is caused by hackers breaking into devices. Research shows most cases begin with manipulation, not technology. However, more recently, predators are starting by presenting victims with fake, AI-generated images.

CATFISHING

Predators often create fake online identities to deceive potential victims.

FAKE IMAGES

Predators may threaten victims with sexual photos of other people who resemble the victim, altering those images with editing software, or using “nudifying Apps.” These tools use AI to generate nude images from clothed photos.

HACKING DEVICES

Sextortionists claim they have gained access to the victim's private photos or videos by hacking into their electronic devices, which can be particularly threatening if the victim has stored self-generated nude images of themselves. Offenders often lie about hacking to create fear.

THREATS of HARM

Sextortionists may threaten violence against the victim or their loved ones to scare them into sending sexual photos or videos.

INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP

A romantic partner threatens to share sexual photos or videos of the victim to force them into providing:

- 1) more explicit content
- 2) stay in the relationship
- 3) revenge over a breakup, which is sometimes referred to as "revenge porn" in the media.
- 4) sex with other people, leading to sex trafficking.

OFFERS TO BUY IMAGES

Promises predators make to buy images are rarely delivered.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 13.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

GROOMING PROCESS

How do predators usually start conversations in sextortion?



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ONLINE GROOMING

- Sextortion usually does not begin with threats; instead, it begins with a strategy.
- Offenders follow steps designed to build trust and lower defenses.
- Recognizing the pattern makes it easier to interrupt sexual extortion early.

GROOMING PROCESS

How Sextortion Usually Starts

- **Make Contact:** Predators randomly follow, send a friend request, or message.
- **Fake Identity:** They pretend to be the same age.
- **Build Trust:** They claim shared interests and send supportive messages.
- **Create Romance:** They flirt or express strong feelings quickly.
- **Cross the Line:** They send a sexual image and ask for one back.
- **Escalate:** They push to move to a more private platform to talk.

MAKE CONTACT

- Sextortionists often cast a wide net by sending messages to dozens of people at once.
- Contact often starts with a random follow, friend request, or direct message.
- Offenders send messages to many young people, hoping someone responds.
- The first interaction usually seems casual and harmless.

FALSE IDENTITY

- Most sextortion offenders pretend to be teenagers.
- Their profile photos are often stolen.
- Accounts may look realistic, but are carefully constructed.

BUILD TRUST

- Offenders study social media profiles.
- They mention hobbies, sports, music, or shared experiences.
- They position themselves as understanding and supportive.
- Definition: Grooming is the process of building trust with the intent of exploiting or abusing someone.

CREATE ROMANCE

- Strong feelings are expressed very quickly.
- Statements like “no one understands me like you” are common.
- Flattery and attention are used strategically.
- Key message: Healthy relationships develop over time. Fast emotional intensity from a stranger

is a warning sign.

CROSS THE LINE

- The offender often sends a sexual image first.
- This lowers resistance and creates pressure.
- The goal is to obtain an image in return.
- Red Flag: The shift from flirting to pressure marks a turning point in the scheme.

ESCALATION

- The offender suggests moving to a more private platform.
- Pressure increases for live video or explicit behavior.
- Once images or videos are obtained, threats often begin.
- Key Message: Responsibility always lies with the offender; the victim is not to be blamed.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 12, 13.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHO IS AT RISK

Who do predators commonly target?



WHO IS AT RISK

Anyone Can Be Targeted

- Children, teens, and adults can be targets of sextortion.
- Risk increases when sexual photos or videos are **taken**, **shared** (sexting), or **stored** on devices.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 9, 11, 23.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What is most often demanded from teenage BOYS?

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 9, 11, 34.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What is most often demanded from teenage BOYS?

- A) Demands for Sexual Image**
- B) Demands for Money**
- C) Demands for Sexual Activity**
- D) Demands made by a Peer**

ANSWER

Demand for Money most often impacts teenage boys.

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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 9, 11, 34.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHO IS AT RISK

Teenage Boys

- **90% of financial sextortion victims are male.**
- **Most are ages 14–17.**
- **Increasing cases among young men, ages 18+.**



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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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TARGETING MALES

Financial sextortion most often targets teenage males. In these cases, offenders pose as teenage girls and send a sexual image first. This is designed to lower suspicion and trigger curiosity or impulsive decision-making. The tactic moves quickly before the target has time to think critically.

Most male victims are between the ages of 14 and 17. Adolescence is a stage when social approval, attraction, and risk-taking behaviors are heightened, which offenders exploit intentionally.

Reports also show a growing number of cases among young men 18 and older. Although current trends highlight teenage males in financial sextortion, anyone can be targeted.

Source

Thorn and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 9, 11, 34.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What is most often demanded from teenage GIRLS?

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 9, 11.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What is most often demanded from teenage GIRLS?

- A) Demands for Sexual Image**
- B) Demands for Money**
- C) Demands for Sexual Activity**
- D) Demands made by a boyfriend or peer**

ANSWER

**Demands for sexual content,
sexual activity, and demands made by a
boyfriend or peer** most often impact girls.

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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 9, 11.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHO IS AT RISK?

Teenage Girls

About half are exploited by **online predators**, while the other half is exploited by **someone they know**.

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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Pressure tactics differ depending on the individual being targeted. Teenage females are frequently targeted through sexual pressure rather than financial demands.

Offenders often use emotional manipulation, flattery, or relationship expectations to obtain private or sexual images.

Romantic pressure is a common tactic. Statements framed as proof of trust, love, or commitment are used to persuade victims to share images or videos.

Data shows that about half of female victims are exploited by online offenders, while about half are harmed by someone they know, such as a dating partner or peer.

This highlights that exploitation can occur both online and within real-life relationships, and can lead to youth being trafficked.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 4, 9, 11.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHO IS AT RISK?

What is most often demanded from LGBTQ+ teens?



WHO IS AT RISK?

LGBTQ+ Teens

- A common threat is to **reveal personal identity**.
- Teens often spend **more time in online spaces**, increasing their exposure to harmful strangers.
- Fear of judgment, rejection, or family conflict **reduces seeking help**.

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Canadian Centre for Child Protection. (2021). Online sextortion: Examining the prevalence and impact on LGBTQ+ youth. Canadian Centre for Child Protection.
Thorn. (2023). LGBTQ+ Youth Perspectives: How LGBTQ+ youth are navigating exploration and risks of sexual exploitation online.

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Some predators threaten to expose a teen's sexual orientation or gender identity to family or peers. This threat can create intense fear and silence victims. Traffickers can also use this information to pressure the victim into sex trafficking.

Research shows that many LGBTQ+ young people rely on digital spaces for connection and support. The 2023 Thorn study reports, "Many LGBTQ+ participants reported digital forums as places where they can be their true and authentic selves, compared to engaging with people offline." While these spaces can provide community, they can also increase exposure to strangers with harmful intentions.

Fear of judgment, rejection, or family conflict may make reporting more difficult. This does not reflect weakness; it reflects real social pressures. Supportive adults, affirming environments, and clear reporting pathways are especially important protective factors for LGBTQ+ youth.

Source

Canadian Center for Child Protection. (2021). Online sextortion: Examining the prevalence and impact on LGBTQ+ youth. Canadian Center for Child Protection.
<https://www.protectchildren.ca>

Thorn (2023). LGBTQ+ Youth Perspectives: How LGBTQ+ Youth are Navigating Exploration and Risks of Sexual Exploitation Online, p. 10, 14.
https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_LGBTQ+YouthPerspectives_June2023_FNL.pdf

INITIAL CONTACT

Where does contact often begin in sextortion cases?



INITIAL CONTACT

Online Platforms

- Social media
- Online gaming
- Messaging apps
- Photo and video sharing apps
- Dating apps (teens may pretend to be older)
- Live streaming



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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Most sextortion cases begin on common online platforms used for communication and entertainment. Predators often send messages to many users, hoping someone will respond.

SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

Example: Facebook, Whisper, WeChat, Voxer

Users on these platforms may be more likely to maintain long-term connections, allowing sextortionists to groom victims over extended periods and multiple victims at the same time.

ONLINE GAMING PLATFORMS

Example: Fortnite, Roblox

Gaming platforms allow real-time interaction, which can make conversations feel personal. These platforms often attract young users who might be more naive and less experienced in recognizing potential threats, making them easier targets.

DATING APPS

Example: Tinder, Blendr, Hoop

People on dating apps are often open to building trust with potential partners, making them receptive to sharing personal information and intimate content. Some teens create profiles on dating apps by misrepresenting their age.

MESSAGING APPS

Example: Snapchat, Telegram, Kik, Tubler, Yik Yak, Facebook Messenger, Reddit

Messaging apps are often used to move conversations into more private spaces. The apps have

features that allow messages to disappear, which sextortionists often exploit. This technology can also make it difficult for victims to gather evidence or report the crime.

PHOTO & VIDEO SHARING PLATFORMS

Example: Instagram, Flickr

The visual nature of these platforms can facilitate the exchange of explicit images or the manipulation of images using AI technology and photo/video editing software.

LIVE STREAMING PLATFORMS

Example: YouTube, TikTok, Periscope, Spotify

Live streaming services enable real-time interaction and also make conversations feel personal and intimate. The visual nature of these platforms can facilitate the exchange of explicit images or the manipulation of images using AI technology and photo/video editing software.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 6, 18, 20, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What percentage of predators ask teens to move from direct messages to a private chat?

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 6, 20, 21, 22, 26.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What percentage of predators ask teens to move from direct messages to a private chat?

- A) 25%
- B) 45%
- C) 65%
- D) 85%

ANSWER

65% of victims were asked to move from the first point of contact to another app for a private conversation.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 6, 20, 21, 22, 26.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

SECOND LOCATION

Moving to a Private App

- Some platforms are **less likely to identify** harmful behavior.
- Apps with **disappearing messages** hide conversations.
- Private chats **increase secrecy and pressure.**

Predators often ask victims to move conversations to a private platform. This step reduces oversight and increases secrecy. Moving to a second location is a major warning sign.

This shift is intentional. Private messaging platforms may have fewer safety filters, encrypted communication, or disappearing message features. Offenders use these tools to reduce detection and increase secrecy.

Teaching students to recognize this “second location” tactic is critical to disrupting the grooming process. The risk increases when an offender attempts to isolate a teen in a less monitored digital space. Moving to a private App early in a conversation is a significant red flag.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 6, 20, 21, 22, 26.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

SECOND LOCATION

Commonly Used Private Locations

- **35.8% - Snapchat**
- **23.8% - Google Platforms**
- **14.0% - WhatsApp**
- **8.1% - iMessage (Texting)**
- **7.5% - Telegram**



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Thorn and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 6, 20, 21, 22, 26.

n = 869

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Snapchat Risks

Disappearing messages, rapid image exchange, and location sharing

Higher Risk Google Platforms:

Google Chat (direct messaging), Gmail (private communication), Google Meet (live video), Google Voice (texting/calling)

WhatsApp Risks

Limited platform moderation, phone number required, international communication, and easy and high-quality media sharing

Telegram Risks

High anonymity, secret chats with self-destruct timers, can distribute content widely, and minimal content moderation

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 6, 20, 21, 22, 26.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

VOCABULARY

MANIPULATION

To influence or control someone's behavior or decisions in a deceptive or unfair way, often for personal gain.



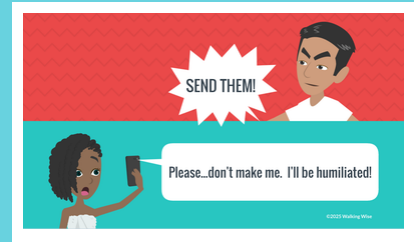
VOCABULARY

INTIMIDATION

To influence or control another person's actions or behavior by causing fear.



THREAT TACTICS



How are verbal threats used to scare young people into fulfilling demands.



THREAT TACTICS

Once the Predator Obtains an Image

- Threats often begin within the **first few hours** of contact.
- Predators make **rapid, repeated demands**.
- Short deadlines and constant messaging **increase panic**.

Predators often move quickly once they obtain an image.

Rapid and repeated demands create intentional pressure, designed to force quick decisions.

Urgent deadlines are meant to overwhelm the victim emotionally. This tactic discourages victims from seeking help.

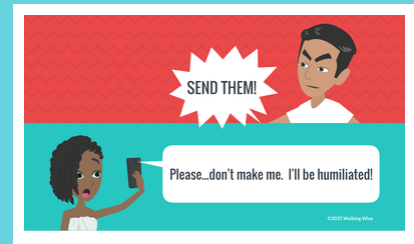
Their goal is to create panic before the victim has time to think clearly.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 15.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

SEXTORTION SCRIPT



Predators often use common scripts or patterns when making threats.



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NOTE TO PRESENTER

The statements on the following slides are commonly identified as patterns of threats in sextortion cases.

The purpose is not to frighten students but to help them recognize manipulation tactics.

SEXTORTION SCRIPT

Knowing common threats helps young people recognize manipulation tactics.

Threats of Rejection

- “Your life will be ruined.”
- “Everyone is going to think you’re a slut.”
- “Your family, friends & followers will judge you.”
- “Your parents won’t love you.”
- “We’ll kill your sister...your brother...your pet.”
- “You may as well kill yourself.”

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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Investigators have found that predators often repeat the same threats across many cases. These threats are designed to create shame and fear. Recognizing these patterns helps students understand that the predator is following a script.

According to the FBI, at least three dozen deaths by suicide have been linked to sextortion cases in recent years. In some investigations, offenders escalated their threats by encouraging self-harm to increase panic and control.

STUDENT SAFETY STATEMENT (It is strongly recommended that the presenter make a safety statement following this slide.)

Possible Statement: “If anyone ever feels overwhelmed or unsafe, immediate support from a trusted adult or the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline is available.”

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 15, 16.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

SEXTORTION SCRIPT

Knowing common threats helps young people recognize manipulation tactics.

Threats of Failure

- “Your images will be shared with everyone you know.”
- “You’ll be expelled from school.”
- “You won’t get into college.”
- “You’ll never get a job.”

These statements are commonly identified as patterns of threats in sextortion cases.

The purpose is not to frighten students but to help them recognize manipulation tactics.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 15, 16.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

SEXTORTION SCRIPT

Knowing common threats helps young people recognize manipulation tactics.

Legal Threats

- “You’ll be the one to get into trouble for this.”
- “You’re the one who broke the law.”
- “You’ll go to jail for sending child pornography.”

These statements are commonly identified as patterns of threats in sextortion cases.

The purpose is not to frighten students but to help them recognize manipulation tactics.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, pp. 15, 16.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

LAWS PROTECT MINORS

FBI Message to Minor Victims

“You are NOT the one who is breaking the law.”

- Even if you were too young to be on the app or site.
- Even if you were okay with making some of the content.
- Even if you accepted money, a game card, or something else.

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Maria Elvira Salazar (2025, May 19). Take It Down Act Officially Signed Into Law By President Trump. Salazar.house.gov.

55

The offender is always the person who is held accountable.

Source

Maria Elvira Salazar (2025, May 19). Take It Down Act Officially Signed Into Law By President Trump. Salazar.house.gov. Retrieved May 23, 2025, from <https://salazar.house.gov/media/press-releases/take-it-down-act-officially-signed-law-president-trump>

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

How many victims reported sending money to a predator?

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It is important to remember that it's fear and pressure that cause victims to send money.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 19.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

How many victims reported sending money to a predator?

- A) 28%
- B) 38%
- C) 48%
- D) 58%

ANSWER

38% of sextortion victims reported sending money to the predator.

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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 19.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

PAYMENT DEMANDS

After Money Is Sent

- Predators may **still release the images.**
- Usually, new or repeated **threats continue.**
- **More money or images are often demanded.**



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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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People may believe sending money will solve the problem. However, research shows that payment often leads to additional demands.

Sending money often signals to the offender that the target is fearful and responsive, which can increase repeated threats.

Sextortion is about control. Payment often increases the predator's leverage.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 17.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

PAYMENT DEMANDS

How much money do you think predators typically demand?



PAYMENT DEMANDS

Demanded vs. Paid

- **\$390 – typical amount demanded**
- **\$100 – typical amount victims send**

These numbers represent **MEDIAN** values, meaning half of the cases involve higher amounts and half involve lower amounts.



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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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The median amount actually paid is closer to \$100. This suggests that some victims make partial payments to stop the threats.

The safest course of action is not to negotiate or send money, but to stop communication and seek help from a trusted adult or law enforcement.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 19.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

PAYMENT DEMANDS

Common Payment Methods Used

- **26.6% – Gift Cards**
- **25.7% – Cash App**
- **47.7% – Other Apps (PayPal, Venmo, Zelle, Apple Pay, etc.)**



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Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data.

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Predators prefer payment methods that are fast and difficult to reverse. Gift cards and digital payment apps allow money to be transferred quickly.

Gift cards are particularly attractive to offenders because the codes can be sent digitally and redeemed quickly, often without identification.

Peer-to-peer payment apps allow immediate transfers, which supports the offender's use of urgency and pressure.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 22.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

REFUSAL TO PAY

When Victims Refuse Payment

- Most often, predators **do not follow through** on threats.
- **1 in 6 victims** report that the predator shared the images.[1]
- When images are released, they are usually **sent to a small number** of friends, family, or followers.

In most cases, offenders do not follow through on threats to widely distribute images. The primary goal is control and financial gain, not exposure.

Approximately one in six victims reported that images were shared. While this number is serious, it also means that most threats are not carried out. Offenders rely heavily on the victim's fear of exposure to pressure cooperation.

When images are released, reports indicate they are typically sent to a limited number of contacts rather than broadly distributed. This reinforces that the threat is often exaggerated to create panic.

Source

1. Thorn. (2025). Sexual Extortion & Young People: Navigating threats in digital environments. Retrieved January 16, 2016, from <https://www.thorn.org/research/library/sexual-extortion-young-people/>

2. Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 17. https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

EMOTIONAL IMPACT

Sextortion can cause significant emotional harm.



EMOTIONAL IMPACT

Effects of Fear or Shame

- **Loss of self-worth**
- **Lowers self-esteem**
- **Depression**
- **Anxiety**
- **PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder)**
- **Thoughts of Suicide**



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Harter et al., 2003; Mann et al., 2017; McCauley, 2017.

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Sextortion is not only a financial or digital crime, but it can also have serious psychological consequences. Offenders intentionally use shame, fear, and isolation to create emotional distress and maintain control.

Loss of self-worth and lowered self-esteem are common reactions. Victims may internalize blame or feel responsible for what occurred, even though responsibility lies solely with the offender.

Depression and anxiety may develop as a result of ongoing threats. Fear of exposure can lead to hypervigilance, sleep disruption, and withdrawal from friends or activities.

In some cases, individuals experience symptoms consistent with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, including intrusive thoughts, distressing memories, or heightened emotional reactions.

Thoughts of suicide have been reported in some sextortion cases. These situations require immediate adult intervention. Educators should clearly reinforce that no image or threat is worth a life, and that support is available.

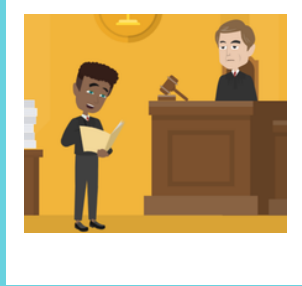
STUDENT SAFETY STATEMENT (Again, the presenter should consider making a safety statement following this slide.)

“If anyone ever feels overwhelmed or unsafe, immediate support from a trusted adult or the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline is available.”

Source

Harter et al., 2003; Mann et al., 2017; McCauley, 2017.

LAWS PROTECT MINORS



It is important to understand who is a minor according to the law.



LAWS PROTECT MINORS

Age of Consent

- A “minor” is anyone **under the age of 18**.
- This includes children and teens through age 17.
- A minor’s permission **is not legal consent**.

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The law recognizes that minors are still developing and may not fully understand the risks of sexual activity or image sharing.

Source

1. FBI (n.d.). How We Can Help You. [fbi.gov](https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/safety-resources/scams-and-safety/common-scams-and-crimes/sextortion). Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/safety-resources/scams-and-safety/common-scams-and-crimes/sextortion>
2. RAINN (2023, April). Consent Laws. apps.rainn.org. Retrieved November 22, 2024, from https://apps.rainn.org/policy/compare/consent-laws.cfm?_ga=2.98895902.1228014705.1714664121-2040521015.1714504137
3. Stop It Now (n.d.). Why Permission from a Child or Underage Teen Doesn't Count. [stopitnow.org](https://www.stopitnow.org). Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://www.stopitnow.org/ohc-content/why-permission-from-a-child-or-underage-teen-doesnt-count#:~:text=The%20law%20recognizes%20that%20children,to%20engage%20in%20sexual%20behaviors.>

SHARING IMAGES IS ILLEGAL

U.S. Laws Protect Minors

- Possessing sexual images of a minor is illegal.
- Laws apply even when sharing is between minors.

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Source

1. FBI (n.d.). How We Can Help You. [fbi.gov](https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/safety-resources/scams-and-safety/common-scams-and-crimes/sexortion). Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/safety-resources/scams-and-safety/common-scams-and-crimes/sexortion>
2. RAINN (2023, April). Consent Laws. apps.rainn.org. Retrieved November 22, 2024, from https://apps.rainn.org/policy/compare/consent-laws.cfm?_ga=2.98895902.1228014705.1714664121-2040521015.1714504137
3. Stop It Now (n.d.). Why Permission from a Child or Underage Teen Doesn't Count. [stopitnow.org](https://www.stopitnow.org). Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://www.stopitnow.org/ohc-content/why-permission-from-a-child-or-underage-teen-doesnt-count#:~:text=The%20law%20recognizes%20that%20children,to%20engage%20in%20sexual%20behaviors.>

RECEIVING ILLEGAL IMAGES

How to Respond to Circulating Images

- **Never save, share, or forward** sexual images of a child.
- **Immediately delete** any nude photos or videos received.



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Passing sexual images of minors between friends is illegal, even for teens. The safest response is to delete the image and report it.

RESPONDING TO SEXTORTION

Stay Calm. Take Action.

Youth should immediately get help from a **trustworthy adult**:

- To report it to the **online platform**
- To report it to **law enforcement or CyberTipline**



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Passing sexual images of minors between friends is illegal, even for teens. The safest response is to delete the image and report it.

RESPONDING TO SEXTORTION

Stay Calm. Take Action.

- **Do not send** money or images.
- **Stop** all communication immediately.
- **Block** the predator on all platforms.
- **Change** your usernames and privacy settings.

When sextortion occurs, it's important to remember that panic benefits the predator. Instead, calm, immediate action reduces their control and limits escalation.

Victims should not send money or additional images. Payment or cooperation typically increases demands rather than resolving the situation.

All communication should stop immediately. Continuing to respond gives the offender leverage and confirms the targeted person is engaged.

Blocking the offender on every platform is an important step.

Usernames and privacy settings should also be updated to reduce further contact.

Source

Thorn and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (2024). Trends in Financial Sextortion: An investigation of sextortion reports in NCMEC CyberTipline data, p. 15.

https://info.thorn.org/hubfs/Research/Thorn_TrendsInFinancialSextortion_June2024.pdf

RESPONDING TO SEXTORTION

Preserve Evidence

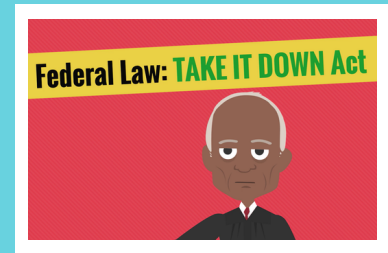
- Do not delete **conversations**.
- Do not delete **images** received or sent.
- Do not delete **accounts** involved in the incident.

When sextortion occurs, preserving evidence is critical.

Although the instinct may be to delete everything out of fear or embarrassment, doing so can remove valuable evidence.

Law enforcement relies on online conversations, transaction records, and images to investigate and identify offenders, increasing the likelihood of stopping them.

REMOVE IMAGES



How to remove an online sexual image of a minor.



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TAKE IT DOWN ACT

The Take It Down Act is a federal law passed by Congress and signed by the President on May 19, 2025.

It makes it a crime to publish or share sexual images of someone without their consent, including AI-generated “deepfake” images, and requires websites and social media platforms to remove these images quickly when a victim asks.

The law aims to protect people, especially young people, from online exploitation and gives law enforcement and platforms tools to stop harmful content.

Source

Congress.gov (2025, April 28). The Take It Down Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images. Retrieved on January 13, 2026, from https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/LSB11314?utm_source=chatgpt.com

REMOVE IMAGES

NCMEC's Take It Down Service

- Free and anonymous service.
- Designed for minors under 18.
- Creates a **digital fingerprint** of the image.
- Helps some platforms **detect and remove images**.

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NCMEC (2024). Take It Down - National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

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The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) operates a free service called Take It Down, designed to help remove online sexual images involving minors.

This process is anonymous and available to minors under 18. It provides a proactive way to reduce further distribution and restore a sense of control.

The Take It Down service creates a unique digital code, called a hash, from the image. This code acts like a fingerprint for that specific photo. The actual image is not uploaded, copied, or stored by NCMEC.

Only the digital fingerprint is securely shared with online platforms to help detect and remove matching images.

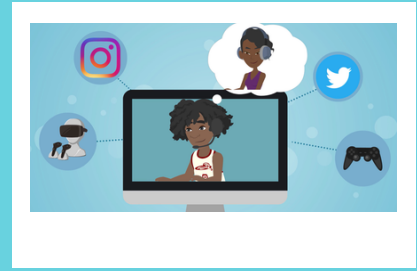
If the image is uploaded or shared, the platform can detect the match and remove the image.

Educators should reinforce that removal tools exist and that early reporting improves effectiveness. Involving a trusted adult remains an important first step.

Source

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (n.d.). CyberTipline. Report.Cybertip.org. Retrieved November 22, 2024, from <https://takeitdown.ncmec.org/>

REDUCE RISK



Wise online habits can help reduce the risk of being targeted.



Risk reduction does not eliminate the possibility of exploitation, but it significantly decreases exposure to offenders.

REDUCE RISK

Stay Alert While Online

- **Limit public posts and oversharing.**
- **Use privacy settings.**
- **Set personal boundaries for sharing images.**
- **Connect only with people known in real life.**
- **Pay attention to unfamiliar people or suspicious messages.**

Limiting public posting and oversharing reduces the visibility and personal information available to someone with harmful intent. Offenders often study profiles to identify interests, routines, and vulnerabilities.

Strong privacy settings create an additional barrier. Accounts set to private and restricted messaging features make unsolicited contact more difficult.

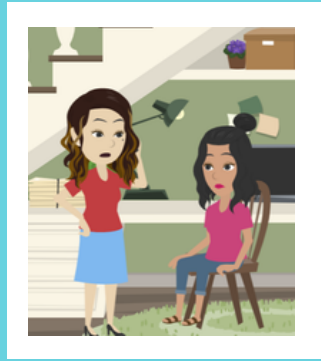
Establishing personal boundaries around photo sharing is critical. Decide for yourself the type of photos and videos you will make and share. Once an image is sent digitally, control over that image is lost.

Connecting only with people known offline reduces the likelihood of interacting with a fake profile. Offenders frequently rely on deception and stolen images.

Awareness is a protective skill. Sudden flattery, fast romantic language, requests to move to private apps, or pressure to share images are significant red flags.

IMAGES AT SCHOOL

How to stop the spread of private images at school.



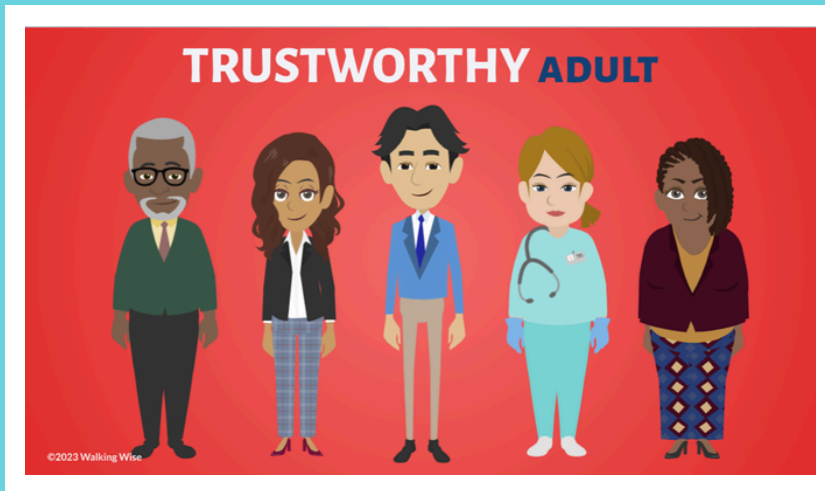
STOP CIRCULATION

How to End Image Sharing at School

- Immediately tell a trustworthy **parent or caregiver**.
- Report it to a trusted **school staff member**.
- Inform **school administrators**.
- Seek support from a **counselor** for emotional care.

Schools have procedures for stopping the spread of private images and supporting students.

ASK FOR HELP



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Walking Wise asked a focus group of survivors:
What do you think young people should know about sex trafficking?

ANSWER

The survivors agreed that the most vital information teens should know is how to ask for help.

At the top of their list:
Tell a TRUSTWORTHY adult.

ASK FOR HELP

Trustworthy People Stop Sextortion

- **Sextortion is a crime.**
- **Threats are tricks to manipulate.**
- **Adults can help end the situation.**
- **Images can be reported and removed.**
- **Support is available for emotional healing.**

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This closing slide is designed to restore a sense of safety and control. After discussing threats and trauma, it is critical to end with reassurance and clarity.

Sextortion is a crime. Responsibility always lies with the predator, never the victim.

Threats are designed to create panic and eliminate clear thinking.

Trusted adults can provide protection. This includes parents, guardians, the school nurse, the social worker, the resource officer, the counselor, administrators, and law enforcement.

Reporting shifts power away from the predator.

Tools such as NCMEC's Take It Down service provide real options for limiting online distribution of images.

Emotional support from counselors and trusted adults helps students recover and move forward.

Help Lines for Sextortion

- ✓ National Center for Missing & Exploited Children 800-843-5678 or [CyberTipline.org](https://www.CyberTipline.org)
- ✓ Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) [IC3.gov](https://www.IC3.gov) or Contact your local office
- ✓ National Human Trafficking Hotline 888-373-7888 or TEXT 233733
- ✓ Homeland Security 1-877-4-HSI-TIP
- ✓ App or Internet Platform Go to the "Report" menu option
- ✓ Suicide & Crisis Lifeline 800-273-TALK (8255) or TEXT 988

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NOTE TO PRESENTER

Presenters may ask their audience to consider adding a few "hotline for help" phone numbers to their cell phone contacts or take a photo of this slide.

Thank you!

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NOTE TO PRESENTER

To access additional resources about sextortion, please refer to the last page of Lesson Plan #5 on the Walking Wise Learning Platform.

We welcome your feedback at support@WalkingWise.com.