

### Chapter 1 : What is Digital Citizenship? Video | Common Sense Media

*Digital citizen definition, a person who develops the skills and knowledge to effectively use the Internet and other digital technology, especially in order to participate responsibly in social and civic activities: We're teaching students how to become good digital citizens.*

What, Why, and How July 10, In our daily lives, we get used to following the rules. We also observe how people around us follow them. This is where digital citizenship makes a difference in improving our online world. What is digital citizenship? To be responsible digital citizens, we must take responsibility for our actions online. A Concordia University blog post *d e f i n e d* the five personal responsibilities of digital citizenship as: Many Digital Citizens believe that Internet safety is all about children, cyberbullying and sexual predators. But the issue spans a much broader gap. Resources made available by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service document a host of cyber crimes, cyber threats, and youth related risks. It merely requires that you report the offender to the website management or, if necessary, to the proper legal authorities. You must also learn the laws that govern Internet activities. Do you know and understand digital copyright procedures? Are you familiar with websites that involve software pirating? How can you prevent someone from stealing your identity? How do you identify Internet scams? Can you prevent hackers from invading your system? Our online world is shaped by how we behave. What we do and say impacts the behaviors of others, and their behavior influences us. Consider an example from the offline world: A clearly posted and regularly enforced speed limit of 55 mph will lead to most people driving close to that limit. No rules on the road, and no consequences for breaking those rules, would lead to chaos. How is digital citizenship taught and can it be enforced? Digital citizenship is best taught through a collaborative team approach that begins with talking to kids at an early age. Enforcing digital citizenship is difficult because the internet is an open place where anyone can create websites, online businesses, blogs, and share and connect with others. This makes it even more important that everyone, from teachers to parents to companies, help steer young people toward responsible use of technology. Internet companies should participate by outlining clear community guidelines and policies, and enforcing those guidelines. For more on digital citizenship, check out the following articles and resources:

*The Definition Of Digital Citizenship by Terry Heick As more and more students interact digitally-with content, one another, and various communities-the concept of digital citizenship becomes increasingly important.*

Originally posted on Medium What does it mean to be a digital citizen? When we think of what it means to be a citizen, we probably call to mind the country we reside in. Geographic locations whose foundation is based in laws, social rules, and morals. Whatever family structure you come from, your core values are your roots. They shape your beliefs, drive your behavior, and create the foundation for your future. As more and more people create their online presence, their worldview expands, and peoples and cultures that were once so foreign become a little more familiar. No longer is our community defined solely by our location, neighborhood, school, and other local community groups. We may participate in YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and other online platforms whose members span different provinces, countries, or even continents. With such diversity of ethnicity, religion, and traditions, we find ourselves in a place where we need to start navigating and defining what it means to be a digital citizen. It has become increasingly important as young children begin to engage with Internet communities. As parents and guardians we cannot expect that our children will instinctively know how to engage with the content and relationships found online. Children mimic what they experience, whether in real life or online. As role models we must first understand and define digital citizenship, then practice and teach our kids. We should ask ourselves: Do the spaces where we socialize reinforce our values? When families start to consider moving geographies, they look at schools, churches, and other community services and resources. Somehow the rules we expect everyone to follow in society, have not translated into our expectations of the digital world. Values get set aside so that people can get a like on Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter. Defining our values There are 7 core values we at Mazu believe will lead to a more positive digital village and affect our digital footprint: As it relates to your online presence, we believe you should be asking 4 questions before every comment you make, every piece of content you like or share, and even as you decide the spaces you give your digital currency to your likes, your time, your pictures, etc. These 4 fundamental questions are:

**Chapter 3 : Defining Digital Citizenship: What, Why, and How – After School App Blog**

*Digital citizenship is best taught through a collaborative (team) approach that begins with talking to kids at an early age. Enforcing digital citizenship is difficult because the internet is an open place where anyone can create websites, online businesses, blogs, and share and connect with others.*

Participation[ edit ] The development of digital citizen participation can be divided into two main stages: Digital Citizenship examines three aspects of participation in society online: Engagement of youth[ edit ] A recent survey revealed that teenagers and young adults spend more time on the Internet than watching TV. Sites such as Myspace and Facebook have come to the fore in sites where youth participate and engage with others on the Internet. However, due to the lack of popularity with MySpace in particular, more young people are turning to websites such as SnapChat, Instagram, and YouTube. The critical time when young people are developing their civic identities is between the ages 15-18. During this time they develop three attributes: For youth to fully participate and realize their presence on the Internet, a quality level of reading comprehension is required. Students in school should be encouraged to utilize technology with responsibility and Ethical Digital Citizenship strongly promoted. Education on harmful viruses, Trojans, and worms must be emphasized to protect resources. A student can be a successful Digital Citizen with the help of educators, parents, and school counselors. Also Article 8 prevents subjects to certain exceptions. Meaning that certain things cannot be published online revealing race, ethnicity, religion, political stance, health, and sex life. This is because this material can help the government detect a variety of crime such as fraud, drug distribution rings, terrorist cells, and so forth. This allows for an easier ability to properly profile a suspected criminal and keep an eye on them. Although there are a variety of ways to gather information on an individual through credit card history, employment history, and so on- the internet is becoming the most desirable information gatherer. Anonymity is proven to be very rare online as ISPs can keep track of an individual, account information, web surfing durations, and so forth. This is perhaps one of the most fundamental blocks to being a digital citizen. However, due to socioeconomic status, location, and other disabilities- some individuals may not have digital access. Recently, schools have been becoming more connected with the internet, often offering computers, and other forms of access. This can be offered through kiosks, community centers, and open labs. This most often is associated with the digital divide and factors associated with such. This is the ability for users to recognize that much of the economy is regulated online. It also deals with the understanding of the dangers and benefits of online buying, using credit cards online, and so forth. As with the advantages and legal activities- there is also dangerous activities such as illegal downloads, gambling, drug deals, pornography, plagiarism, and so forth. This element deals with understanding the variety of online communication mediums such as email, instant messaging, Facebook messenger, the variety of apps, and so forth. There is a standard of etiquette associated with each medium. This deals with the understanding of how to use various digital devices. For example, how to properly search for something on a search engine versus a database. How to use various online logs. As discussed in the third element, digital communication, this is the expectation that various mediums require a variety of etiquette. Certain mediums demand more appropriate behavior and language than others. This is where enforcement occurs for illegal downloads, plagiarizing, hacking, creating viruses, sending spams, identity theft, cyberbullying, and so forth. Digital rights and responsibilities: This is the set of rights digital citizens have such as privacy, speech, and so forth. Digital citizens must be aware of the physical stress placed on their bodies by internet usage. They must be aware to not become overly dependent on the internet causing eye strain, headaches, stress problems, and so on. This simply means that citizens must take measures to be safe by practicing using difficult passwords, virus protection, backing up data, and so forth.

## Chapter 4 : Digital Citizenship Consulting - Education, Technology Support

*Digital citizenship is an important concept to teach and instill in your students, as they are going to be living much of their lives on the Internet, interacting with other people around the world.*

Resources Introduction to Digital Access Digital Access is a key component in understanding digital citizenship. Outside of the classroom, technology opportunities are rapidly emerging. What is Digital Access? As a parent it is important to understand this key component so that you can guarantee that your children are provided with equal opportunities. Overview Educators and parents alike want what is best for their students. Both stakeholders desire to achieve the same goal: Students deserve an equal opportunity to have access to technology. Talk to your students about technology use in school. Talk with other parents about technology use. Equitable access refers to the opportunity for all students to have equal access in using technology. While we must recognize that not every district, school and classroom may have the exact same opportunities available due to limited financial resources and so forth, the opportunities that exist for one child in a classroom should exist for the other children within that same classroom. Encourage your students to participate and use that technology when it is available. As important as it is to be aware of equitable access, it is also essential to understand that student learners have different needs. Some students require glasses, while others require an agenda to keep organized. Other students have special diets or prefer to sit near the front of the classroom. Accessing technology often involves providing accommodations for some students. Physical disabilities of students may require the use of other assistive software such as a switch or modified keyboard. Resources Use the following resources for further information regarding assistive technology: AbleNet - This company provides products and services for adults and students with disabilities such as communication aids and access aids for successful and meaningful lives at school and at home. Vendors for Software and Assistive Technology - This link provides a comprehensive list of companies that develop products such as software and assistive technology. Use the following resources for available technology in your local community: The programs can be played in Spanish or English. Contact the library for more information. Rehoboth Beach Public Library - At the library in Rehoboth Beach, patrons with a Delaware library card are able to access the wireless internet for free. Javabyte Cafe - This internet cafe in Rehoboth Beach provides internet access to its customers. Call for more information. WiFiCafeSpots - This resource provides a map identifying the local cafes with free wireless internet access. Use this map, to help locate these cafes in your local community. Read a summary of the current results below. Results from Digital Access Survey According to the responses, it appears that there is a wide range of understanding of digital access and technology use within the classroom. Most classrooms are similar in terms of number of students and number of computers in the classroom. The most common form of technology use within the classroom is the computer, while several teachers mentioned other emerging technology such as iPads, Smart responders, Smart Boards, and flip cameras. Another noteworthy point is the response to the question involving equal access for students and teachers. According to the responders, Finally, the most informative responses came when the responders shared their concerns. Training, lack of working technology or available technology and the integration of technology use daily were the main concerns about the teachers. It is evident that students use technology and most teachers want to use technology with their students, but without the training and properly working technology, issues in terms of equal access and technology use will continue to impact the classroom. Powered by Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

## Chapter 5 : Section Defining Digital Citizenship - Leading Edge Certification for the Administrator

*A digital citizen refers to a person utilizing information technology (IT) in order to engage in society, politics and government. K. K. Mossberger, et al. [1] Define digital citizens as "those who use the Internet regularly and effectively".*

## Chapter 6 : Digital Access - Digital Citizenship: are you a digital citizen?

*We're setting out to discover what it means to be a digital citizen. And how we at Mazu can create a more positive experience. Helping children navigate the online world.*

### Chapter 7 : Citizenship | Define Citizenship at calendrierdelascience.com

*For more information about ways to participate in expanding the definition of digital citizenship, see the positive pilots page and the examples of Positive DigCit-- which was a key focus of the DigCitSummit that was held in Utah in November*

### Chapter 8 : Digital citizen - Wikipedia

*Part of navigating and defining what it means to be a digital citizen is understanding why the truth is important. As parents we constantly encourage our children to tell the truth. We teach them.*

### Chapter 9 : Digital Citizenship | Common Sense Education

*There is an increasing interest in improving youth digital citizenship through education. However, the term 'digital citizenship' currently covers a broad range of goals. To improve education, the current article argues for a narrower focus on (1) respectful behavior online and (2) online civic.*