

A.K.A  
electronic  
bullying



A.K.A  
online  
bullying

# CYBERBULLYING

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# INTRODUCTION

According to Parent Project manual and Wagner(2008), cyber bullying is a rising problem in the nation. Therefore, everyone who has children or deals with children need to know about cyber bullying.

More than 90% of teenagers have daily or frequent computer access. (Donlin, 2008)

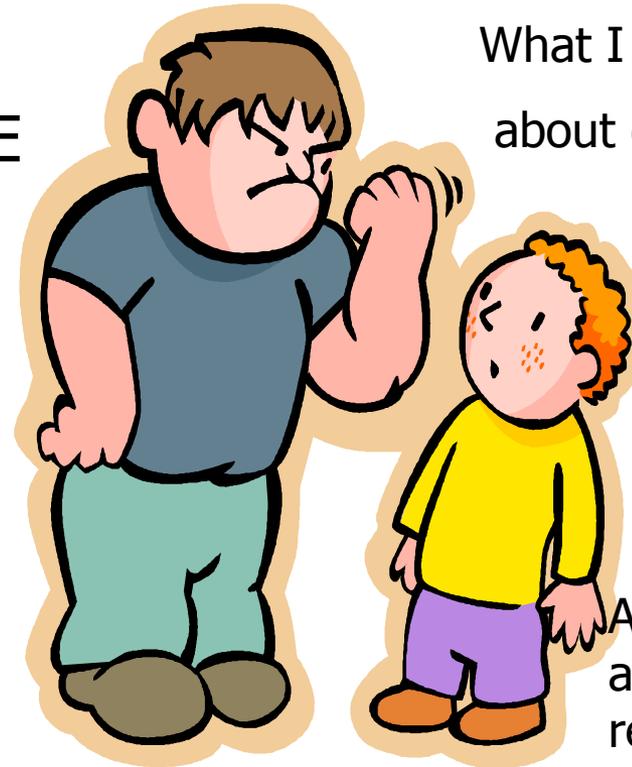


# GOALS/OBJECTIVES OF CYBER BULLYING PRESENTATION

Problems to be solved and questions to be answered.

- AWARENESS
  - IDENTIFY
  - KNOWLEDGE
- TOOLS
  - PREVENT
  - COPE
- RESOURCES

What I need to know about cyber bullying?



What can I do about cyber bullying?

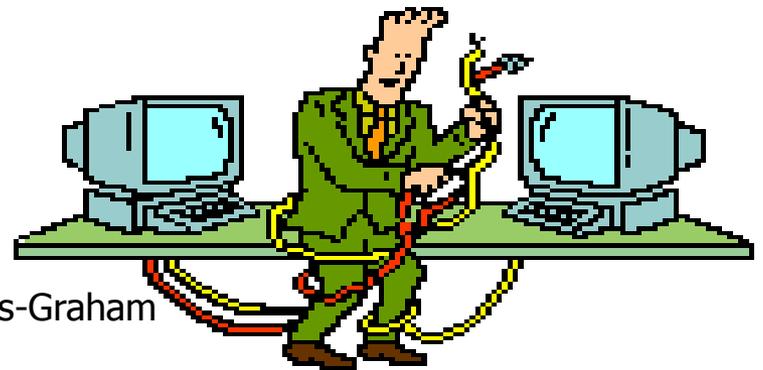
Are there any available resources?

# DEFINITIONS OF TERM

- What is cyber bullying?

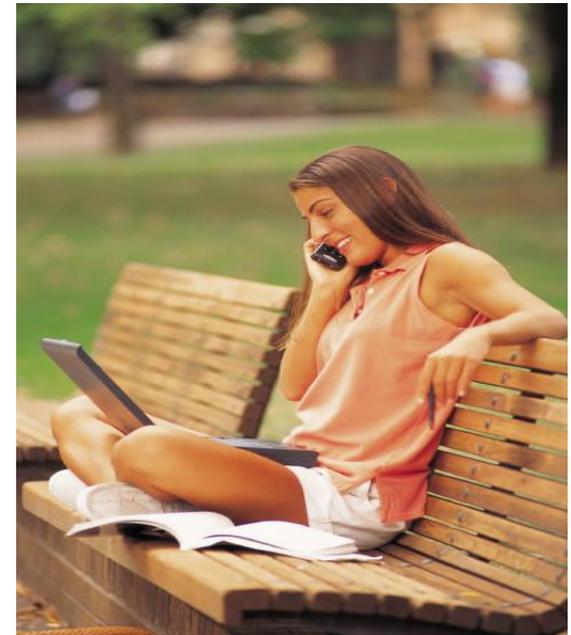
Cyber bullying is the use of the internet or other digital communication devices to insult or threaten someone. (Juvonen & Gross, 2008)

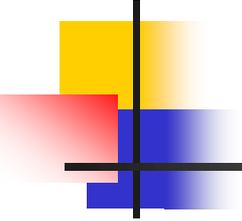
- Cyber bullying is used when the victim or bully is a child or teen. Cyber harassment is used when the victim is an adult. (Make a difference for Kids.)



# CYBER BULLIES TECHNOLOGY

- According to Besley (2004), cyber bullying involves the use of information and communication technologies
  - E-mail
  - Cell phones
  - Pager text messages
  - Instant messaging
  - Offensive personal web sites
  - Slanderous online personal polling web-sites
  - Chat rooms or bash rooms

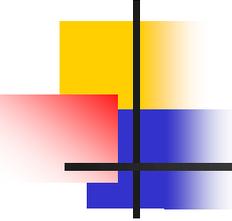




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According to Wagner (2008) and a Canadian study in 2006:

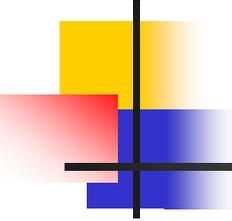
- 23% students have been bullied by e-mail
- 35% in chat rooms
- 41% by text messages on cell phones
- 41% did not know the identity of the perpetrators



# ASSUMPTIONS BY AUTHORS

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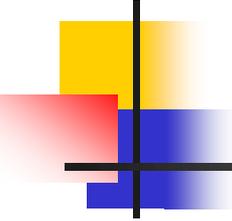
- Technology has changed the lives of adolescents, including the way they bully.  
(Beale & Hall, 2007)
- Cyber-bullying is different from regular bullying with the use of new technologies.  
(Keith & Martin, 2005)
- New technology have made it easier for bullies to gain access to their victims.  
(Keith & Martin, 2005).



# ASSUMPTIONS BY AUTHORS

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- It can be tricky to identify bullies in cyberspace. (Keith & Martin, 2005)
- Cyberbullying may appear alarming to parents because it involves communication technologies with which they are unfamiliar. (Juvonen & Gross, 2008)
- Cyberbullying have detrimental psychological effects. (Juvonen & Gross, 2008)

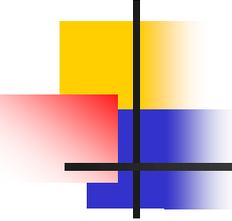


# POINTS OF VIEW

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- Bullying is no longer limited to schools. (Juvonen & Gross, 2008)

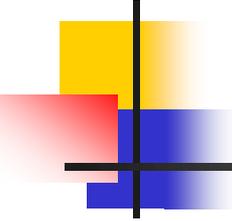
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YAGDLwm56s>



# POINTS OF VIEW

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- Cyber bullying is the fastest growing trend in bullying among teens.
  - More invasive
  - Increases the audience of your humiliation
  - Lengthens the duration of your torment
  - Lends itself to greater cruelty
- Technology can be good or bad; therefore, it depends on how it is used.

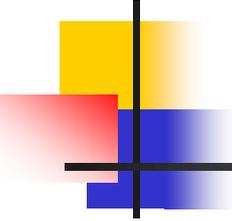


# POINTS OF VIEW

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- Victim of cyber bullying may
  - Unexpectedly stop using the computer
  - Appear, nervous, or jumpy when instant message, text message, or email appears
  - Appears uneasy about going to school or outside in general
  - Appears to be angry, depressed, or frustrated after using the computer
  - Avoid discussions about what they are doing on the computer
  - Become abnormally withdrawn from usual friends and family members
- Cyber bully may
  - Quickly switch screens or close programs when you walk by
  - Uses the computer at all hours of the night
  - Get unusually upset if he/she cannot use the computer
  - Laugh excessively while using the computer
  - Avoid discussions about what they are doing on the computer
  - Use multiple online accounts or using an account that is not their own

Hinduja & Patchin, 2009



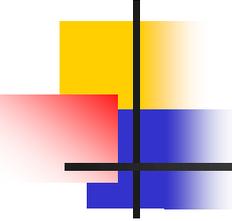
# DATA/INFORMATION

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According to Dr. Parry Aftab:

- Most cyber bullying occurs within 9 -14 years of age.
- 75% of children polled had visited a bashing website.
- 65% of students surveyed between 8-14 have been involved directly or indirectly in a cyber bullying incident.
- 40% had their own password stolen and changed by a bully or sent communications posing as them.
- Only 15% of parents polled knew what cyber bullying was.

(Trolley, Hanel & Shields)

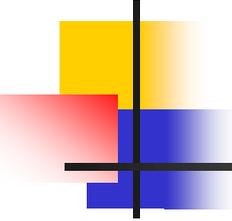


# DATA/INFORMATION

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- A nationwide survey of 1,566 students in 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade found:
  - 91% of kids 12 to 15 years old and almost all teen (99%) age 16 to 18 use the internet
  - 57% had hurtful and angry things said to them on line
  - 53% admit saying mean or hurtful things to someone online
  - 35% have been threatened online
  - 42% have been bullied online
  - 20% have received mean or threatening e-mails
  - 58% have not told parents or another adult about their experiences online

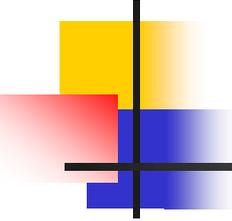
(Keith & Martin, 2003)



# DATA/INFORMATION

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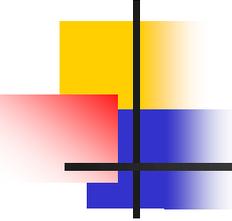
- According to Dr. Patchin and Dr. Hinduja, the results of surveying 1,500 internet using adolescent are as follows:
  - 33% had been victimized through cyber bullying
  - 41% were cyber bullied and did not tell anyone
  - 56% of cyber bullying occurred in chat rooms
  - 49% takes place via instant messages
  - 28% occurred through e-mail



# INFERENCES/IMPLICATIONS

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- Juvonen & Gross believe that schools should have policies about cyberbullying, parent education trainings, and strategies to prevent and deal with cyberbullying.
- Parents and youth can benefit from increased knowledge about the positive functions of online communication among peers, which may help to allay fears that only harm can result from youth interacting online. (Juvonen & Gross, 2008)
- Parents may overestimate the risk of bullying online and downplay the risk of bullying in school. (Juvonen & Gross, 2008)



# INFERENCES/IMPLICATIONS

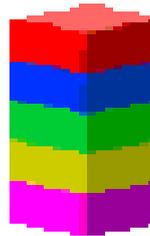
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- What else can be done:
  - Establish a relationship with police department.
  - Create an encouraged and comfortable and welcoming climate to report any and all forms of cyber bullying.
  - Do not respond to cyber-bully.

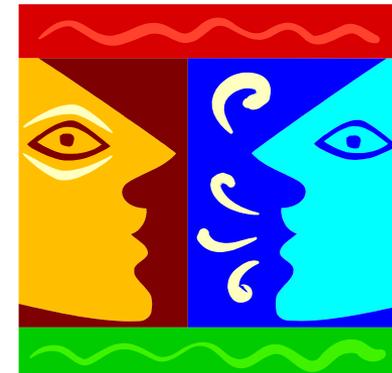
# INFERENCES/IMPLICATIONS

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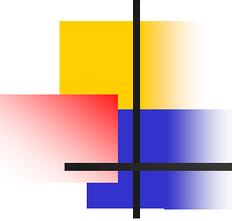
■ BLOCK



■ TELL



■ STOP



# CONSEQUENCES

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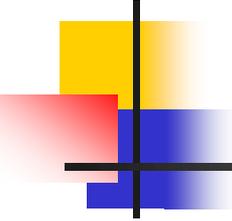
- According to Strom and Strom (2005), current understanding of cyberbullying is limited.
- Online victims are eight times more likely to report carrying a weapon to school. (Make a difference for kids)
- Cyber bully has lead to cases of suicide. (Make a difference for kids)

# IN CONCLUSION

KNOWLEDGE  
IS POWER.



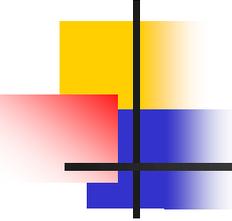
Frank Herbert: The beginning of knowledge is the discovery of something we do not understand.



# RESOURCES

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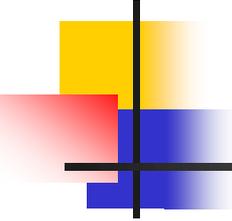
- [www.wiredsafety.org](http://www.wiredsafety.org)
- [www.wiredkids.org](http://www.wiredkids.org)
- [www.cyberbullying.ca](http://www.cyberbullying.ca)
- [www.netsmartz.org](http://www.netsmartz.org)
- [www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov](http://www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov)
- [www.isafe.org](http://www.isafe.org)
- [www.cybercnmes.net](http://www.cybercnmes.net)
- [www.cybercrime.gov](http://www.cybercrime.gov)
- [www.netlingo.com](http://www.netlingo.com)



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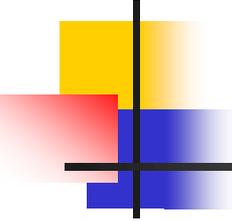
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# QUESTIONS? & COMMENTS!

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- What happen to the girls who created the cartoon about Piper?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmxZwCLbF48>

- Any other questions/comments?
- Thank you for your attention and time.