



think before you send!

Using Digital Communication Responsibly



Developed by
Jonathan W. Blodgett
Essex District Attorney

think before you send!

A Message from the District Attorney

The use and capabilities of digital communication have exploded in just a short period of time. Clearly, the improved ability to communicate and greater access to information that the growth in technology has created are beneficial. However, there are also many risks associated with digital communication and it is important that all of us understand how to use digital communication safely and responsibly.

Digital communication — whether it is a text message on a cell phone or a comment on a social networking page — can be altered and shared and is, therefore, not private. There are many ways that these messages and photographs, when shared, can have a negative consequence and, in some cases, violate the law.

Some types of digital communication can facilitate bullying. It is easier to demean someone when you don't have to look them in the eye or actually say the words to them. Posting mean and hateful messages on social networking pages and forwarding inappropriate photographs are just some of the ways that bullying takes place.

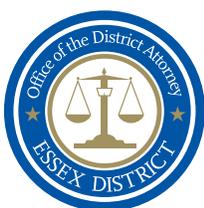
Also, we have seen an increase in dating abuse due, in part, to this technology because it allows a partner constantly to monitor the actions and whereabouts of another.

This behavior can cross the legal line. For this reason, my Office has developed this presentation to encourage people to “think before they send” a potentially life-altering message. This presentation will inform students about how their use of technology could violate the law, as well as protect them from online predators and other dangers associated with the use of digital communication.

Sincerely,



Jonathan W. Blodgett, *Essex District Attorney*



Introduction

Think Before You Send: Using Digital Communication Responsibly is a PowerPoint presentation covering:

- Privacy/disclosure of your personal information.
- Predators.
- Cyberbullying.
- Digital dating abuse.
- Sexting.

This program was developed to raise awareness of these issues and discuss the possible legal consequences associated with each. This program is not meant to be used alone but rather to supplement existing programs or to assist in the development of comprehensive programs and policies.

Materials

This program includes a CD containing: ■ PowerPoint presentation. ■ PDF Facilitator's Guide.

Preparation

To facilitate the *Think Before You Send: Using Digital Communication Responsibly* program, we recommend that you first preview the presentation to familiarize yourself with its content. To properly display the presentation, you will need a computer with PowerPoint, a projector, speakers, and a screen or other projection surface. *Think Before You Send: Using Digital Communication Responsibly* runs for 45 minutes and may be facilitated by educators, school resource officers, counselors, and other school staff.

To access the presentation and materials:

Step	Action
1	Insert the CD into your disk drive. <i>The CD will automatically run the presentation.</i>
2	To move to the next slide, click either the mouse or the right/down arrow buttons. <i>Videos will automatically play throughout the presentation.</i>
3	To access PDF versions of the facilitator's guide, press the Escape button, go to Start, Run, type "d:" in the space provided, and press Enter . <i>The CD opens without starting the presentation.</i>
4	To access the handout, click Facilitator's Guide.

Further Resources

- www.cyberbully.org
- www.getnetwise.org
- www.thatsnotcool.com
- www.athinline.org
- National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline at 866-331-9474 or www.loveisrespect.org

Slide 1

Think before you send!
Using Digital Communication Responsibly

Slide 2

Digital Communication includes...

Cell phones, computers, and any other devices with access to the Internet on which you can

- Text
- Send photos
- Watch videos
- E-mail, instant message
- Join a social networking site
- Blog
- Play online games
- Enter chat rooms

Slide 3

Risks of Digital Communication

- Along with the benefits of digital communication, comes many risks
- Be aware of these risks, and use cell phones and the Internet responsibly.

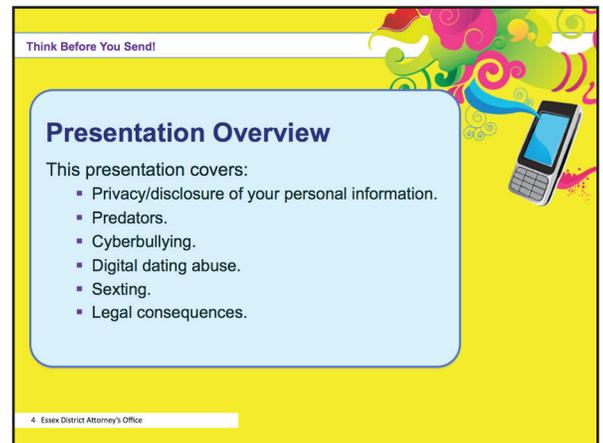


Slide 4

Presentation Overview

This presentation covers:

- Privacy/disclosure of your personal information
- Predators.
- Cyberbullying.
- Digital dating abuse.
- Sexting.
- Legal consequences.



Think Before You Send!

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This slide features a yellow background with a decorative graphic of colorful swirls and a smartphone in the top right corner. The text is contained within a light blue rounded rectangle.

Slide 5

Privacy

You may think that you have privacy while online and on your cell phone, but IMs, e-mails, photos, texts, wall posts—all forms of digital communication—can be forwarded, shared, altered, and printed.

Nothing on the Internet or your cell phone is private.

Facilitator Notes:

Explain that the Internet is a global communication network whose primary purpose is to share information. For this reason, there should be no expectation of privacy when posting or sharing information online.



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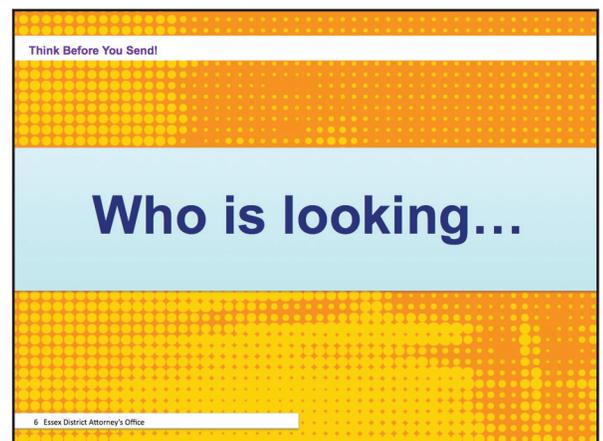
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Slide 6

Who is looking...



Think Before You Send!

Who is looking...

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This slide has a yellow background with a white dot pattern. The text is in a light blue rounded rectangle.

Slide 7

Colleges and Potential Employers

This presentation covers:

- According to a 2008 Kaplan study, 1 in 10 college admissions officers routinely checks applicants' social networking pages.
- Of those colleges that look at online information, 38% report that what they saw negatively affected their views of the students.

Facilitator Notes:

This information is from a 2008 Kaplan Higher Education Study of 401 admissions officers from US News and World Report's "America's Best Colleges" and Barron's "Profiles of American Colleges."

Slide 8

Law Enforcement and Press

Information and photos posted on social networking sites can be reviewed by law enforcement and used as evidence in court or could be published in the media.

Facilitator Notes:

In Rhode Island, a 20-year-old was involved in a drunk driving accident that severely injured another young person. Two weeks after the accident and while the victim was still in the hospital, the prosecutor found pictures of the defendant at a Halloween party, dressed in a prisoner costume and drinking alcohol. He received the harsher sentence of two years in state prison and he was denied parole. (MSNBC, 01/27/2009)

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Slide 9

Did you know...

- 71% of teens reported receiving messages online from someone they don't know.
- 45% of teens have been asked for personal information by someone they don't know.
- 30% of teens have considered meeting someone that they've only talked to online.
- 14% of teens have actually met a person face-to-face that they have only spoken to on the Internet.

According to a 2006 survey conducted by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

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Slide 10

Keeping Yourself Safe Online

- Never meet someone in person that you "met" online.
- Do not respond to dangerous or offensive emails, chats, posts or text messages.
- If you receive something that makes you feel scared or uncomfortable, talk to a trusted adult.

Slide 11

Things to consider...

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Think Before You Send!

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Things to consider...

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Slide 12

How Do People Reveal Personal Information?

- Choosing screen names (kateny13 vs. soxrule230).
- Talking about specific activities and vacation plans.
- Sharing private emotions or photos in a public forum.
Remember: The Internet is NOT private.

Facilitator Notes:

For public chat rooms it is best to use a screen name that does not reveal your name, age, or location. In addition, posting or sharing the name of your baseball team or school could reveal your location. Photographs could show a school or town name in the background or on clothing.

Example:

An adult posted as her Facebook status that she was going on vacation. When she returned, her home had been robbed. Sharing private emotions, such as personal family information or feelings about another student, could result in ridicule, bullying, or embarrassment.

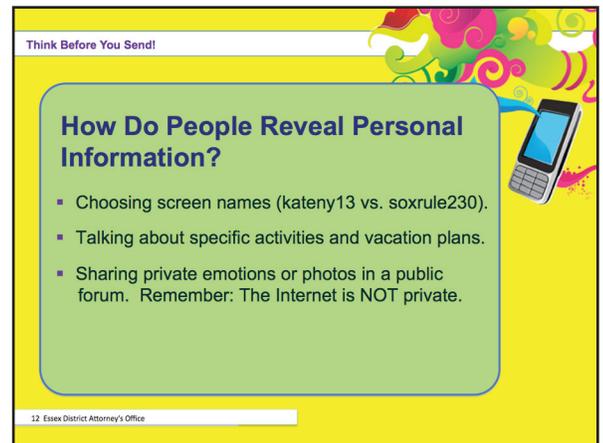
Slide 13

Tracking Teresa Video

Facilitator Notes:

“Tracking Teresa” is based on an experiment by a state trooper who wanted to see how difficult it was to track someone online.

Ask the audience to think about the content they have posted on their profiles while to video is playing.



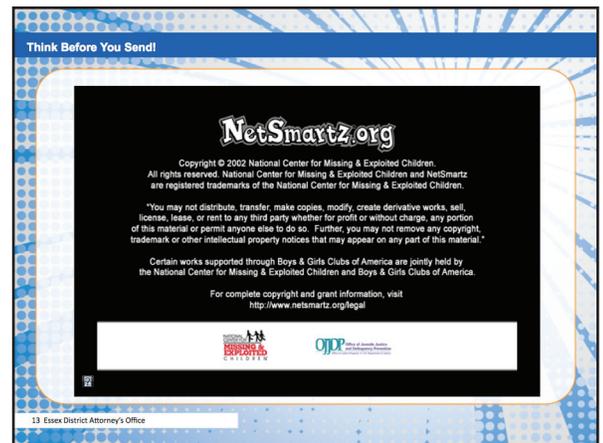
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Slide 14

Not So Private

- Even a “private” social networking page can still be seen by “friends” and in some cases “friends of friends” and “friends and networks.”
- Always check privacy settings for any cell phone or Internet activity.

Facilitator Notes:

Privacy settings vary from site to site and can change without the user being notified. It is good practice to check from time to time who has access to information you share online. When you have a lot of “friends” online, there is always a possibility that your information will be shared with people you don’t know.

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Slide 15

Facilitator Notes:

This is a Facebook page where the user selects the privacy settings. Note that the default setting is “friends and networks” and that settings must be selected for each part of a Facebook page. This is just one example of a social networking site. Users should look for “settings” or “preferences” on a web page that they are using.

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Pages should be set to Only Friends

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Slide 16

Friends

- An online “friend” is anyone who “requests” to be your friend who you “accept”.
- How are online friends different from offline friends?

Facilitator Notes:

To illustrate this point, approach an audience member and introduce yourself and shake hands. Now ask the audience to identify what this person knows about you based on that interaction. (Your approximate age, your gender, etc.) Now compare that to a “friend request” online. What do you really know about someone who friend requests you online?

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Slide 17

Friend List

- Sometimes people will compete to see who has the most friends and will add “friends” to their list that they don’t know in person.
- Even with the appropriate privacy settings in place, accepting a large number of people as your “friends” may result in your personal information, pictures, and posts being seen by many people you did not consider.

Slide 18

Keep in mind...

- Without tone of voice, facial expression, or body language, misunderstandings can occur.
- Anyone can say anything. People are not always who they say they are.
- Images and messages can be shared and altered without your knowledge.
- Deleting an image or a post doesn’t mean it is permanently removed.

Slide 19

Using digital communication can give you a false sense of privacy and could lead to...

- Saying things you would not say in person.
- “Talking” to people you would never speak to in person.
- Revealing information about yourself to people you don’t know.

Think Before You Send!



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Slide 20

Everyone Knows Your Name Video

Facilitator Notes:

"Everyone Knows Your Name" shows what happens to Sarah because she posted too much information online.

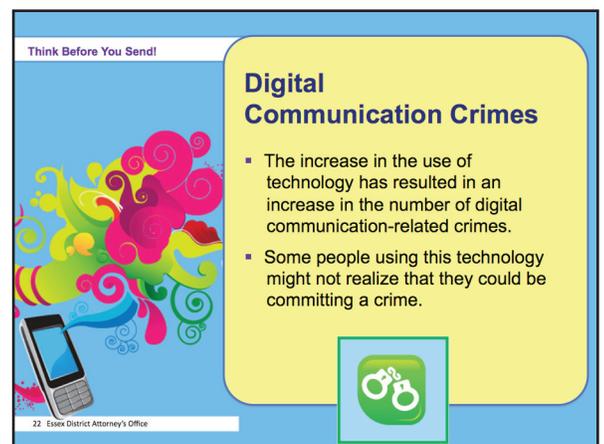
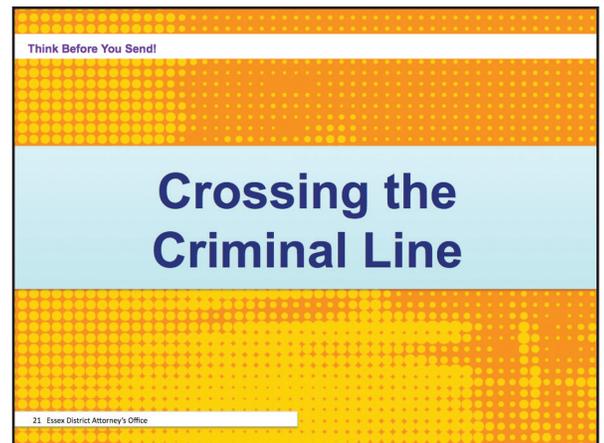
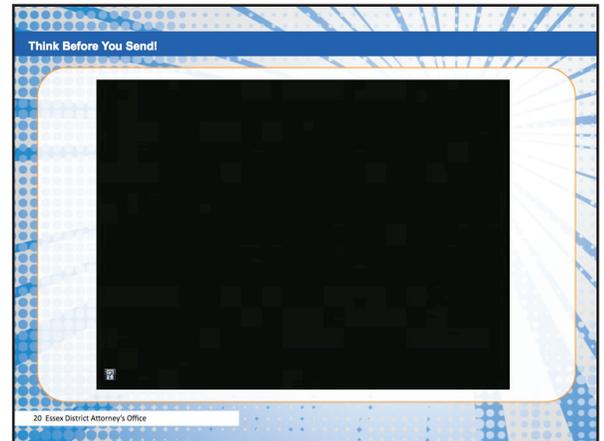
Slide 21

Crossing the Criminal Line

Slide 22

Digital Communication Crimes

- The increase in the use of technology has resulted in an increase in the number of digital communication-related crimes.
- Some people using this technology might not realize that they could be committing a crime.



Slide 23

Crossing the Legal Line

- Annoying Phone Calls (MGL Ch. 269, Sec. 14A)
- Stalking (MGL Ch. 265, Sec. 43)
- Criminal Harassment (MGL Ch. 265, Sec. 43A)
- Unauthorized Access to a Computer System (MGL Ch. 266, Sec. 120F)
- Use of Personal Identification of Another (Identity Theft) (MGL Ch. 266, Sec. 37E)
- Threats (MGL Ch. 275, Sec. 2)
- Violation of Restraining Order (MGL Ch. 209A, Sec. 7)
- Violation of Civil Rights (MGL Ch. 265, Sec. 37)
- Possession of Child Pornography (MGL Ch. 272, Sec. 29C)
- Dissemination of Child Pornography (MGL Ch. 272, Sec. 29B)

Facilitator Notes:

There are many laws that apply to digital communication.

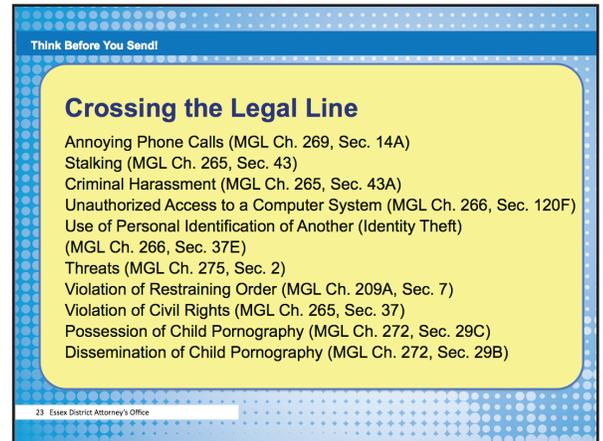
Slide 24

Cyberbullying

- Like bullying, cyberbullying is intentional and repeated behavior.
- Examples of cyberbullying are:
 - Sending or posting harmful, cruel, or threatening messages or images.
 - Creating fake screen names or social networking pages for the purpose of harassment.
- These acts can cross the legal line.
- Victims of cyberbullying may feel helpless and depressed and may even contemplate suicide.

Facilitator Notes:

If there are recent media stories about cyberbullying, you may want to mention them.

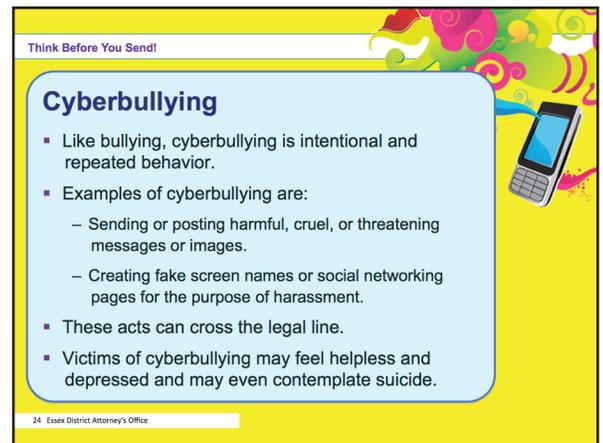


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Slide 25

Cyberbullying Advice

- Don't retaliate or forward the message.
- Involve a trusted adult.
- Don't open messages from cyberbullies.
- Block or "unfriend" someone who is bullying you.
- Contact the school or police.

Facilitator Notes:

If you are the target of cyberbullying, it can be very difficult to tell an adult because you may feel embarrassed or afraid. However, it is very important to tell someone. If you are a "witness" to cyberbullying, don't participate by forwarding, posting, or joining. Involve a trusted adult.

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Slide 26

Can't Take It Back Video

Facilitator Notes:

"Can't Take It Back" is about a young man who participates in a form of cyberbullying and sees firsthand the effect it can have on the victim.

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Digital Dating Abuse

- 1 in 3 teens in a dating relationship reports being texted up to 30 times an hour by a partner to find out where they are, what they are doing, and whom they are with.
- 1 in 4 teens reports being put down or harassed via cell phone by their partner.
- 17% of teens say they are afraid of what their partners might do if they don't respond to a cell phone call, IM, e-mail, or text.

Facilitator Notes:

This information is from a June 2009 Survey by Teenage Research Unlimited for the Family Violence Prevention Fund and Liz Claiborne Inc.

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Slide 28

That's Not Cool Video

Facilitator Notes:

This is Public Service Announcement by "That's Not Cool," The Family Violence Prevention Fund, The Ad Council, and the Office on Violence Against Women, that illustrates how constant texting is not part of a healthy relationship.

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Digital Dating Abuse Advice

- Talk to someone you trust: parent, friend, coach, teacher.
- If you are afraid or feel unsafe, call the police.

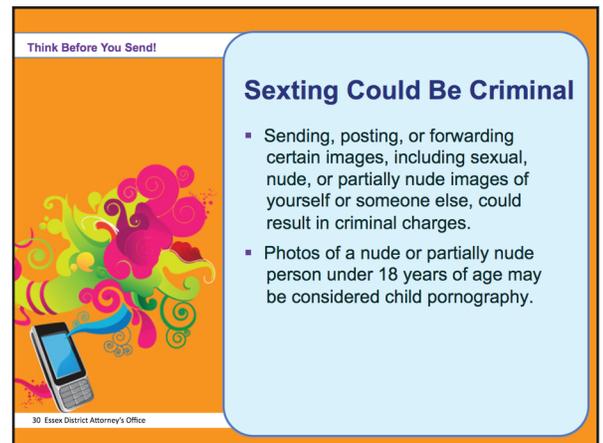
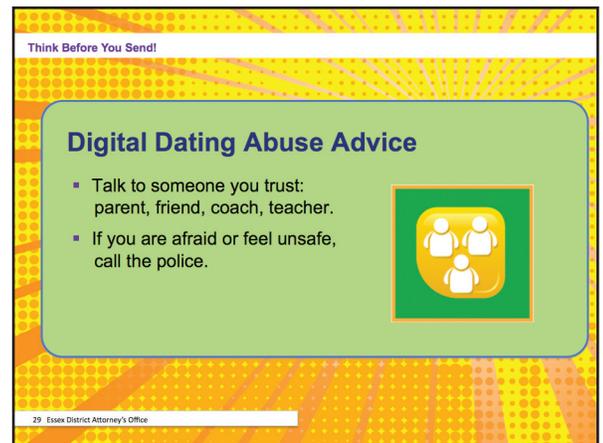
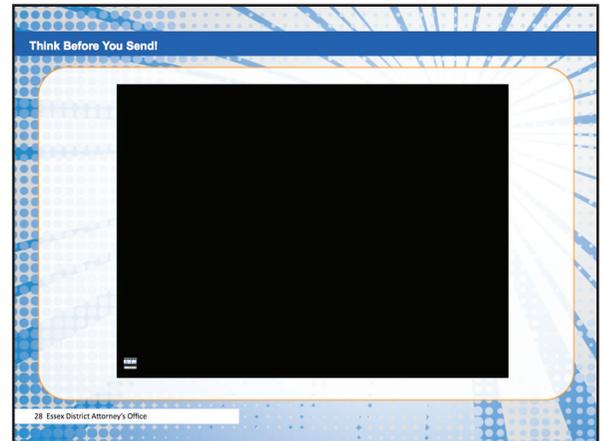
Facilitator Notes:

Explain that sometimes teens can confuse a dating partner's constant texting with love. This can become a harmful situation, with one partner trying to control another and can sometimes escalate to violence.

Slide 30

Sexting Could Be Criminal

- Sending, posting, or forwarding certain images, including sexual, nude, or partially nude images of yourself or someone else, could result in criminal charges.
- Photos of a nude or partially nude person under 18 years of age may be considered child pornography.



Slide 31

Sexting is Hard to Delete or Control

- Once you send a photo, you have no way of controlling who sees it and what happens to it.
- Once a photo is on the web, it can never truly be removed.
- Anyone who takes, possesses, or sends a sexual, nude, or partially nude photo (even of themselves) may be charged with a crime.

Facilitator Notes:

The most serious charge that could result from this behavior is dissemination of child pornography, which is a felony. If convicted of this crime, a person must register as a sex offender.

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Sexts Are Almost Always Shared

- Nearly 1 in 5 "sext" recipients (17%) reports that he/she has passed images along to someone else.
- More than half (55%) of those who passed the images to someone else say they shared them with more than one person.

Facilitator Notes:

This information is from an Associated Press/MTV Poll of 1,247 respondents, ages 14-24, who were interviewed online in a survey conducted in September 2009. The poll is part of an MTV campaign, "A Thin Line," which aims to stop the spread of digital abuse.

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Slide 33

Sexting Advice

- Before you hit send, THINK about where the image could end up.
- Don't forward images. Forwards can last forever.
- Involve a trusted adult.

Think Before You Send!

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Slide 34

Protect Your Privacy

- Passwords are PRIVATE.
- The Internet and e-mail are NEVER private.
- Once you send or post something digitally, you have lost control of who sees it.
- Don't send or post anything that you wouldn't want to see on a billboard.

Slide 35

Broken Friendship Video

Facilitator Notes:

"Broken Friendship" shows why it is not a good idea to share private information, particularly passwords, with anyone.

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Protect Yourself

- If you would not say it to someone's face, don't send it.
- Don't text or post when you are angry.
- Don't forward messages or images that are mean or embarrassing.
- If something makes you uncomfortable or concerned, tell a trusted adult.



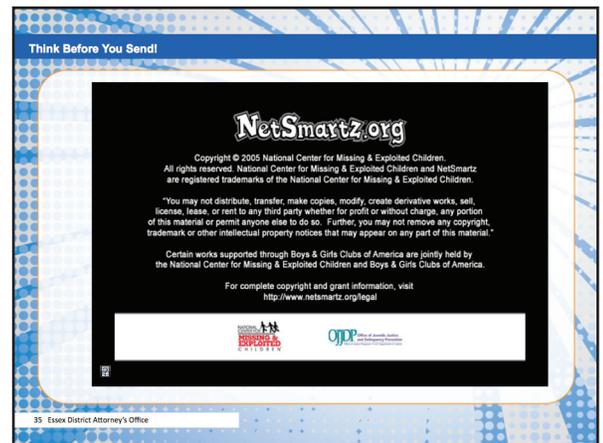
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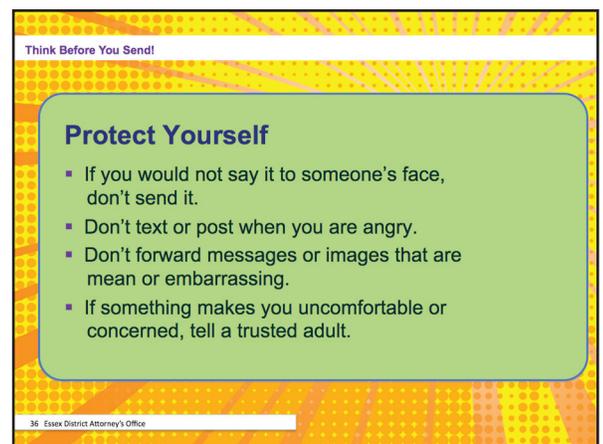
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Think Before You Send!

Protect Yourself

- If you would not say it to someone's face, don't send it.
- Don't text or post when you are angry.
- Don't forward messages or images that are mean or embarrassing.
- If something makes you uncomfortable or concerned, tell a trusted adult.

36 Essex District Attorney's Office

This slide features a yellow background with a decorative pattern of dots and lines. The main content is enclosed in a light green rounded rectangle.

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THINK BEFORE YOU SEND

- www.netsmartz.org
- www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov
- www.thatsnotcool.org
- www.athinline.org
- National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline at 866-331-9474 or www.loveisrespect.org

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