



Teens are increasingly engaging in online activities, some of which involve misrepresentation of their identities. This paper aims to provide educators, parents, and guardians with an understanding of the laws surrounding online misrepresentation and offers strategies to teach teens about the legal implications and potential

Teaching Teens about the Laws on Misrepresenting Themselves Online

consequences.

Understanding Online Misrepresentation

Misrepresentation online can take various forms:

- Age Falsification: Common on social media and gaming platforms where age restrictions apply.
- Fake Profiles: Creating profiles with false information or impersonating another individual.
- Catfishing: Pretending to be someone else to deceive others, often in romantic contexts.

Legal Implications

While laws vary by country, many jurisdictions have regulations that address online misrepresentation:

- Identity Theft: Using someone else's personal information without permission, potentially leading to criminal charges.
- Fraud: Deceiving someone for personal gain, which can result in both civil and criminal penalties.
- Breach of Contract: Many websites have terms of service that prohibit misrepresentation. Violating these terms can lead to account suspension or in some cases legal action.

Strategies for Teaching Teens

Open Dialogue - Initiate conversations about online safety. Discuss real-life cases where individuals faced consequences due to online misrepresentation.

Multimedia Resources - Use documentaries, news clips, and other visual aids to highlight the dangers and consequences of misrepresentation.

Interactive Workshops - Organise workshops where teens can learn about the technical aspects of online platforms, privacy settings, and how information can be traced back to them.

The Role of Schools

Schools play a pivotal role in cyber education. Incorporating online safety into the curriculum ensures that students are equipped with the knowledge to navigate the online world responsibly.

Parental Involvement

Open communication between parents and teens about online experiences can prevent potential issues.

Associated Australian Laws on Misrepresentation Online:

1. Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth):

- o Section 474.14: This provision criminalises the use of a carriage service to impersonate a Commonwealth public official.
- o Section 474.15: Deals with the use of a carriage service to make threats or harass.

Crimes Act 1900 (NSW):

o Section 192E: This provision criminalises identity theft, which includes the unauthorised use of another person's identification information.

Online Safety Act 2021:

o This act provides a framework for promoting online safety for Australians, especially minors. It addresses cyberbullying and other harmful online behaviours.

Privacy Act 1988 (Cth):

o This act governs the handling of personal information by organisations and government agencies. Misrepresentation or misuse of personal data can lead to breaches of this act.

Telecommunications Act 1997:

o This act contains provisions related to the misuse of telecommunications services, which can encompass certain forms of online misrepresentation.

Relevant Australian News Stories

Case of Emma Husar

In 2018, former Labor MP Emma Husar was a victim of online defamation and false representations. This case highlighted the dangers of online misrepresentation and the potential for political manipulation.

Case of Lydia Abdelmalek

In 2019, Lydia Abdelmalek was found guilty of stalking and impersonating soap opera star Lincoln Lewis online, leading to significant distress for the victims. This case was a high-profile example of "catfishing" in Australia.

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