

**Title:** Staying Safe Online: Safer Website Browsing

**Introduction:** The Tips for Staying Safe Online Video Series is led through slides as visual markers. Any images in the slides that are important to content, and share any additional information beyond the script, has been included here as Alt text.

**Narrator:** Welcome to the Help@Hand Tips for Staying Safe Online, Safer Website Browsing video. Help@Hand is a California multi-city and county Collaboration created to help shape the future of technology-based mental health solutions and connect people to care across the state. These video tutorials are intended to empower California communities to make informed decisions about how they engage with technology. This is course [2] in a 4 course series called Tips for Staying Safe Online. The videos in this series can be viewed in order or in any order based on your interest.

**Narrator:** In this video, we'll provide some tips for identifying websites that have security protections in place, that are meant to help protect your personal and financial information. For more information about why it's important to use websites with security protections check out the intro video for the staying safe online web series.

1. What counts as personal information?
2. This could be your full name, date of birth, social security number, home address, or bank account number
3. When visiting a website, there are clues you can look for to help you decide whether to share your information. The following tips can assist you in determining whether a website has security protections in place to help safeguard your personal information.

**Image:** A sample web page with the URL of [edu.gfcglobal.org/en/internetsafety](http://edu.gfcglobal.org/en/internetsafety) is displayed on the screen. The web browser being used is Safari, an Apple/Mac compatible browser. On the left side of the URL is a small icon depicting a padlock, a purple arrow has been inserted on screen pointing at the padlock.

**Narrator:** The first tip is to look at the website address. If you see a padlock it means that this website has some security protections in place. [Image: Video zooms in on the purple arrow and padlock] If there isn't a padlock then it's best not to enter your personal or financial information because the site might not keep it protected. This is important to check for when you're doing any kind of online shopping or banking.

**Image:** The type of browser changes from Safari, an Apple/Mac compatible browser, to a web browser compatible with Windows. The video zooms back in on the URL which now displays as [https:// edu.gfcglobal.org/en/internetsafety](https://edu.gfcglobal.org/en/internetsafety).

**Narrator:** The second tip is to look for an "S" after the "HTTP" in the website address. The website has security protections in place is if it has an "s" after the http that is at the beginning of the website address

Image: The screen displays an image of the Amazon websites home page. Also displayed are two example web address's. The first reads [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com), the second reads [www.amaz0n.com](http://www.amaz0n.com) .

Narrator: The third tip is to check whether the website address is spelled correctly. Can you see the difference between the real website address and the fake website? [The screen zooms in on the second web address which has a purple arrow above it pointing at the "0" in [www.amaz0n.com](http://www.amaz0n.com).] The second address is fake because the "o" in Amazon has been spelled with a zero instead.

Image: The screen changes to display the Google Safe Browsing Site Status tool.]

Narrator: And finally, whenever you have any doubts about whether a website is real you can use this google tool that can tell you whether a website is fake. Search "safe browsing site status" to find this website checking tool and then type in the web address to see whether a website is safe. [Image: a purple arrow displays pointing at the Search by URL box in the Check Site Status section of the page.] This page allows you to copy and paste the URL you are unsure of into the search bar and it will provide you with more information like when the information was last updated. A site's safety can change over time, you can always use this tool to check back for updates.

Narrator: So, to recap. The 4 ways to check whether a website has security protections in place is to:

1. See if there is a padlock symbol in the web address
  2. Look for an "s" after the "http"
  3. Make sure that the website address is spelled correctly
  4. Double check the safety of a website by using Google's safe browsing tool.
- If the website fails any of these tests avoid entering any personal information as the website may not keep your information safe.

Narrator: We hope you found this video valuable. While optional, we please take one minute to provide feedback on your experience, by clicking on the survey link that will display shortly. Thanks for joining and don't forget to check out the other Help@Hand videos.