

# Digital Citizenship

**Columbia High School  
Faculty and Student Training  
Wireless Pilot 2015**

# Digital Citizenship

In this training you will learn:

1. What Digital Citizenship is.
2. How your online activities are tracked, monitored and sold.
3. The civil and criminal consequences of Cyber Bullying.

# Digital Citizenship

Dr. Farmer, Leslie. "Digital Citizen". California School Library Association and California State University Long Beach.

<http://ecitizenship.csla.net>

February 20, 2015.

# Digital Citizenship

What is digital citizenship? Just as we are citizens of a physical country, so are we citizens of the digital world. Just as we need to obey the laws, and not harm anyone, that same spirit exists in the digital world – and it impacts the physical world as well. The mean words and pictures that are posted online, can hurt people in their daily lives at school and in their community.

# Digital Citizenship

Digital citizenship means the ability to use technology safely, responsibly, constructively ~~critically~~, and pro-actively to contribute to society.

# Is Complete Online Privacy Possible?

Susmita. “Is Complete Online Privacy Possible?” Techgenie.<http://blog.techgenie.com/editors-pick>.  
Web February 20, 2015.

# What Happens With Just One Click?

You Visit a Website

- Tracking files record your online activity
- Tracking companies use your history to build a profile based on your internet search

Your Information becomes Public

- Your data is available on exchange networks where anyone can purchase your profile.
- Your profile can be linked to other sources of personal data about you

Your Information is Sold

- Sold to advertisers looking to sell you things and sold on online auctions
- Real time automated bidding begins as soon as you conduct a search

# How Are You Tracked?

## COOKIES

A small piece of data is sent from the website and stored in the users browser

There are 3 types of cookies, necessary, functional and targeting

## PIXEL TRACKERS

Small 1 x 1 images are placed on specific pages

So site owners know when the specific page is loaded

## DEEP PACKET INSPECTIONS

Enables advanced network management and security

Including data mining, eavesdropping and censorship

## SUPERCOOKIES

Can recreate the users profile

Even after cookie have been deleted

# Device Fingerprinting

Information is collected from devices even when DO NOT TRACK is enabled. This includes all devices, Smartphones, PCs and Tablets. Cookies are not needed for this type of tracking. This is Legal.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

Cyber bullying is the repeated use of information technology, including e-mail, instant messaging, blogs, chat rooms, pagers, cell phones, and gaming systems, to deliberately harass, threaten or intimidate others. Unlike physical bullying, where the victim can walk away, technology now allows for continuous harassment, from any distance, in a variety of ways.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

**Flaming** is a type of online fight. It is an act of sending or posting electronic messages that are deliberately hostile, insulting, mean, angry, vulgar or insulting, to one person or several, either privately or publicly to an online group.

**Denigration** also known as "dissing," occurs when a person sends or publishes cruel rumors, gossip or untrue statements about a person to intentionally damage the victim's reputation or friendships.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

**Bash boards** are online bulletin boards where people post anything they choose. Generally, the postings are mean, hateful and malicious.

**Exclusion** is an indirect method of online bullying, intentionally excluding someone from an online group or community.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

Impersonation can be particularly harmful and occurs when someone pretends to be or poses as another person. This is usually accomplished by breaking into someone's account, by stealing a password and perhaps changing it, or by maliciously using that information provided by a friend (one reason to never give a password to anyone but a trusted adult). Once the impersonator has access to the victim's information, considerable damage can occur. By sending out emails supposedly from the victim or by posting material online, the victim's reputation or friendships can be irreparably harmed.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

**Outing** occurs when someone sends or publishes confidential, private, or embarrassing information, online. Private email messages or images meant for private viewing, is then forwarded to others.

**Trickery** is when a person purposely tricks another person into divulging secrets, private information or embarrassing information, and publishes that information online.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

**Harassment** is when the electronic bully repeatedly sends insulting, hurtful, rude, insulting messages.

**Happy slapping** is a relatively new type of bullying. This occurs when an unsuspecting victim is physically attacked, in person, as an accomplice films or take pictures of the incident. The image or video is then posted online or distributed electronically. Often the attackers will say it was only a prank or joke, hence the term "happy slapping". Happy slapping is becoming more common, especially since many cell phones now include cameras.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

Text wars or attacks are when several people gang up on the victim, sending the target hundreds of emails or text messages. Besides the emotional toll it can take on the victim, the victims' cell phone charges can be costly.

Online polls ask readers to vote on specific questions, often very hurtful and demeaning, such as "Who is the ugliest person in 8th grade" or "Who do you love to hate?"

Sending malicious code intentionally, to damage or harm the victim's system or to spy on the victim.

# Cyber Bullying: NY State Criminal Justice Services

**Images and videos** are a rapidly growing concern. Due to the prevalence and accessibility of camera cell phones, photographs and videos of unsuspecting victims, taken in bathrooms, locker rooms or other compromising situations, are being distributed electronically. Some images are emailed to other people, while others are published on video sites such as YouTube.

**Griefing** involves chronically causing grief to other members of an online community, or rather, intentionally disrupting the immersion of another player in their game play.

# Cyber Bullying: First Ever Conviction in North Carolina

The screenshot shows a news article on the website wfmynews2.com. The article is titled "Cyber Bullying: First Ever Conviction in North Carolina" and is dated February 6, 2014, at 6:20 p.m. EST. The author is Faith S Abubey, WFMY. The article features a photo of Robert Bishop, 18, who was convicted in a cyberbullying case. The article discusses the conviction in Alamance County, N.C., and the impact it has on the community. The article is shared on various social media platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Email. The article is part of a "MORE STORIES" section on the website, which includes other news items such as "Ceiling Collapses In Greensboro Home With Kids Inside", "NC EpiPen Law Already Saving Lives In Triad Schools", and "Little Caesars Tries Bacon-Wrapped Crust Pizza".

**wfmynews2.com** HOME WEATHER 46° LOCAL NATION NOW TRAFFIC SPORTS FEATURES MORE

**WEATHER ALERT** 2 weather alerts

Faith S Abubey, WFMY 6:20 p.m. EST February 6, 2014

**CONNECT** **TWEET** **LINKEDIN** **COMMENT** **EMAIL** **MORE**

**ROBERT BISHOP**

*(Photo: WFMY)*

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N.C. -- Robert Bishop, 18, became the first person in Alamance County to be convicted under North Carolina's cyber bullying statute on Wednesday.

The mother of the victim in the case told

WFMY news 2, the conviction sends a message to bullies that there are real consequences.

"I don't get the mindset. It's a cruel world we live in," added Angela Kelley.

The case goes back more than two years when Kelley's son was in high school. According to court documents, Bishop and four other students took to the internet and started bullying Kelley's son on Facebook.

They threatened him, used screen shots of text messages and photo-shopped pictures that are too graphic to describe, according to Pat Nadolski, the county

**MORE STORIES**

**Ceiling Collapses In Greensboro Home With Kids Inside**  
March 3, 2015, 6:35 p.m.

**NC EpiPen Law Already Saving Lives In Triad Schools**  
March 3, 2015, 6:34 p.m.

**Little Caesars Tries Bacon-Wrapped Crust Pizza**  
March 3, 2015, 5:06 p.m.

<http://www.wfmynews2.com/story/news/local/2014/02/06/cyber-bullying-conviction/5265675/>

# The Civil and Criminal Consequences for Cyber Bullying

- All schools are required to have an anti-bullying policy
- must at least include provisions for identifying, reporting, investigating, and responding to alleged instances of bullying. (16 N.Y. Con. Laws Ann. § 12.)

# The Civil and Criminal Consequences for Cyber Bullying

- If the bullying is meant to seriously annoy the victim, but do not place the victim in fear of actual harm, the bully may be charged with harassment in the second degree. (40 N.Y. Con. Laws Ann. § 240.26.)
- If the bullying is meant to put the victim in reasonable fear of physical injury, the crime may fall into the more serious category of harassment in the first degree. (40 N.Y. Con. Laws Ann. § 240.25.)
- May be bumped up to aggravated harassment (in the first or second degree) when certain specified factors—such as prior convictions—exist at the time of the crime. (40 N.Y. Con. Laws Ann. § 240.30 & 240.31.)

# The Civil and Criminal Consequences for Cyber Bullying

- If second degree harassment is found, violations may incur fines, but not jail time. First degree harassment is more serious, and is a [class B misdemeanor](#), which incurs a fine of up to \$500, up to three months in jail, or both.
- When aggravated circumstances existed at the time of the offense, the crime may be charged as aggravated harassment in the second degree (a [class A misdemeanor](#), which incurs up to \$1,000 in fines, up to one year in jail, or both); or aggravated harassment in the first degree, which is a [class E felony](#) (penalties may include a fine of up to \$5,000, up to four years in prison or both).

# The Civil and Criminal Consequences for Cyber Bullying

- Fourth degree stalking is a class B misdemeanor. This increases to a class A misdemeanor for third degree stalking, and a class E felony when the offense is convicted as second degree stalking. For the most serious stalking offenses, the crime is first degree stalking, which is a [class D felony](#). Penalties may include a fine of up to \$5,000, up to seven years in prison, or both.

# The Civil and Criminal Consequences for Cyber Bullying

- Sometimes a cyberbullying incident may be settled under school policy (see EGCS D Code of Conduct), but more serious cases often land in criminal court.
- A victim may sometimes bring a civil action against a bully for the emotional, social, or financial harm caused by cyberbullying. In civil court, a judge or jury may award money damages to be paid to the victim, for example to offset the cost of therapy for the emotional trauma that the bully caused the victim, or to pay for property damage caused by the crime.