### Cyberbullying: Education and Prevention

**Introduction**

This project aims to show how young people feel toward cyber bullying and how to prevent it.

- Survey of 690 young people about internet use.
- In-depth interviews with three college students about cyber bullying and its prevention.
- Observation of social media sites and websites relating to cyber bullying prevention.
- Literature review on the topic.

**Findings**

- All of the interviewees agreed that they would like more information given in schools, maybe even a class, in order to help prevent cyber bullying: "That's where it starts (school)."
- "School's don't think cyber bullying is a huge deal."
- "Schools don't talk about cyber bullying because it's something they can't control."

**Conclusions**

Cyber bullying is a growing problem. Kids should be taught about cyber bullying from a young age.

- "That's where it starts (school)."
- "School's don't think cyber bullying is a huge deal."
- "Schools don't talk about cyber bullying because it's something they can't control."

**References**


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### Cyberbullying: Risk by Gender

**Research Question**

Are males or females more at risk for cyberbullying?

**Methods & Materials**

- Survey of 690 young people about internet use.
- In-depth interviews with young people about internet use.
- Ethnographic observations.
- Literature review on topic.

**Survey Findings**

- Smartphones are most often used by men and women to access the internet. Women use them slightly more than men.
- Females access the web through phones more than men and use popular social media sites more than men.
- This puts them at greater risk of cyberbullying than men.

**Conclusions**

Females are heavier users of Instagram than males. This may put them at greater risk of cyberbullying.

**References**

Goddard, C. (2008, 03). Cyber world bullying. 73(7), P4-9

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### Cyberbullying: Legal Troubles

**Research Question**

How did cyberbullying affect your internet usage?

**Methods & Materials**

- Survey of 690 people
- In depth interviews
- Literature Review
- Observations of victims of cyberbullying and cyberbullies

**Conclusions**

Men and women have similar rates of "legal" trouble on the web, but women are more exposed to bullying as heavier users of the most popular sites, like Instagram.

**References**

Deakin, et al., "Cyberbullying: Youngsters' experiences and parental perception." CyberPsychology & Behavior

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### Victims of Cyberbullying

**Introduction**

This project examines how people have responded to the threat of cyberbullying.

**Methods**

- Survey of 690 internet users
- Observation of interactions on social networks such as Twitter and Facebook
- In depth interviews with internet users
- Literature review of articles about cyberbullying

**Findings**

- Cases that display the diversity of victims

**Conclusions**

People are more likely to create social networking accounts set to "private."
- The most common number of private accounts = 2.
- Most common number of public accounts is = 0.
- The low number of public accounts may be the outcome of increased knowledge about the threat of cyberbullying.

**References**

- Cyberbullying: An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Related to Offending and Victimization by Sameer Hinduja and Justin Patchin
- Cyberbullying: Another main type of bullying? By Robert Silvera and Peter Smith

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### Cyberbullying: An in-depth interview

**Research Question**

Who is more likely to be the victim of cyberbullying?

**Methods & Materials**

- Survey of 690 people
- In depth interviews
- Literature Review
- Observations of victims of cyberbullying and cyberbullies

**Conclusions**

- "I got threatening messages, called a whore, fat, ugly, and people told me that I should not be alive."
- "It hasn't because I don't care what other people say about me."

**References**

- "Cyberbullying: Youngsters' experiences and parental perception." CyberPsychology & Behavior
- Patchin & Sameer, "Cyberbullying and Self-Esteem." Journal of School Health