

Cyberbullying

When young people experience bullying behaviour online, it can be more difficult to spot. To help your child, you can learn about cyberbullying – what it is, when to step in, and what to do about it.

What is cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying (or online bullying) is using modern communication technology to deliberately and repeatedly harass, humiliate, embarrass, torment, threaten, pick on or intimidate someone.

Cyberbullying happens in lots of different ways – by mobile phone, text messages, email, or through social networking sites such as [Facebook](#). Examples of cyberbullying include sending anonymous threatening emails, spreading rumours on the school bulletin board to break up friendships, or setting up an unkind or unpleasant fake social networking account using real photos and contact details.

Effects of cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can leave teenagers with low self-esteem, less interest in school, and a deep sense of loneliness. Some feel they have no safe place, because the bullying can happen anywhere there is internet or mobile access. It can also happen at any time of day or night.



Nearly one quarter (23%) of children who use mobile phones have reported receiving a threatening or abusive text, and 14% reported sending one.



did you know ?

- In a recent study, 20% of all the teens surveyed said they had been cyberbullied.
- The problem was most common in girls – nearly 1 in 4 reported having been the victim of a cyberbully.

Helping your child avoid cyberbullies

You can help make cyberbullying less likely to happen to your child by:

- discussing cyberbullying when your child first starts to use the internet or a mobile phone. Talk about what forms cyberbullying can take, the consequences it can have, and how it's best never to pass along or reply to bullying material
- talking with your child about online friends and messaging [friend lists](#). Explain that adding someone your child doesn't really know as a 'buddy' or 'friend' gives that person access to information about your child that could be used for bullying
- teaching your child not to give out passwords to friends. Some teenagers do this as a sign of trust, but a password gives other people the power to pose as your child online

- teaching your child to 'think before posting'. Young people who post personal information online (like suggestive photos or videos) can also attract unwanted attention, negative comments or ridicule. This kind of personal information might be available online for a long time – well after your child is comfortable with other people seeing it.

How to spot cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can be tough to spot. Many young people who are being bullied don't want to tell teachers or parents, perhaps because they feel ashamed or they worry about losing computer privileges at home.

As a parent, you might also find it hard to keep up with the different technologies your child uses. Or you might not know how to bring up the subject of cyberbullying.

Some warning signs that your child might be the victim of cyberbullying include:

- being upset during or after using the internet
- withdrawing from friends and activities
- being more moody than usual, or showing obvious changes in behaviour, sleep or appetite
- spending much longer than usual online, or refusing to use the computer at all
- exiting or clicking out of a computer activity if a person walks by
- avoiding school or group gatherings
- bringing home lower marks than usual
- 'acting out' in anger at home
- having trouble sleeping
- feeling sick or complaining of frequent headaches or stomach aches.



Worried that your teen might be the one doing the bullying? A recent study suggested that 20% of teenagers have engaged in cyberbullying behaviour at some point. For ideas on encouraging your child to treat other people with respect online, you could read our article on [being a responsible cybercitizen](#).

Helping teens handle cyberbullying

If teenagers are being bullied online, it's great for them to feel they have some power to resolve the problem on their own. These six steps are a good way for your child to G.E.T. R.I.D. of the bully:

1. Go block or delete the person engaging in cyberbullying. Blocking from friend lists helps stop the person engaging in cyberbullying from posting or uploading offensive content about your child.
2. Ensure you keep evidence of bullying. Save and print out any bullying messages (use the print screen key, at the top right of most keyboards).
3. Tell someone you trust. Sharing feelings with a parent, older sibling, relative, teacher or close friend will help keep your child from feeling isolated.
4. Report abuse. Reporting bullying to web administrators is usually as easy as clicking on a 'report abuse' link on a website. The website will remove the offensive content. There could also be consequences for the person engaging in bullying. If your child has been threatened, he should also report it to the local police.
5. Ignore bullying behaviour. This means not responding aggressively to taunts. It's OK to tell the person engaging in bullying to stop, but don't fight fire with fire.
6. Don't forward bullying messages. This will just increase the amount of negative information about

your child in cyberspace.

Helping teens who have been cyberbullied

Your child won't always be able to solve cyberbullying problems independently. It is always worth stepping in if you are concerned about your child. You will be able to help practically and emotionally.

Loving support is critical. Also:

- Talk to your child. Listen to her side of the story, and reassure her that the bullying is not her fault.
- Let your child know that you'll help and that things will get better.
- Stay calm and resist the temptation to ban the internet in your home. Banning online activities will only make your child less likely to share online problems.
- Speak with the school if the problem involves a classmate. It's best to make sure your child knows about it and has a say in the process.

How cyberbullying is different from other bullying

Cyberbullying is different from other kinds of bullying, for both the person engaging in bullying and the victim.

People using bullying behaviour will often act more boldly online than if they were facing their victim in person. Sending taunts remotely and anonymously makes the person doing the bullying feel safer. The victim's physical or emotional response, which might change or soften the bullying behaviour, can't be seen.

For the person being bullied, cyberbullying is tough to deal with. Because teenagers use mobiles and the internet so often, bullying can happen at any time of day, not just in school. The victim might not know who is doing the bullying or when the bully will strike next. This can make teenagers feel persecuted and unsafe, even at home.

Bullying messages posted online are very hard to get rid of. These messages can be forwarded instantly and seen by many people, instead of just a few kids in the schoolyard.



There's no denying that cyberbullying is harmful. But if 20% of teens have engaged in bullying or been bullied, that means that 80% are using the internet happily and responsibly.

Rated

(0 ratings)

GLOSSARY

Facebook

A website that allows users to build an online profile with personal details, photos, videos and other information. Users can add friends, send them messages, and let friends know what they are doing via 'status updates'. Users can also comment on their friends' status updates, photos and videos. These activities are called social networking.

friend list

A list of people who have access to your profile – or different parts of your profile – on a social networking site such as facebook. When using social networking sites, it's important to think about whether you want all your friends to see all your personal information. Sometimes, friends of your

friends might be able to see your information too. You can use friend lists to organise friends into different lists, and customise privacy settings for different friend lists.

More to explore

- ▶ Teenagers and mobile phones
- ▶ Teenagers and sexting
- ▶ Anxiety in adolescence
- ▶ Mental health and wellbeing in adolescence: an overview
- ▶ Social and emotional changes in adolescence
- ▶ Internet safety
- ▶ Teenage friendships

Web links

- ▶ Digizen.org – Cyberbullying film
- ▶ Bullying No Way - Spotlight on cyber bullying
- ▶ The Alannah and Madeline Foundation – Cybersafety and Wellbeing Initiative
- ▶ Cybersmart – Teens
- ▶ Commonsense Media – Cyberbullying Tips

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