

# Doxxing, misogyny & online harassment

CRIM20007: CYBERCRIME AND DIGITAL CRIMINOLOGY

# 01

What is a cryptomarket?

Silk Road: Whack-a-mole policing

The gentrification hypothesis

Harm reduction: Portugal model

# 02

Cryptocurrencies and justice in late capitalism

Leveraging resources: the GameStop case

Cryptocurrencies,  
environmental tolls and the  
hidden cost of digital goods

# Last week

# This week

## 01

What is doxxing?

Motivations for doxxing

Cyberbullying and doxxing harms

Another form of technology facilitated violence?

## 02

Misogyny and hate speech: Conversation with  
William Arpke-Wales

# What is doxxing?

the non-consensual sharing of personal or identifying information in an online space

Go to [menti.com](https://menti.com) and use the code 7355 984

# Motivations for doxxing

01

Extortion doxxing

02

Silencing doxxing

03

Retributive doxxing

04

Controlling doxxing

05

Reputation building  
doxxing

06

Unintentional doxxing

07

Public interest doxxing

Anderson, B & Wood, M, 2021, 'Doxxing: a scoping review and typology' in  
Flynn, A. Bailey, J., Henry, N. (Eds.) Handbook of Technology- Facilitated  
Violence. Bingley, UK: Emerald

# HOW DOES DOXXING HARM?

## Deanonymisation

Alt accounts, pseudonyms, online personas: what is lost when anonymity is taken away?

Triggs, Møller & Neumayer (2021): context collapse as a protective mechanism for queer Internet users

## Targeting

Loss of security: sharing home address, organised doxxing campaigns

Brianna Wu, Zoe Quinn and Gamergate: death threats, stalking, threats to family's safety

## Delegitimising

Loss of credibility

Sharing information to 'shame' the victim: disclosing private medical information

Intersections with other cybercrimes: sharing intimate images without consent

## Disadvantaging

Loss of competitive advantage, including corporate doxxing

A more obscure doxxing harm: do we consider organisations to have personal identifying information?

### ***What is the prevalence of cyberbullying?***

- US: 25% of female and 11% of male high school aged students reported cyberbullying (Beale and Hall, 2007)
- Cyberbullying victims are likely to be targeted with concurrent offline attacks - (Raskaukas and Stoltz, 2007; Smith et al, 2008)
- How have online/offline distinctions about bullying harms changed since 2007-08?

### ***What distinguishes cyberbullying from ordinary bullying?***

- Comparatively little context to online remarks
- The act of writing down a misogynistic message implies the commenter has given thought to their words (Biber et al, 2002)

### ***Prevention and intervention***

- Young people are unlikely to report online abuse unless they perceive it as serious (Hotfeld and Grabe, 2012)
- Victims often don't report abuse to the police as they don't believe they will take it seriously (Nobles et al, 2012)

# Cyberbullying and doxxing

# DOXXING + TECHNOLOGY FACILITATED VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence (Harris & Woodlock, 2019)

Image based sexual abuse (Powell, Henry & Flynn, 2018)

Harassment and cyber-bullying (Eckert & Metzger-Riftkin, 2020)

Fraud & 'swatting' (Calabro, 2018)



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# MISOGYNISTIC HATE SPEECH

William Arpke-Wales

# References

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**Any  
questions?**