

Location tracking: Learn the facts



1: How does my location get shared?

- 1 Your phone
- 2 Social media
- 3 Location-based services
- 4 Tracking devices
- 5 Word of mouth

2: Built-in tracking on mobile devices

- Location sharing
- Location history
- Find my phone services
- Geotagging in photo metadata
- Security apps and services

3: What can be accessed on your smartphone account?

- Google and iCloud
- Apple ID
- Google Maps Timeline
- Family Sharing

4: Securing against location tracking



Check

- Paired devices
- Apps & Accounts
- Check-up tools
- Security notification details



Update

- Recovery emails and phone numbers
- Passwords and security questions
- Software updates on mobile devices
- Device access passcodes



Turn on

- 2-Step Verification
- Security alerts
- Antivirus/anti-malware software
- Auto mobile device software
- VPN

5: Location Tracking: Transportation

Rideshare services, public transportation e.g. Opal card use, tolls, and parking tickets can all indicate where you are

Locations can be accessed through tracking the purchases related to transportation, often associated with the account/vehicle

Things to consider:

Where you're going and how you get there

Is there a cost and how are you paying for it? Is that payment tracked or communicated anywhere?

If you're going somewhere to seek help for the abuse, make note of time limits for parking to avoid getting a parking ticket mailed to your address with that location on it

6: What can be used as a tracking device?

Trackers for personal use

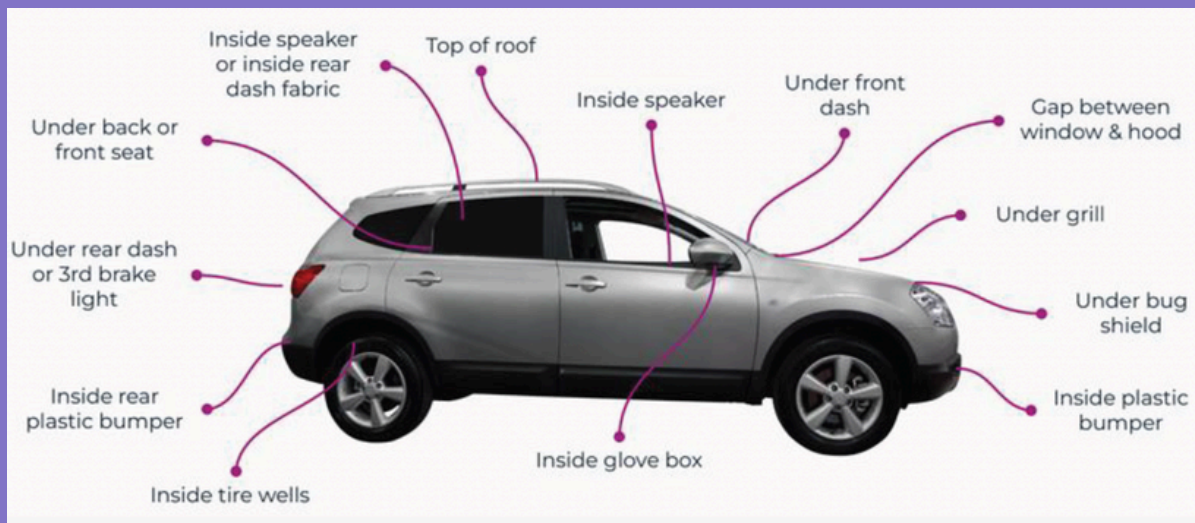
Tile
AirTag
Can be found in bags, purses, prams, baby bags, cars

Trackers for pets

GPS collars
Food and water dispensers with audio and video capabilities
Other devices that track the pet's vital signs

Trackers for kids

Smart watches
iPad or tablet devices
Life 360 and other family tracking apps
Smart toys or toys with cameras
Drones with audio and visual capabilities



Before removing a tracking device:

- Talk to police about preserving the evidence and consider your safety prior to doing so.
- Collect the serial number/MAC address of the device to reveal company and manufacturer and owner of device
- Consider financial records that could prove the purchase of the tracking device
- An associated app found on a smartphone may indicate the presence of a tracking device and could mean other devices may have been compromised

7: Documenting location tracking

You have the option of sharing with police, legal representatives, specialist domestic violence services, or save the information for later. Consider what is safest for you before sharing this information.

Things to consider:

- What has the perpetrator said that could indicate they know your location?
- When and where have they showed up that you didn't expect them to?
- How long after arriving at a location has the perpetrator shown up?
- Is there anything else that makes you suspect you're being tracked based on their behaviour?

If you know you're being tracked, take pictures and screenshots if possible. Some technology will have records of someone else's access to your location information. Send those screenshots and photos to another person or secure email in case anything happens to your phone

Make notes of dates and times and a brief description of what's happened. If you show someone else what's happening, make a note of who it was and when you told them

If recording any notes, make sure that they're not accessible to anyone else