

Five Nations Network

Digital Citizenship: The Internet - Friend or Foe?
Conference 2024

Man Geni Addysg Uwch yng Nghymru
Where Higher Education Began in Wales



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

200
1822 - 2022

Digital Privacy and Responsibility

Dr Carolyne Obonyo

25th Feb 2024

*Man Geni Addysg Uwch yng Nghymru
Where Higher Education Began in Wales*

www.uwtsd.ac.uk



Dr Carlyne Obonyo

Education and Qualifications

- ✓ B.Ed. – Kenya
- ✓ MA – USA
- ✓ PhD – New Zealand



Experiences

- ✓ School Teacher – Kenya
- ✓ Part-Time Lecturer - Kenya
- ✓ Teaching Assistant - USA
- ✓ Research Assistant – New Zealand
- ✓ Lecturer - UK

Current – Book Chapters



Interests and Concerns

- ✓ Instructional Technology
- ✓ Research
- ✓ Inclusion and Equity
- ✓ COVID-19 pandemic

Contributions

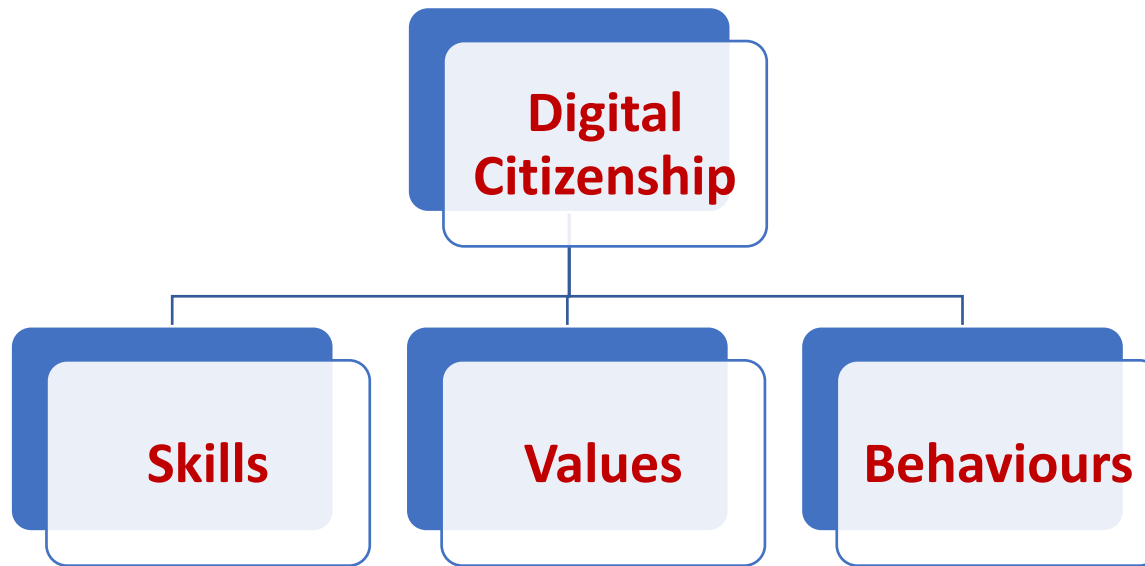
- Writing a journal article
- Journal Reviewer -International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning (IRRODL)
Journal of Open, Flexible, and Distance Learning (JOFDL)

Plan for the Session

- Digital privacy
- Cybersecurity
- Social media use
- Individual responsibility
- Legal frameworks
- Future trends in digital privacy
- Discussion



Digital Privacy and Responsibility



Digital Privacy



- ✓ Protection of personal and sensitive information
- ✓ Right to control personal data
- ✓ Online safety and security
- ✓ Assurance of confidentiality

Why Digital Privacy and Responsibility?

1. Protect our digital privacy

2. Take responsibility for our online actions

3. Manage personal data and digital identity

Ensure our online safety and security

Cybersecurity

National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC)



[What we do - NCSC.GOV.UK](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk)

Cybersecurity

❖ How individuals and organisations **reduce the risk** of cyber attacks

✓ **Protecting the devices**, we use

✓ **Protecting the services**, we access

✓ **Preventing** unauthorised access or theft to **personal information**

<https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/section/about-ncsc/what-is-cyber-security>

Cyber Threats

Malware –software code that harms a computer system or its users e.g.

Ransomware attacks, 17% of all cyber-attacks in 2022.
Most acute threat facing UK organisations

In 2023

27% of attacks
were **extortion**
related

44%
Targeted Europe

NEWS

24 January 2024

Global ransomware threat expected to rise with AI, NCSC warns

New assessment focuses on how AI will impact the efficacy of cyber operations and the implications for the cyber threat over the next two years.

[Cyber threat - NCSC.GOV.UK](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk), IBM Security X-Force Threat Intelligence Index 2023

Cyber Threats

Social engineering (human hacking) e.g. Phishing –
“leading infection vector”, Password attack

In 2023

41% of
attacks used
phishing

100%
increase per month in
attempts

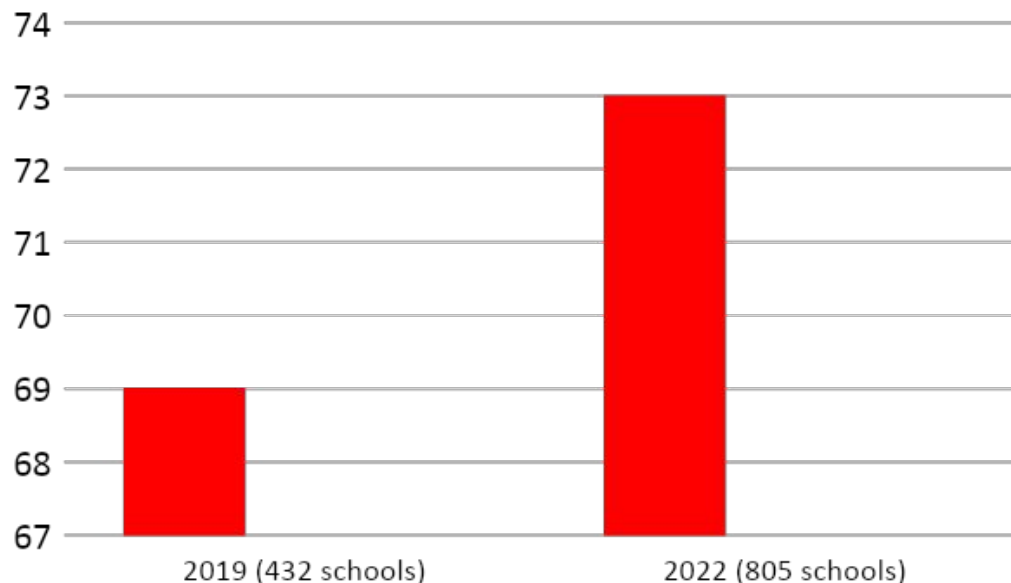
- Forward **suspicious email** to the NCSC's [Suspicious Email Reporting Service](#) at **report@phishing.gov.uk**
- Forward **suspicious text message** to **7726**,
free-of-charge

IBM Security X-Force Threat Intelligence Index 2023

School Cyber Threats

Threats to schools in UK, [Cyber Security Schools Audit 2019; 2022](#)

“Fraudulent emails sent to staff or staff directed to fraudulent website”



School Cyber Threats cont.

Threats to schools in UK, [Cyber Security Schools Audit 2019; 2022](#)

“Schools training non-IT staff about cybersecurity”

In 2019

49% of schools
acknowledged

In 2022

55% of schools
acknowledged

School Cyber Threats cont.

Threats to schools in UK, [Cyber Security Schools Audit 2019; 2022](#)

□ **53% of schools** felt prepared for a cyber-attack (2022). However, **78%** had experienced an incident and **6 schools reported** parents losing money

□ **49% of schools** felt prepared for a cyber-attack (2019). **No school** reported incident of losing money

Cyber-Attacks in UK

- ✓ Shoppers lost **£10.6 million** to cyber criminals between November 2022 and January 2023
- ✓ Each victim losing **£639** on average.
- ✓ **Victims** age groups **25-34; 35-44; & 18-24**

□ AI generated scams enhance the threat

7 February 2024

NCSC and partners issue warning about state-sponsored cyber attackers hiding on critical infrastructure networks

[Individuals & families - NCSC.GOV.UK](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/individuals-and-families)



Social Media Use

❖ Statistics in Great Britain (2020):

Adults	Internet use
89%	Daily
70%	Social networking
97% (16-24 age group)	Social networking
75% (16-24 age group)	Posting social media content
49%	Upload user-generated content

Digital Footprint

An acknowledgment that **posting and receiving** information online can be **tracked, customized,** and **marketed** for users to click and follow

- ✓ Content consumption
- ✓ Content production
- ✓ Sharing ideas
- ✓ Following
- ✓ Liking

Social Media Use in Education

□ 169 UK HE institutions:

1. Concerned about privacy and integrity of student work
2. Concerned about professional identity
3. Lack of explicit and accessible social media policy
4. Social media **use at** work (e.g., **UWTSD**)
5. No information about social media **use for** work

(Lees, 2018)

Social Media Use in Education

□ 225 Preservice teachers (Germany, NZ, Spain, USA)

1. Concerned about data privacy
2. **Lacked knowledge** about data privacy
3. **72%** had **never read** a privacy policy of a social media service

317 Undergraduates (Spain & Portugal)

1. **47%** **unaware** about personal data privacy

(Marín et al., 2023)

Social Media Use in Education

ISTE Standards for students (Digital Citizen)

Students to:

manage their digital identity and reputation
(digital footprint)

maintain digital privacy and security (digital privacy)

<https://iste.org/standards/students>

Social Media Uncertainty

❖ Education-specific policies to guide and protect?

✓ [Professional guidance on the use of electronic communication and social media](#)

□ A challenge for policymakers!!

✓ In New Zealand, [Netsafe Kete - Netsafe – social media and online safety helpline](#)

Individual Responsibility

Use a strong and separate password for your email

Install the latest software and app updates

Turn on 2-Step Verification (2SV)

Password managers: using browsers and apps to safely store your passwords

Backing up your data

Three random words



[Individuals & families - NCSC.GOV.UK](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk)

Individual Responsibility



[Cyber Aware - NCSC.GOV.UK](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk)

Legal Frameworks

Aim to provide **a safe and secure** learning environment for all students

Examples:

- Education for a Connected World framework - 2020 edition
- The Netsafe Educator Framework (2023), currently being updated
- **Incorporated generative AI** into existing policies and classroom practices (**teachers/schools guides**)?

Global Data Protection Laws

Australian Privacy Act - protection of individuals' privacy

CCPA - regulates collection and sale of personal data in California

CPRA -privacy policy [hyperlink](#) on the home page

GDPR – global standard; must conduct a regular privacy impact assessment

Federal regulations in Germany forbid using technologies none compliant to with EU standards privacy and data protection

Future Trends in Digital Privacy

- Call to action for responsible digital citizenship
- Emerging technologies could impact online privacy
- **72%** of British people are worried that new technology such as **AI** will make it easier for criminals to commit online fraud

Emerging Technologies cont.

- Potential benefits and risks of these technologies for individual privacy
- Ensuring ethical and responsible development and use of these technologies
- Ethical issues of AI in education

Data Breaches

- Unauthorized access and exposure of sensitive personal information held by an organisation

✓ Actions to take:

<https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/NCSC-data-breaches-infographic.pdf>

Discussion

- **Scenario A: Online Reputation Management**
- **Scenario B: Copyright Puzzle**
- **Scenario C: Educational App Dilemma**
- **Scenario D: Student's Contribution**
- **Scenario E: Social Media Uncertainty**

Privacy Policy Hunter

- Analyse privacy policies of your organisation or any other popular website of your choice



Resources

- [Generative AI Policy for Schools](#) (netsafe.org.nz, 2024)
- Home learning technology: securing tools for remote education (<https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/blog-post/home-learning-technology-securing-tools-for-remote-education>)
- Lees, R. (2018). Social media policies in UK higher education institutions – an overview. In: Meiselwitz, G. (eds.). *Social Computing and Social Media. User Experience and Behavior*. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Vol 10913. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-91521-0_34
- [Netsafe Kete - Netsafe – social media and online safety helpline](#)
- [Teacher Guide: Generative AI Policy](#) (netsafe.org.nz, 2024)



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Diolch! /Thank you!

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