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DELLE POLITICHE PUBBLICHE

Digital Education Cyber Incluson
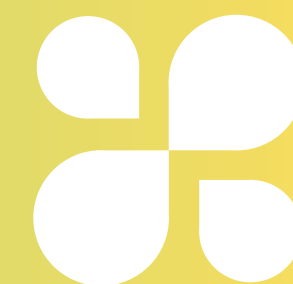
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Digital Education
Cyber Inclusion

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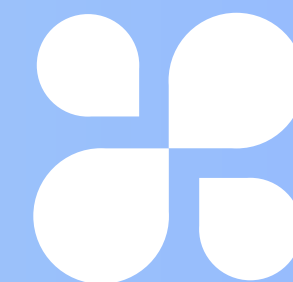
WAYS & MEANS OF CYBERBULLYING

CYBERHARASSMENT

CYBERSTALKING

DENIGRATION

EXCLUSION

MASQUERADING/IMPERSONATION

ONLINE GROOMING

FLAMING
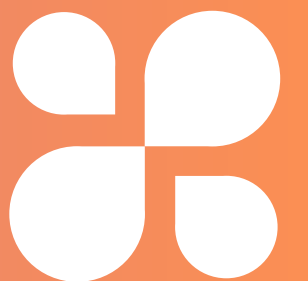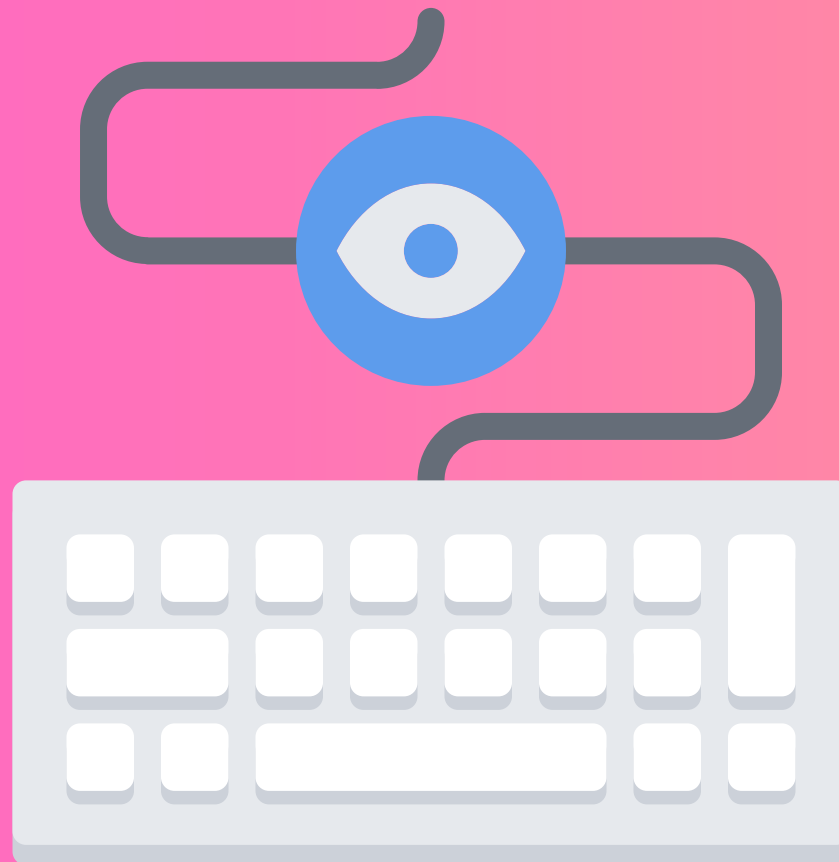
OUTING

PHISHING

SEXTING

TRICKERY

CYBERHARASSMENT

Harassment through the Internet that involves anadult. An adult can harass a child, a child can harassan adult, and an adult can harass another adult.When a bully intentionally provokes a victim to lashback to get the victim in trouble. If this happens toyou, don't lash back. Contact your Internet serviceprovider, talk to an adult, or talk to your friends aboutit. When we talk about harassment, these thingshappen repeatedly, and it is difficult for the studentbeing harassed to defend himself or herself. We alsocall it harassment, when a student is teasedrepeatedly in a mean and hurtful way. But we do notcall it harassment when the teasing is done in afriendly and playful way. Also, it is not harassmentwhen two students of about equal strength or powerargue or fight.

CYBERSTALKING

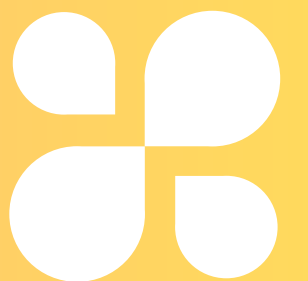Sending abusive messages repeatedly through theInternet or by using a mobile phone.
The messages are often threatening in nature, and in still fear thatthe stalking might move offline and into the target's real life, even becoming physically threatening.

DENIGRATION

"Dissing" someone online. Sending or posting gossipor rumors about a person to damage his or herreputation or friendships
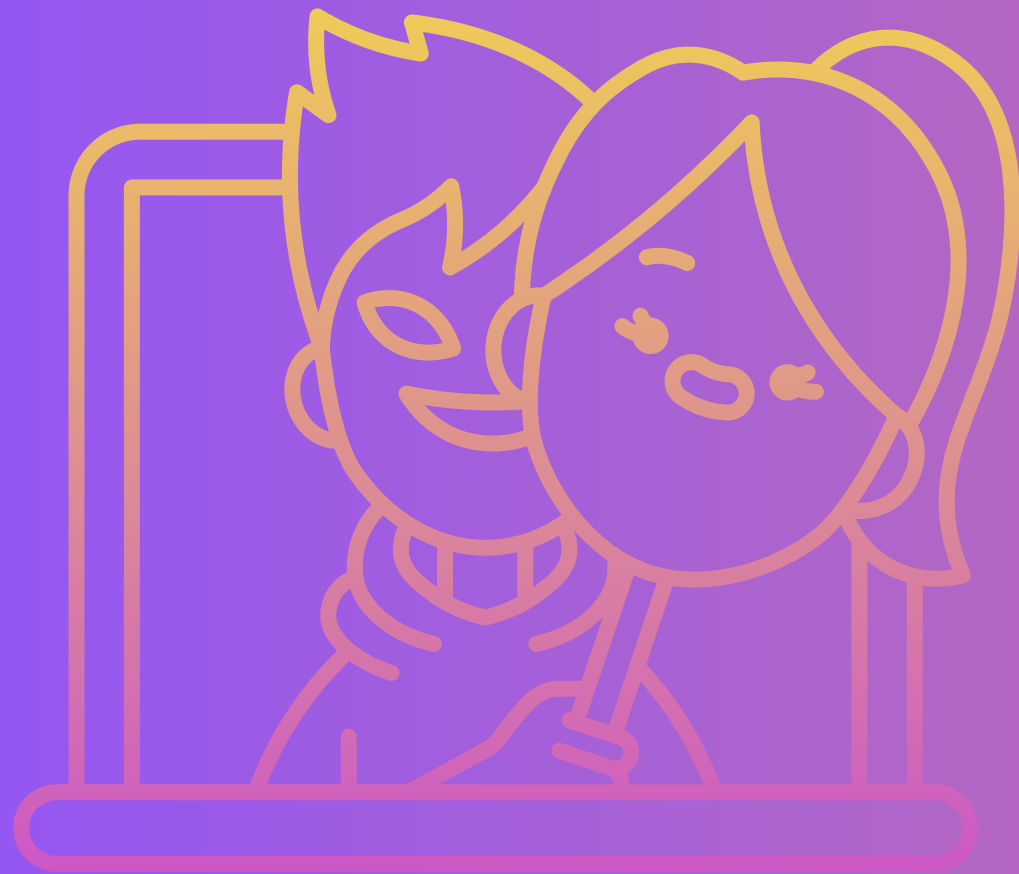
EXCLUSION

Singling out and/or excluding an individual from a group. An online equivalent of relational bullying, thegroup then taunts the excluded person using theInternet or a mobile phone.

MASQUERADING/IMPERSONATION

Sophisticated forms of cyberbullying in which an individualcreates a false identity and harasses another while pretendingto be someone else. Masquerading or impersonation caninclude theft of another person's login information tobroadcast harassing or humiliating information about the targetonline. Pretending to be someone else and sending or postingmaterial to get that person in trouble or danger or to damagethat person's reputation or friendships.
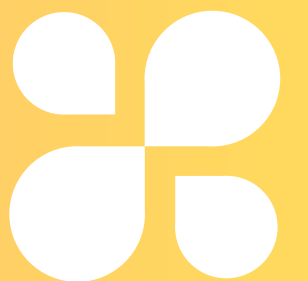
ONLINE GROOMING:

When a predator builds an online relationship with a child by giving compliments or a "shoulder to lean on" or sending gifts until the child trusts the predator. Typical 'grooming" lines include a) Where is the computer in the house? b) Are yourparents around much? c) You can always talk to me. d) I'malways here for you. e) You don't deserve how they treat you f)You have a great personality. g) You're beautiful. You shouldbe a model. To protect yourself from a groomer, (1) alwaysknow whom you are talking to online, (2) don't give outpersonal information, (3) don't post seductive or inappropriatepictures of yourself or others online, (4) never meet up inperson with anyone you meet online, and (5) talk with yourparents if you feel suspicious about something online.

FLAMING

Corresponding through chat rooms, e-mail, and instant messenger via electronic communication. Flaming refers to arguments or messages that are supplemented with graphics, specific images, and harsh language to drive home a point. To preventflaming, do not respond, save the messages so youcan show a trusted adult, and don't worry if themessage is from someone you don't know orrecognize; there are ways to track the person down

OUTING

PHISHING

An individual disclosing private information online to friends that is then disseminated over the Web through social Web sites and/or mobile phones. Thatperson is "outed," with devastating effects. It is oftenthese situations that have lead to the teen suicides oflate, as these targets do not know how to regaincontrol of their lives after such broad publichumiliation.

An attempt to get your personal information bypretending to be a site you are familiar with or trust.Always be sure you know where your e-mails comefrom. Don't give information over the Internet to sitesthat don't look valid.
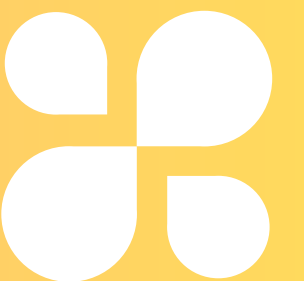
SEXTING

Sexting is sending sexually explicit messages via cell phone orinstant messenger. As technology has advanced and cellphones have the capability to record and send photos andvideo, the practice of sending suggestive and explicit pictureshas increased especially among teens

TRICKERY

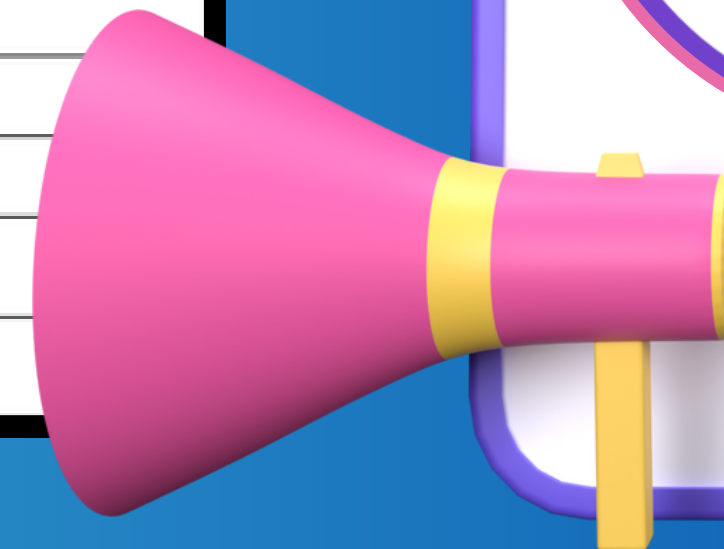Talking someone into revealing secrets or embarrassing information or images online.

WAYS & MEANS OF CYBERBULLYING

Blogs	Instant messaging (IM)	Profile sites
Burnbooks	iPod	Social media/Networking
media/Networking		
Cameras	iphotos	Sexting
Cell phones	Internet	Skype
Chat rooms	Land line phone	Texting
Cyberbullying	Message boards	Video clips
Cyberstalking	On-line chat (OOVOO)	Videoconferencing
Email	Personal digital assistant (PDA)	Virtual worlds
Gaming devices	Personal pictures of others	Webblogs
Happy-slapping	Photoshopping	Wiki
Inappropriate pictures	Podcast	Youtube

Digital Education
Cyber Inclusion

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