**LEARNING OUTCOMES**
- Distinguish between public information and private information.
- Recognise that it is not always safe to post information or content online.
- Identify information that is personal and should not be shared online.
- Recognise that personal information can be in the form of text, images or video clips.
- Recognise that all the content you post online makes up your digital footprint.
- Choose to talk with teachers, parents and carers if you’re not sure if it is safe to post an image or text online.
- Recognise the importance of talking with teachers, parents and carers if anything bad (scary or gross) happens online.

**INTRODUCTION**
- The web is a wonderful way to communicate with family and friends, and to share content: images, clips and texts. However, it is very important to keep personal details private, to protect your identity (your ID).
- Identity information includes a person’s full name, birth date, home address, email address, phone number, usernames, and passwords, as well as Medicare number, passport number, drivers licence number and credit card details.
- Also, sometimes photos can give away too much information, such as where a person lives or goes to school.

**AT THE COMPUTER**
- In this activity the student is asked to create a party invitation for their Budd:e that is safe to publish online. This is a sorting activity where the student must distinguish between ‘public’ (what is okay to publish online) and ‘private’ (what should not be published online but needs to remain private).
- The student is given pictures and texts to categorise as ‘public’ or ‘private’. Student choices are supported by feedback. Students gain an understanding of private information that may be elicited from pictures—for example, where a person lives or goes to school, and potentially embarrassing or hurtful pictures.

**FOLLOW UP**
- Whole-class discussion to review learning objectives.
- Discuss why it is important to protect your identity and privacy online.
- Brainstorm examples of photos that give too much personal information away. Make a list.
- Brainstorm the sorts of elements that might make up a person’s digital footprint. Categorise the elements as positive and negative.
- Discuss why it’s important to report (to teachers, parents or carers) anything bad that happens online: that it helps to make the web safer and more secure for everyone.

**RESOURCES**
- Stay Smart Online at [www.staysmartonline.gov.au](http://www.staysmartonline.gov.au)
- ThinkUKnow at [www.thinkuknow.org.au](http://www.thinkuknow.org.au)

**UNIT VOCAB**
- Content
- Cybersafety
- Cybersecurity
- Data
- Digital footprint
- Email address
- ID
- Identity
- Images
- Information
- Internet
- Offline
- Online
- Password
- Personal
- Privacy
- Private
- Report
- Site
- Text