Online misinformation and harmful content

The concept of Fake News and how to evaluate and identify it – Handout 2 Different forms of cyberbullying

 # 1 **Encouraging self-harm**

- Some cyberbullies threaten to hurt their victims or convince them to hurt themselves.
- It can be the worst type of cyberbullying, because it can lead to victims committing suicide.

 # 2 **Denigration**

- Spreading harmful, untrue, or damaging rumours and statements online that will damage an individual's reputation.
- Usually these attacks are personal and instigate anger in the victim, making them lash out and behave badly.

#3 **Flaming**

- Fighting that involves sending angry, cruel, rude, and vulgar messages to one individual or several individuals in a private or public online setting.

#4 **Happy Slapping**

- Attacking an individual physically as a "prank" or "joke" while others film the attack or take pictures to be distributed/posted online.

#5 **Harassment**

- Sending an ongoing series of hurtful, insulting online messages targeted at an individual.

#6   **Impersonation/Fraping**

- Pretending and posing as someone else, then sending or posting material online with the intent to damage an individual's reputation.

#7   **Outing**

- Sending or posting material online about a person that contains sensitive, private, or embarrassing information.

#8   **Trickery**

- Engaging in deception to acquire embarrassing material that is then made public online.
- The person pretends to be a close friend and confidant, and gives the victim a false sense of security before breaking his or her trust.

#9   **Sockpuppets**

- The creator of a fake account gains their victim's trust by pretending to be someone they're not. When their victim divulges private information, the puppeteer shares that personal information with others who may bully the victim.

#10   **Catfishing**

- Setting up a fake online profile, with the purpose of luring the victim into a deceptive online romance.

#11   **Doxing**

- It occurs when a cyberbully harasses and threatens a victim online for revenge and to destroy their victim's privacy.
- Doxing shares private information (e.g. Social Security numbers, credit cards, phone numbers, and other personal data) with the public.

#12   **Exclusion**

- Excluding a person on purpose from an online group. This is considered an indirect form of cyberbullying.