Cyberbullying – how to deal with it?

Workshops of Polish-Lithuanian group

Schedule

1. Definition of cyberbullying

2. Our definition of cyberbullying

3. Types of cyberbullying

4. Differences between bullying and cyberbullying

5. Classification of electronic aggression due to the *identity of the victim*

Definition of cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is a type of violence using modern technology, mainly the Internet and cell phones. Acts of violence are repetitive and aimed at causing emotional harm to another person. The phenomenon takes various forms, such as harassment, threats, publishing or sending out ridiculing videos, photos or information. It's also exclusion from online groups such as Facebook class groups or online forums. Violence also manifests itself by inciting conflicts through the use of aggressive language, obtaining information from someone online with the aim of revealing it later and using it to the person's disadvantage. Recently, one can hear a lot about sexting, which is the sending of sexually explicit texts or images.

What cyberbullying means to you? How would you describe it?

Types of cyberbullying

- Flaming (*flame war*)

- Harassment

- Impersonation

- Outing

- Cyberstalking

- Happy slapping

- Denigration

- Exclusion

- Hacking

- Sexting

What is the difference between bullying and cyberbullying

	Bullying	Cyberbullying
Intentionality	• usually stems from a conscious desire to hurt the victim	• usually stems from a conscious desire to hurt the victim • some studies indicate that due to the nature of mediated communication (including the reduction of non-verbal signals), some perpetrators unknowingly harm others
Repeatability	• results from the multiple actions of the perpetrators	• results from the multiple actions of the perpetrators • may result from the characteristics of the material itself posted on the Internet, as a result of which the victim experiences repeated victimization, i.e: - large reach, - rapid dissemination and copying, - anonymity, - lack of adult control, - the unlimited possibility of harassment
Power imbalance	• results from numerical, physical, intellectual, mental or social superiority	• results from numerical, physical, intellectual, mental or social superiority • may be due to greater competence in the use of ICT tools, the ability to remain anonymous in cyberspace, or the characteristics of the material itself posted online, compounding the scale of harm to the victim

Source: Dorota Siemieniecka, Małgorzata Skibińska Kamila Majewska, Cyberagresja – zjawisko, skutki, zapobieganie, WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE UMK, Toruń 2020 za: J. Pyżalski, Agresja elektroniczna i cyberbullying

Classification of electronic aggression due to the *identity of the victim*

▶ aggression against the victimized;

▶ aggression against celebrities;

▶ aggression against groups/ideas (prejudiced);

▶ casual (impulsive) aggression;

▶ electronic bullying/mobbing.

How would you deal with these situations?

Working in groups

1. Kate's story

2. Krzysztof's story

3. Agnes's story

4. Tomek's story

Have you ever been a victim of cyberbullying?

Important things to do on the next days:

1. What hate is?

2. Who can become a victim of cyberbullying?

3. Who can become a cyberbullying perpetrator?

4. Why is it so easy to judge and hate people in the Internet based on the photos they posted?

5. Where can we look for help?

6. What can we do to be free of cyberbullying?