



# Let's get started!

Be a responsible  
digital citizen



# Let's start!

## Activity 1: Group discussion

- »»» What is “digital citizenship”?
- »»» What does it mean to be a “digital citizen”?
- »»» Do you post, comment, share on political topics online?



# Let's start!

## What is digital citizenship?



Digital citizenship is the **norms and rules** we follow to act appropriately when using technology.

A digital citizen refers to a person utilising information technology (IT) in order **to engage in society, politics and government.**





# Let's start!

## Why is digital citizenship **important**?

**Rights and Responsibilities**  
(freedoms and laws extended to  
the digital world)

**Digital health and wellness**  
(physical and psychological  
well-being in a digital world)

**Digital etiquette**  
(electronic standards of conduct  
or procedure)

**Digital access and involvement**  
(full electronic participation in  
society)



# Let's start!

## Citizens are empowered with **Information and media literacy**!

**Information and Media literacy** aims at:

*“developing the individual critical understanding and citizen participation i.e., the empowerment and interaction of people in public life through the media, and by reason of the development of individual capacities for critical understanding of media literacy in the socio-political sphere”*

Source: EAVI



Photo by Randy Colas on Unsplash

# Let's start!

## Fake news and hoax

Malia  
Obama  
Busted  
Buying 6  
Pounds of  
Marijuana  
in  
Chicago

Pope Francis:  
"God Has  
Instructed Me  
To Revise the  
Ten  
Command-  
ments"

Iceland Pays  
Women \$5000 Per  
Month to Marry  
Immigrants

Obama and Michelle to  
Divorce

Source: Snopes.com

# Let's start!

## Example – Fake news



This photo was used as “proof” that there are terrorists hidden among the migrants who come to Europe. They were described as if they were attacking the German police and waving flags of the Islamic State.

It was widely shared on social media in several EU countries in 2015, when German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced her intention to welcome 800,000 asylum seekers.

The photo was taken out of context. In reality, it shows Islamist protesters in 2012 protesting at a far-right parade near Düsseldorf, in Germany.

Source: [Libération Désintox](https://liberationdesintox.com).

<https://observers.france24.com/en/20180105-fake-images-racist-stereotypes-migrants>





# Let's start!

## How to detect fake news...

### **Consider the source**

Investigate the website, its mission and its contact information

### **Read beyond**

Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?

### **Check the author**

Do a quick search on the author: are they credible? Are they real?

### **Supporting sources?**

Click on those links. Determine if the information given actually supports the story.

### **Check the date**

Reporting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.

### **Is this a joke?**

If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.

### **Check your biases**

Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.

### **Ask the experts**

Consult a fast-checking site.



# Let's start!

## Activity 2: “Connect-Extend-Challenge”

»»» **Connect:** how do the ideas and information on digital citizenship connect to what you already knew?

»»» **Extend:** is the digital citizenship topic extending your thinking in new ways and directions?

»»» **Challenge:** how is the topic challenging or confusing for you? What questions do you now have on the topic?

>>> [Other resources](#) on the Connect/Extend/Challenge exercise



# Let's start!

## Activity 3: Watching and commenting on a video



Example [Rethinking digital citizenship](#) Richard Culatta | International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) | Youtube (English, 11 minutes)



Thank you for your  
attention!







# Dive In!

Be a responsible  
digital citizen



# Dive in!

## Political Spaces

In small groups, discuss how to digitally engage in politics and the current 'spaces' for participation.

Try to look at which platforms exist already and then try to invent new forms of participation.

**Come together and share ideas!**



# Dive in!

## Political Spaces

### **Social Media sites:**

Facebook, Twitter and Instagram are just a few of the many social media platforms which allow people to express political opinions.

Due to the accessibility of the internet, these expressed views are easily seen by thousands of people worldwide.

### **Blogs:**

Like social media, blogs are another way for people to express their political opinion.

### **Online Petition Platforms:**

There are online spaces for campaigns and petitions which can aid someone in their political campaign for change. Petitions can then be uploaded onto social media platforms for a greater reach.





# Dive in!

## EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

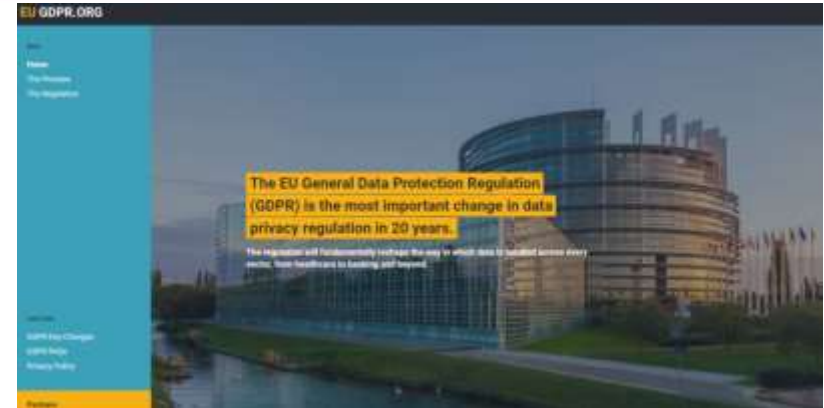
1. GDPR was approved by the EU Parliament in **April 2016** and enforced on **25<sup>th</sup> May 2018**.

3. Consent for the use of data must be explicitly stated. Consent of data processing must be specified; nothing can be unclear or ambiguous.

2. GDPR focuses on protecting personal data (*data which has any link to identifying someone, such as a name, location, online identifier etc.*)

4. There are numerous changes which have been implemented since the 1995 data protection directive (*see handout*)

**5.Regulation Vs. Directive:** The previous Data Protection Directive set out **goals** for countries to achieve. A Regulation is a **binding legislative act**. This must be 'applied in its entirety across the EU'. GDPR replaces the previous directive, ensuring legal protection.



# Dive in!

## Web-neutrality

### Definition:

“Net Neutrality is the principle that data packets on the internet should be moved impartially, without regard to content, destination or source.”

- Web-neutrality means equality online for all sites.
- If Web neutrality ended, your internet provider could dictate what you see online and when you see it.
- If web neutrality ended, companies would have to pay the internet service provider to have a quicker loading time and visibility. They could also be denied visibility altogether!



**Video: What is net neutrality and how could it affect you? - BBC News**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zq-2Yk5OgKc>

Definition Source:  
<https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/Net-neutrality>

# Dive in!

## Politics, Politicians and the Internet

How has the internet impacted Politicians and politics?

- **Petitions:** People can use petitions to fight policies set by the Politicians. This can have a negative impact on the Politician's popularity and campaign.
- **Election campaigns:** Politicians can use online platforms to boost their campaigns before elections and votes.
- **Social Media:** Posts by Politicians and the public can have a huge impact on a Politician's work life.

**For Example: Twitter feuds between political leaders**



**Example: BBC Article' 'Why Politicians still dream of controlling the internet'**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-35112856>



# Dive in!

## Filter Bubble

### Definition:

“A filter bubble is the **intellectual isolation** that can occur when websites make use of **algorithms** to selectively assume the information a user would want to see, and then give information to the user according to this assumption.”

**Video: Filter Bubbles and Echo Chambers**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zk1o2BpC79g>



**EXAMPLE:** The adverts you see online are shown based on your preferences and recent internet activity. If you research **cottages in England to rent**, ads like this can be seen on Facebook soon after.

What are your personal experiences with the filter bubble?

Definition Source:

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/28556/filter-bubble>

# Dive in!

## Filter Bubble

### Advantages

- You see the things that interest you
- You tend not to see things that you don't like
- You can view things/people who have the same opinion or outlook as you

### Disadvantages

- You don't get to see things on different topics/areas that you haven't thought of before
- You are isolated within your internet activity; harder to explore new topics and outlooks
- You are not in complete control of what you can view



Can you think of anymore to add to these lists?

# Dive in!

## Laws, rights and internet legalities

### Definitions

#### Hate crime/ hate speech

“crime or speech expressing hatred of a particular group of people”

- In the UK, there has been **a rise in hate crime** over the last few years. In 2016-17, there were **80,393 recorded hate offences** (approx. 20,000 more offences from the previous year).
- This increase can be partially explained by the **improved recording system of offences** by the Police.
- However, hate crimes are still more prominent now, with **motivating factors** such as **race**, **sexuality** and **disability**.



Definition Source:

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hate%20speech>

Example Source:

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-41648865?intlink\\_from\\_url=https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/cewv36210xmt/hate-crime&link\\_location=live-reporting-story](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-41648865?intlink_from_url=https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/cewv36210xmt/hate-crime&link_location=live-reporting-story)





# Dive in!

## Laws, rights and internet legalities

### Definitions

#### What can you do to support someone who is being bullied online?

- Reinforce that no one deserves to be treated in this way and that they have done nothing wrong
- Ensure that they know that there is help available to them
- Encourage them to talk to a teacher that they trust so they feel they have somewhere safe at school to go to
- Encourage them to talk to their parents/carers and if this isn't possible to write a letter or speak to another family member
- Take screen shots of the cyber bullying so that they have proof this is happening
- Report all abuse to the relevant **social media** networks by clicking on the "report abuse" button
- Keep a diary so they have somewhere safe and private to write down their innermost thoughts and feelings which will help to avoid feelings bottling up
- Give praise for being so brave and talking things through which will hopefully empower them to take responsibility and get help
- Sending abuse by email or posting it into a web board can be harassment and if this has happened **make a complaint** to the police who can trace IP addresses etc
- Ask the school if they have a School Liaison Police Officer that can help in this situation and talk to the school about the dangers and effects

#### Cyberbullying

"the electronic posting of mean-spirited messages about a person [...] often done anonymously"

- There are many websites and support systems to help people deal with cyberbullying.
- For example, this website lists the possible actions to support victims of cyberbullying.

Definition Source:

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cyberbullying>

Example Source:

<https://www.bullying.co.uk/cyberbullying/what-is-cyberbullying/>



# Dive in!

## Laws, rights and internet legalities

### Definitions

#### Data breach example #2: Morrison's supermarket

How many affected?

100,000

What happened?

Supermarket chain Morrison's fell victim to an internal attack that led to 100,000 employee's personal details being leaked.

How?

Employee **Andrew Skelton** leaked the payroll data of Morrison's entire workforce, including bank account details and salaries. Thousands of staff have been awarded compensation payouts. The attack is reported to have cost the supermarket chain two million pounds and Skelton is serving eight years for the crime.

#### GDPR

"The General Data Protection Regulation"

- As previously discussed, GDPR **protects** your personal data.
- **Breaches** of GDPR can be **costly** and even end in **jail time** for those who commit the offence.

**For example, this case study shows how serious data breaches can be.**

**Due to GDPR, leaks such as this can be prevented.**

Definition Source:

<https://www.privacytrust.com/guidance/gdpr-vs-eprivacy-regulation.html>

Example Source:

<https://www.doherty.co.uk/blog/data-breach-examples-rethink-your-data-strategy>

# Dive in!

## Laws, rights and internet legalities

### Definitions

#### E-privacy regulation

“data protection on electronic platforms”

*Replacing Privacy and Electronic Communication Regulations (PECR) in the near future.*

- E-privacy Regulations cover similar topics to GDPR and are both governed by the same authority.
- E-privacy Regulations focus on maintaining ‘the online standard of privacy with the level that is covered under the GDPR’.

**For example,** the e-privacy regulations cover the legalities of marketing and the email opt-in solution.

See this website for more details:

<https://www.zettasphere.com/gdpr-consent-opt-in-examples/>



Definition Source:

<http://www.digitalwiki.de/e-privacy/>

Example Source:

<https://www.zettasphere.com/gdpr-consent-opt-in-examples/>





# Dive in!

## Laws, rights and internet legalities

### Definitions

#### Social Media laws

With social media becoming such a prominent platform in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, regulations are needed to keep social media users safe.

#### **Regulate Social Media**

- This project is dedicated to highlighting the need for social media regulations.
- These regulations are necessary to prevent illegal or malicious activities online.
- The website focuses on three aspects:
  1. ***Greater transparency to governments and independent researchers***
  2. ***Accountability and transparency to citizens***
  3. ***Responsibility for addressing social costs***

**Regulate  
social media**

Definition Source:

<https://www.regulatesocialmedia.org/>

Example Source:

<https://www.regulatesocialmedia.org/>



# Dive in!

## Laws, rights and internet legalities Resources



### GDPR

<https://gdpr-info.eu/>



### E-privacy regulation

<https://www.i-scoop.eu/gdpr/eu-eprivacy-regulation/>

### U.K. LAWS FOR CYBERBULLYING AND HARASSMENT

There is no legal definition of cyberbullying in UK law. However, there are a number of existing laws that can be applied to cases of cyberbullying and online harassment.

- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
- Malicious Communications Act 1988
- Communications Act 2003
- Breach of the Peace (Scotland)
- Defamation Act 2013

The Defamation Act 2013 came into effect on January 1st 2014. Read the Act in full to learn what is included and excluded from the legislation.

### Cyberbullying

<https://www.cybersmile.org/advice-help/category/cyberbullying-and-the-law>



### Hate speech

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/hate-crime>

### Understanding the Legal Issues for Social Networking Sites and Their Users

It seems that everyone is a member of a social network these days. Whether it's your kids on MySpace and Facebook, or your colleagues on LinkedIn, people are taking advantage of these new online meeting spaces to make friends, communicate and expand business opportunities.

But what are the legal obligations that arise out of the use of social networks, both for the user and the sites themselves? The law in this area is still relatively untested and constantly changing, but some recent developments have created intriguing precedent, and legislation in motion promises to keep things interesting for the foreseeable future.

### Laws Pertaining to Social Networking Sites

The two most important statutes to consider when discussing the legal liabilities and obligations of the social networking sites are Section 520(c) of the Digital Millennium

### Social Media Laws

<https://technology.findlaw.com/modern-law-practice/understanding-the-legal-issues-for-social-networking-sites-and.html>

# Dive in!

## Digital Etiquette

### Definition:

“Digital Etiquette is integrity, or sense of self management, and general responsibility for your actions as well as yourself on the internet and treating people like you would in real life.”

- Everything you write online can be seen by everyone, including future employers.
- Format of writing (formal, informal: is it appropriate for the situation?)

**When posting online (in a professional and personal context), consider the following questions** □

**T-** is it true?  
**H-** is it helpful?  
**I-** is it inspiring?  
**N-** is it necessary?  
**K-** is it kind?





# Dive in!

## Digital Citizenship Campaigns

Online, there are thousands of websites, petitions and campaign platforms which fight against online offences such as cyberbullying and hate crime.

**For example:**

#StopSpeakSupport is a digital campaign fighting against cyberbullying. The aim is to increase awareness of how to spot and tackle cyberbullying with three steps:

**STOP, SPEAK, SUPPORT**

Watch this video to see the three steps they suggest to fight cyberbullying □

**Video: #StopSpeakSupport**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=55&v=t46XvD8CkOY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=55&v=t46XvD8CkOY)



### About the Stop, Speak, Support campaign

As part of The Royal Foundation's Taskforce on the Prevention of Cyberbullying, a panel of young people have developed a campaign to encourage other young people to take three simple steps when you see bullying online.

The Stop, Speak, Support campaign has been created in response to 11-16 year olds saying that while they enjoy social media, games and online forums, that it is the only area of their lives that they feel does not have clear expectations or standards of behaviour they should all adhere to.

Stop, Speak, Support aims to help young people spot cyberbullying and know what steps they can take to stop it happening and provide support to the person being bullied.

The Stop, Speak, Support steps were created in partnership with a panel of young people through a series of focus groups and workshops.

Definition Source:

<https://www.stopspeaksupport.com/>

# Dive in!

## Digital Citizenship Campaigns: Activity

As previously discussed, people use online platforms to start petitions and build campaigns.

1. In small groups, think about examples of national, regional or local campaigns on digital citizenship-related topics.
  2. With those examples in mind, create a digital defence campaign
    - Use the free website, Canva (<https://www.canva.com/>) to create an eye-catching poster for your campaign
- For example: A campaign against Cyberbullying**

3. Share with the rest of the groups!





# Dive in!

## New Forms of Democracy

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of **online petitions**? <https://petition.parliament.uk/>
- Is it safe and user-friendly to have everything online e.g. **Online banking** and **Tax forms**?
- Are websites such as <https://make.org/#/FR> and <https://www.change.org/> a good way for people to express their opinions?

Do they have an actual impact?



# Dive in!

## Let's have a debate!

In two groups (one pro-group and one con-groups), debate the pros and cons of a digital-related topic.

### Topic suggestions:

Free Speech

Cyberbullying

Digital Democracy

Digital Etiquette



# Dive in!

## 6 Thinking Hats Activity

- Split the group into six.
- Each mini group will “wear” a different coloured hat.
- Discuss different topics, looking at the topic from the different perspectives relating to your given hat

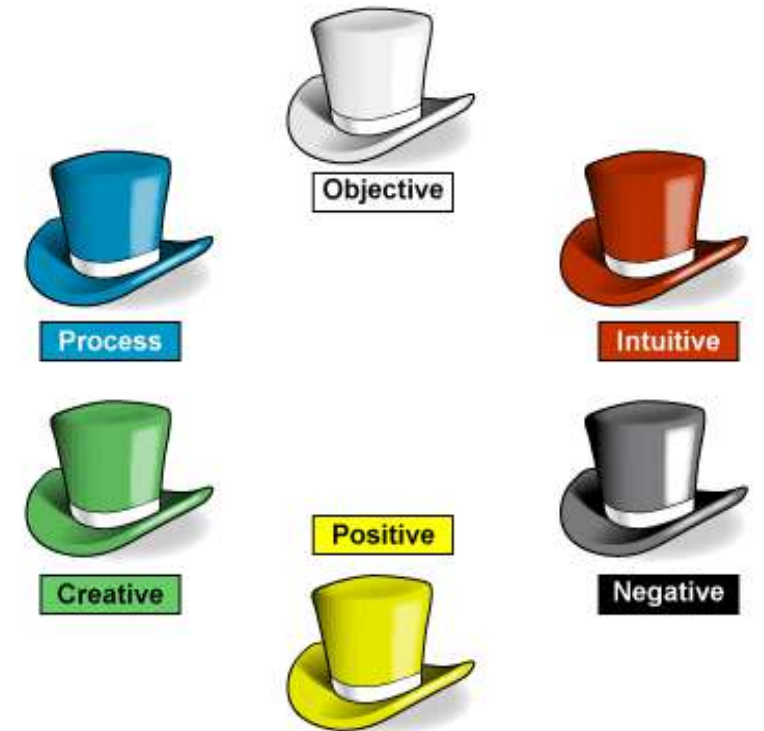
**Topic suggestions:**

Online Petitions

Internet laws and rights

Digital Etiquette

Cyberbullying





# Dive in!

## 6 Thinking Hats Activity- HAT DESCRIPTIONS



Process

This hat will be the **conductor** of the conversation; they must make sure that **all aspects are covered** and that the **conversation is moving forward**.



Objective

This hat will view the topic objectively, **not mixing emotions into your view**.  
(BE NEUTRAL WITH EMOTIONS)



Intuitive

This hat will focus on **initial impressions** and **intuition**; what comes to mind **without thinking too much** about the topic.



Negative

This hat will focus on all the **negative** aspects of the topic. Adopt a **pessimistic attitude** towards the topic.

Positive



This hat will focus on all the **positive** aspects of the topic. Adopt a **optimistic attitude** towards the topic.



Creative

This hat will come up with **creative** solutions by **thinking outside the box**.  
(VOICE IDEAS EVEN IF THEY MAY SOUND CRAZY!)



# Thank you for your attention!





## Wrap-up!

Be a responsible  
digital citizen



# Wrap-up!

## Summing Up

In this module...

- You learned what **digital citizenship** is about, what are the **new political spaces** and why it is important to consider its **impact** on our life and on the life of others.
- Now you should have a better knowledge about your **rights, freedom, law and responsibilities online**, in particular related to the **new EU GDPR directive**.
- The **new concepts** (web neutrality, filter bubble, digital etiquette) are no longer a mystery to you now! You are also more aware of **new issues**: fake news, hate speech and cyberbullying.
- You have also been introduced to the **transformations of democracy in the digital age**: how politicians engage online and feel more confident to launch your political campaign online.

# Wrap-up!

## Wrap Up Exercise

On a printable template, learners complete the following table:

<p>What I learned about the topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li></ul>	<p>What surprised me about this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li></ul>
<p>How has my perspective changed based on today's discussion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li></ul>	<p>What I would like to learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li><li>– ...</li></ul>





Thank you for your  
attention!

