Bullying that Follows you Home and Further: What can be done to protect children?

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Bullying that follows you home and further...

What can be done to protect children?

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In a Year 10 class of 30 students

• tried smoking... 10  (White & Smith, 2009)
• used alcohol in last month... 14  (White & Smith, 2009)
• binge drink weekly... 1  (AIHW, 2011)
• binge drink monthly... 4  (AIHW, 2011)
In a Year 10 class of 30 students

- ever used marijuana... **5** (White & Smith, 2009)
- used marijuana in past year... **5** (White & Smith, 2009)
- used marijuana in past month... **3** (White & Smith, 2009)
- used marijuana in past week... **2** (White & Smith, 2009)
In a Year 10 class of 30 students

- sun-burnt on summer weekends… 7 (AIHW, 2011)
- not sufficiently physically active… 7 (AIHW, 2011)
- seriously injured on the roads… 8 (Henley & Harrison, 2012)
In a Year 10 class of 30 students

- moderate or severe psychological distress... 7
  (Wilson et al 2010)

- suicidal thoughts/plans once a month+... 3
  (Wilson et al 2010)

- self-harmed in the last month... 2  (Martin et al 2010)
Risk Pathways

- Genetic factors
- Early neurological (brain) development
- Low SES, maternal infections, drug use & exposure to neurotoxins
- Diet & nutrition
- Adverse parenting & exposure to violence
- School & learning difficulties
- Self-regulation of emotion, attention & social interaction
- Alcohol & drugs
- Depression
- Low self-esteem
- Increasing psychosocial difficulties
- Negative thinking patterns
- Poor problem solving skills
- Peer problems
- Acute stress significant loss
- School & learning difficulties
- Self-regulation of emotion, attention & social interaction
- Depression
- Suicidal behaviour

Silburn, 2002
SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Adverse parenting & exposure to violence

Genetic factors

Low SES, maternal infections, drug use & exposure to neurotoxins

Early neurological (brain) development

Diet & nutrition

Self-regulation of emotion, attention & social interaction

School & learning difficulties

Peer problems

Low self-esteem

Increasing psychosocial difficulties

Poor problem solving skills

Negative thinking patterns

Depression

Alcohol & drugs

Suicidal behaviour

Acute stress significant loss

Time

Silburn, 2002
Bullied in Australia

Prevalence

50% Bullied last term
50% Not bullied

(Cross, 2009)
25% told someone

50% not bullied

Bullied told someone

Bullied

(Fekkes, Pljpers & Verloove-Vanhorick, 2005)
Teen Speak?

- HT
- DIKU
- C&G
- GOL
- IHU
- TMI
- SWAK
- TAFN
Teen Speak

- HT
- DIKU
- C&G
- GOL
- IHU
- TMI
- SWAK
- TAFN
- Hi There
- Do I know You?
- Chuckle and grin
- Giggle out loud
- I hear you
- Too much information
- Sealed with a kiss
- That’s all for now
Acronym, Emoticon Dictionary, Texting Thesaurus and Text Message Translator.

Funny txt message collection, colorful phrases. Popular Smiley, Chat words and text message lists.

Lingo2word is devoted to demystifying the new Internet shorthand language of Text messages, Chat rooms and Emails. We are devoted to the fun of text messaging in all forms, there is a whole new fun language out there just waiting for you!

- An Online Searchable Shorthand Dictionary for words and phrases used in Email, Chat rooms, ICQ and Txt messages.
- Translate to txtmsg lingo. Do you want to create funny text messages?, Just type in your message and hit go.
- Translate from Lingo to plain english. If you have a message that you don't understand?, Just type or paste it in, hit go.
- Lists of the most popular Emoticons, Txting words and Acronyms to help enhance your vocabulary
- A searchable Text Message collection, Find a funny text message or a special message for your valentine.

http://lingo2word.com
What’s your risk online?

Do you:

- Visit untrusted websites?
- Back-up data?
- Use security software?
- Select unsafe passwords?
- Take action to avoid being hacked?
- Run virus scans?
The triple ‘C’ of online risks...

- Contact risks – strangers and bullying
- Confidentiality risks – invasion of privacy, hacking
- Content risks accidental or deliberate (suicide, anorexia, pornography etc)

(Valcke et al, 2011)
Where do most harms occur?

Each of these has 350 – 500 friends on Facebook.

350 – 500 friends on Facebook.

www.howstuffworks.com
Children’s ICT use

- 7.5m Facebook users - under 13 years of age
- 5m Facebook users - under 11 years of age
  (Consumer Reports 2011)

- 20% of 8-10 year olds access social networking websites 28 minutes/day (Rideout et al., 2010).

- 80% of Australian 5-8 year olds use the Internet up to 4 hours/week, and 12% for 5-9 hours per week (ABS 2009).
The triple ‘C’ of online risks…

- Contact risks – strangers and bullying
- **Confidentiality risks** – invasion of privacy, hacking
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(Valcke et al, 2011)
Digital reputation
Your name, profile picture, gender and networks are visible to everyone (learn more). We also recommend setting the other basic settings below open to everyone so friends can find and connect with you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Privacy Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search for you on Facebook</td>
<td>This lets friends and family find you in Facebook search results. Set this to Everyone or you could miss friend requests.</td>
<td>Friends Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send you friend requests</td>
<td>This lets you receive friend requests. Set this to Everyone to avoid missing out on chances to connect with people you know.</td>
<td>Friends of Friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send you messages</td>
<td>This helps you make sure you know people before adding them as friends.</td>
<td>Friends Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See your friend list</td>
<td>This lets you connect with people based on friends you have in common. Your friend list is always available to applications and your connections to friends may be visible elsewhere.</td>
<td>Only Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See your education and work</td>
<td>This helps you connect with classmates and colleagues, and discover new professional opportunities.</td>
<td>Friends Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See your current city and hometown</td>
<td>This helps you get in touch with neighbors and old friends. Note: you can separately control how you share places you check in to on the main privacy page.</td>
<td>Only Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See your likes, activities and other connections</td>
<td>This lets you express your interests and experiences, and connect with people who like the same things you do.</td>
<td>Friends Only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Raising awareness about inadvertent information sharing

• What are people *really* saying in their tweets?

  ➢ **sebsharp**: I am currently nearby
    http://maps.google.com/?q=-31.9341666667,115.890166667
Show students how to **turn off the location services** for their camera in their smart phone.
The triple ‘C’ of online risks...

- Contact risks – strangers and bullying
- Confidentiality risks – invasion of privacy, hacking
- **Content risks** accidental or deliberate (suicide, anorexia, pornography etc)

(Valcke et al, 2011)
What’s going on?

- **Flaming** – heated exchange
- **Harassing** and threatening messages eg: “griefers”
- **Denigration** - sending nasty SMS, pictures or prank phone calls “Slam books”
- **Impersonation** - Using person’s screen name or password eg: message to hate group with personal details
- **Outing or trickery** sharing private personal information, messages, pictures with others
- Posting “set up” images/video e.g. “happy slapping”
- **Ostracism** - Intentionally excluding others from an online group eg: knocked off buddy lists
- **Sexting** sharing explicit material by mobile phone
Does bullying increase with age?

Face to face bullying

Cyber bullying

(Cross, 2009)
Coexistence of bullying behaviours

- 83% of students who bully others online, also bully others offline.
- 84% of students who were bullied online were also bullied offline.

(Cross, 2009)
Differences between cyber and traditional bullying

- 24/7 access
- Broadcast, even repeatedly
- Anonymous
- No authority
- Not telling – punitive fears
- Nastiness / disinhibition
Bullying is not a normative stage of development that all children pass through.

Bullying is learned and a clear marker of further violent behaviour.
What actions can be taken to prevent and manage cyber bullying?
Pro-active: Cyber supervision

- **Explore the internet** with your son/daughter, their favourite sites, why they like them and the security features available
- **Monitor computing activity** Wireless / unsecured? Mobiles stored in kitchen…
- Be aware of the strengths and **limitations of filter software**
- **Check files** on the computer with your child. For example:
  - ‘Google’ your son/daughter’s name / images
  - Keep an eye on on-line activity, e.g. browser history, check what history your ISP can provide,
Review your son/daughter’s public posting, e.g. visit their MySpace page
More pro-active Supervision

• Family Online Agreements, where and what they can go online, how much time online, what to do if they feel uncomfortable online and protecting personal information

• Discuss the consequences of poor online behaviour

• Monitor for secretive behaviour, e.g. rapidly switching screens as you approach; POS

• Ensure they know every one their buddy list and can tell you their real name and how they know them

• Discuss rules about meeting people in real life apply to meeting people online, e.g. speaking or giving personal information to strangers