



Digital Citizenship

Confident and positive engagement with digital technology.

Digital Citizenship...key terms

Some key terms you need to know...

Digital Footprint: Evidence of a person's use of the Internet. This includes anything that can be linked to his or her existence, presence, or identity.

Digital Immigrant: A person who has not grown up with digital technology, such as computers, cell phones and the internet but have adopted to it later (***believe it or not these things have not always existed!!***)

Digital Native: A person who has grown up with digital technology. Many young adults would be classified as digital natives because they have not known a time without the Internet or cell phones.

Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHYkWtI7004>

What is Digital Citizenship?

Digital citizenship can be defined as the appropriate, responsible behavior with regard to technology use.

- **Digital Etiquette:** electronic standard of conduct or procedure
- **Digital Communication:** electronic exchange of information
- **Digital Literacy:** process of teaching and learning about technology and the use of technology
- **Digital Commerce:** electronic buying and selling of goods
- **Digital Law:** electronic responsibility for actions and deeds
- **Digital Rights and Responsibilities:** those freedoms extended to everyone in a digital world
- **Digital Security (self-protection):** electronic precautions to guaranteed safety

Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FdEXijFXfD8&feature=related>

Further Information: <http://www.digitalcitizenship.net/>

Digital Etiquette

This means the standards of conduct expected by other digital technology users.

- Communicate with others in a courteous and respectful manner.
- Double check texts and emails to make sure they say and mean what you intend
- Respect others' views and material
- Turning cell phone ringers to vibrate or silent when in public areas
- Keeping cell phone conversations private by moving 10-20 feet away from others and speaking with a soft voice
- Check for messages on communication devices during personal time



BEFORE YOU

think

t- is it TRUE?

H- is it HELPFUL?

i- is it INSPIRING?

n- is it NECESSARY?

K- is it KIND?

Digital Communications



- As digital communication continues to grow, it is important that we not forget how to communicate face to face. If we lose our humanity, technology will be a poor replacement.
- Utilize digital channels of communication to enhance your ability to communicate, but do not allow it to replace your ability to communicate.
- Use the same manners and respect for others digitally that you would face-to-face.
- Utilise your digital skills to find information more effectively; judge the credibility of information; and present information in interesting and compelling ways.

Digital Law — electronic responsibility for actions



Actions you should avoid that breach the law:

- Failing to appropriately cite the sources in an assignment – Copyright Laws.
- Downloading software, movies, music, TV shows you haven't bought or paid a membership to use – Copyright Laws.
- Copying more than 10% of a research source for an assignment breaches the fair use guidelines – Copyright Laws.
- Sexting: All sexting which involves young people under 18 years is illegal. - Australian pornography laws.
- Driving while using a mobile phone held in your hand—even if you're stopped in traffic.- QLD Traffic Offence.

Digital Law — What is sexting?

49% of
13-18 year-olds
have sent a
sexual video or
picture of
themselves

Sexting usually refers to:

- taking naked or partially naked photos or videos of yourself (posing in a sexual way) and sending the photos via the internet or mobile phones
- receiving or forwarding naked or partially naked photos or videos through mobile phones, internet and social networking sites such as Facebook or Instagram.

Sexting can include images from film, movies, videos, photos, and digital images sent by SMS, email, chat rooms and publishing on blogs.

Digital Law — Sexting QLD Criminal law

It's illegal to **create, send, possess or intend to possess** images of someone aged (or who appears to be aged) under 18 (including yourself) who is:

- involved in a sexual activity
- in a sexual pose
- acting in a sexual way
- showing their sexual parts.

Digital Law — Sexting – criminal convictions

You can be charged with a criminal offence for ‘**possessing** child exploitation materials’ if you’re **aged 10 or over**.

If you **make or possess** (have) illegal sexting images **or send them** to other people you may be charged with **distributing child exploitation material**, which is a serious crime. If you’re found guilty of this offence you could be sentenced to **up to 7 years in jail if you are 16 or under, or 14 years in jail if you’re 17 or older**.

Child offender register - The Australian National Child Offender Register keeps details of all registered child sexual offenders.

Digital Law — Sexting — prevention

What should I do if I receive a photo or video?

You won't get into trouble if you were sent sexual images without asking for them and you deleted the images as soon as you could.

If you know the sender, let them know you do not want them to send you any more images. You may also want to talk to a trusted adult or the police about what happened. Get legal advice.

If the person continues to send you images report it to the police. Don't forward these images onto other people as you may be charged with distributing child exploitation material.

Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tal2MP7Uo1k>

Further Information: <https://www.legalaid.qld.gov.au/Find-legal-information/Relationships-and-children/Relationships/Having-sex/Sexting-and-sharing-photos>

Digital Law — Cyberbullying



Cyber bullying can be a crime under either QLD or national law when it involves:

Using the internet or a phone in a threatening, harassing or offensive way - The maximum penalty is 3 years in jail or a fine of more than \$30,000. This includes:

- Threats
- Stalking (including messaging someone to harm or scare them)
- Accessing internet accounts without permission
- Defamation (spreading lies to intentionally hurt someone's reputation)
- Encouraging suicide e.g. "Why don't you go kill yourself."

http://www.lawstuff.org.au/qld_law/topics/bullying/cyber-bullying

Digital Law — mobile phone use while driving



You can be fined \$1000 and have 4 demerit points if you are holding a mobile phone or have it resting on any part of your body, including your lap, even if you are stopped in traffic. The phone doesn't need to be turned on or in use.

Exemptions: produce a licence or other document as required by a police officer; pay for goods and services (e.g. at a drive-through); or enter a road related area like a car park.

Double demerit points apply for second or subsequent mobile phone offences committed within 1 year after an earlier offence.

Learner and P1 provisional drivers under 25 must not use hands-free, wireless headsets or a mobile phone's loudspeaker function.

Learner and P1 provisional drivers' passengers are also banned from using a mobile phone's loudspeaker function.

<https://www.qld.gov.au/transport/safety/road-safety/mobile-phones/>

Digital Security



Digital security is basically protecting yourself in the digital world - protecting your identity, your data, your money, etc.

- Protect your identity by not sharing identifying information.
- Create strong passwords and change them often.
- Set all of your social networking accounts to private and employ strict privacy settings.
- Ensure you have virus/malware protection on all devices that connect to the internet including phones and tablets.
- Be aware of internet scams and phishing emails seeking account passwords. Don't click on links in emails. Navigate to the site through your own means. Check with the site to validate and/or report the email.

Digital Rights and Responsibilities

These are the privileges and freedom extended to all **digital** technology users, and the behavioural expectations that come with them.

Digital Rights:

- **Right to freedom of expression**
- **Right to privacy**
- **Right to credit for personal works**
- **Right to digital access**
- **Right to our identity**

Digital Responsibilities:

- **Responsibility to report bullying, harassing, sexting, or identity theft**
- **Responsibility to cite works used for resources and researching**
- **Responsibility to download music, videos, and other material legally**
- **Responsibility to keep data/information safe from hackers**
- **Responsibility not to falsify our identity in any way**

In summary....

The digital citizenship principles outline how to become a better digital citizen:

Know your online world: be curious, learn new things and but be aware of risks and how to protect yourself.

Choose consciously: think before you act - the choices you make online can last forever.

Engage positively: what you say and do online can affect everyone! Avoid bullying, harassment and online abuse and learn how to take positive steps if others don't.

And the golden rule..... don't post anything you wouldn't want your grandmother to see or read!

For more information: <https://www.esafety.gov.au/>

Safer
Internet
Day 2018

Tuesday
6 February

Will your online posts
pass the Nanna test?



Office of the
eSafety Commissioner

