CYBERBULLYING

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Presented by: Waterloo Secondary School Library Media Centre

WHAT IS CYBERBULLYING?

Definition: According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary cyberbullying is " the electronic posting of meanspirited messages about a person (such as a student) often done anonymously"



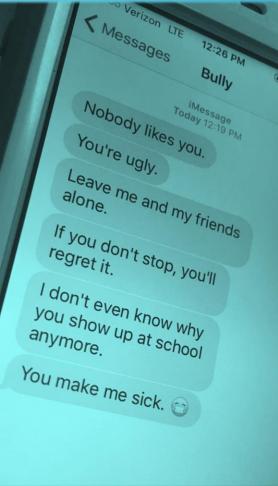
WHY DO CHILDREN CYBERBULLY

- Anger
- Frustration
- Revenge
- Entertainment
- For fun
- Power hungry
- Retaliating victim
- Accidental Cyberbullying



EXAMPLES OF CYBERBULLYING

- Sharing offensive messages/pictures/videos on the internet
- Sending obnoxious messages to someone
- Creating fake profiles
- Cyberstalking
- Sexual harassment
- Online threats
- Photo shopping someone's picture to humiliate them



Flaming – it is an intense argument using electronic messages with angry and vulgar messages. These bullies use capital letters, images and symbols to add emotion to their argument.



Harassment – repeatedly sending offensive, rude and insulting messages. It can also be featured as sexual harassment if images of a sexual nature are shared.



Impersonation – breaking into someone's account to send malicious messages that can cause damages to the person's reputation or relationships.



Denigration – sending insulting or threatening text messages, emails, gossip or rumors to damage a person's reputation or friendship.



Cyberstalking – continuously sending rude messages that are threatening and intimidating.



Outing and trickery - sharing someone's secrets or humiliating information or pictures online

Fooling someone into uncovering mysteries or humiliating data, which is then posted online.



Exclusion – intentionally omitting someone from an online group such as chats and sites.



EFFECTS OF CYBERBULLYING

- Fear
- Anger
- Depression
- Sadness
- Anxiety
- Frustration
- Low self esteem
- Suicide
- Trust issues
- Withdrawal from friends/family
- Changes in mood, behaviour and appetite
- >Poor academic performance



WHY IS CYBERBULLYING SO CRUEL?

- Speed speed at which hurtful messages can reach a large audience
- Social Networking social network sites can allow cyber bullies to engage in campaigns against a specific individual which may include numerous others
- Permanence the messages/images shared can be viewed/read many times by the victim and the harm will be re-inflicted
- Audience size the number of persons allowed to view the shared messages/images increases the person's humiliation
- Familiarity many young people know their cyber bully and it increases their chance for further embarrassment and humiliation.

REFERENCES

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