Creative Response to Conflict
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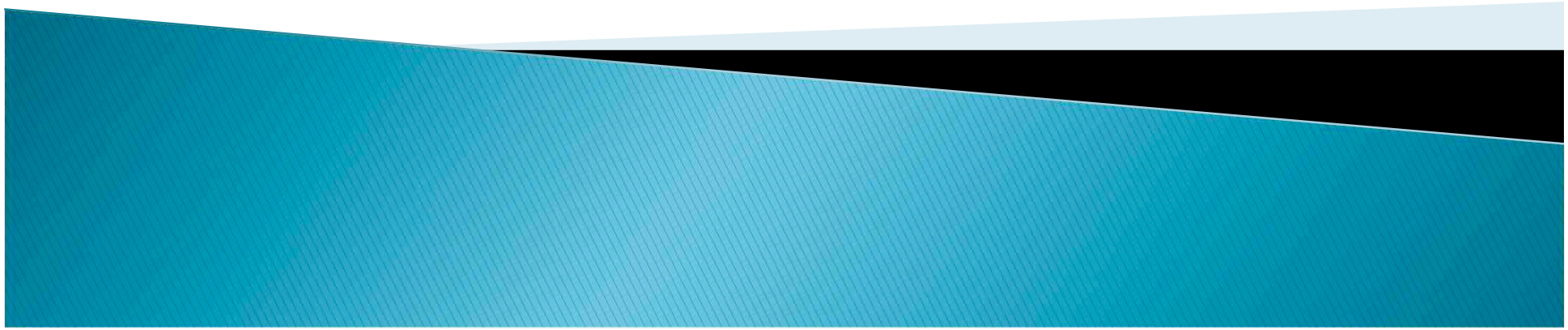
Definitions

Bullying, Cyberbullying and Homophobia



Definition of Bullying

- *"Bullying is a type of behavior that intends to harm or disturb someone, occurs repeatedly over time, and involves an imbalance of power. Such behaviors may be physical, such as hitting or stealing; verbal, such as teasing or name calling; or psychological, such as socially isolating students. The key component is intimidation, with the more powerful person or group targeting the less powerful one."*

  Nicole Danforth, MD, in "Bullying: What It is and Why Kids Do It"

Definition of Cyberbullying

- *Cyberbullying is willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices.*

Definition of Homophobia

- *Homophobia is a fear or dislike of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning (LGBTQQ) individuals.*

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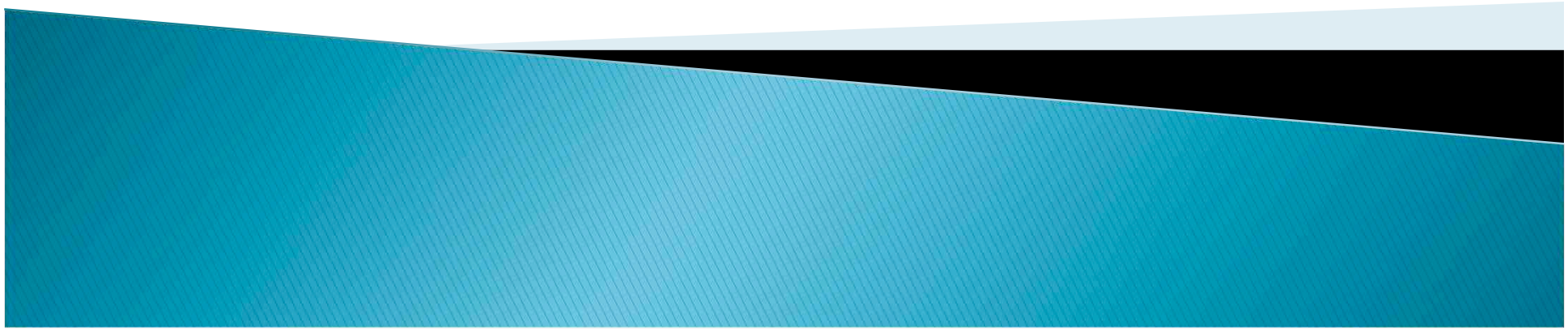
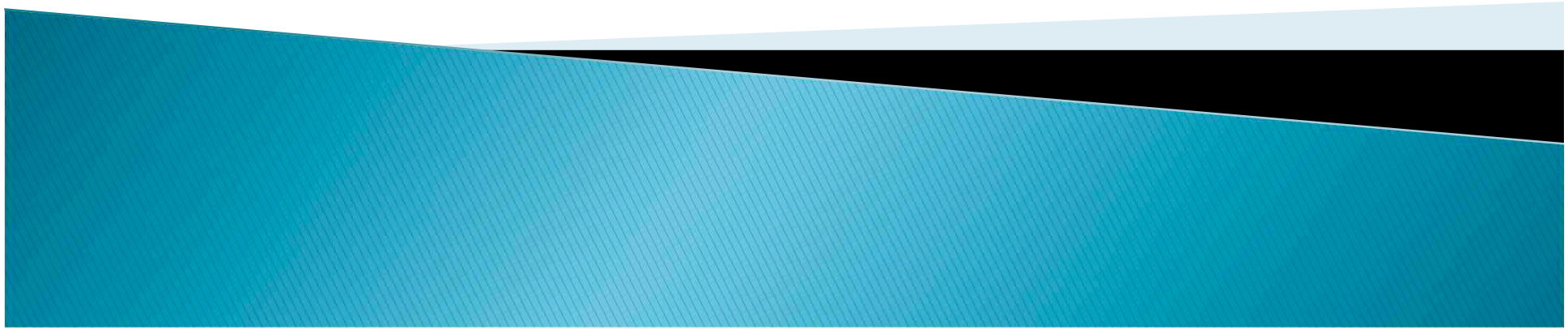


Quiz: "Facts about Cyberbullying"

by Cyberbullying Research Center



Statement 1

- Victims of cyberbullying are at an increased risk for traditional bullying victimization, substance use, and school problems.

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Answer 1

- According to an article published in the journal Deviant Behavior, victims of cyberbullying were significantly more likely to report experiences with traditional bullying, to use illicit substances, and to have other problems at school.

TRUE

- *Hinduja, S. & Patchin, J. W. (2008). Cyberbullying: An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Related to Offending and Victimization. Deviant Behavior, 29(2), 129-156.*

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Statement 2

- A school is protected from legal liability and not required to intervene in cyberbullying incidents that occur away from campus.

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Answer 2

- While this can be a challenging issue, a number of federal district court cases have attempted to clarify the conditions under which school officials can discipline students for off-campus behavior. For example, in J.S. v. Bethlehem Area School District (2000), the court made it clear that schools do have the authority to discipline students when speech articulated or behavior committed off-campus results in a clear disruption of the school environment. If any off-campus behavior results in a substantial disruption at school, they can intervene.

FALSE

- Moreover, if students are denied the opportunity to learn in a safe environment (because of cyberbullying), school officials who fail to act may also be found liable under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and/or Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972.

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Statement 3

- Most victims of cyberbullying tell an adult (parent or teacher) about their experience.

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Answer 3

- According to Bullying Beyond the Schoolyard: Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying, only about 40% of middle school victims of cyberbullying told their parent and less than 30% told a teacher. The book also points out that these numbers are much improved from just 4 years ago when fewer than 15% of victims told an adult.

FALSE

- *Hinduja, S. & Patchin, J. W. (2009). Bullying beyond the Schoolyard: Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications (ISBN: 9781412966894).*

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Statement 4

- Research has shown that victims of cyberbullying suffer from anger, frustration, and sadness.

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Answer 4

- According to a study published in the Journal of School Violence, victims of cyberbullying were angry (30.6%), frustrated (34%), and sad (21.8%).

TRUE

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Statement 5

- Cyberbullying does not result in physical harm to victims because it occurs (and is contained) completely online.

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Answer 5

- While most of the harm associated with cyberbullying is emotional, relational, or psychological (all important harms to prevent) there are many examples where cyberbullying has resulted in very serious physical consequences for victims. The most extreme example of this is the several cases reported in the media of adolescents committing suicide after experiencing cyberbullying. While the cyberbullying alone probably did not cause the suicide, it clearly was an important contributing factor in several incidents.

FALSE

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Statement 6

- Cyberbullying is just a problem in the United States.

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Answer 6

- There have been a number of recent studies which have demonstrated that cyberbullying is also a problem in a number of other countries (Australia, Canada, Sweden, Turkey). Below are some examples of recent journal articles that address cyberbullying in other countries. In addition, several other studies are underway exploring cyberbullying across the world.

FALSE

- *Aricak, T., et al. (2008). Cyberbullying among Turkish adolescents. CyberPsychology and Behavior, 11 (3), 253-261*
  Fleming, M. J., Greentree, S., Cocotti-Muller, D., Elias, K. A., and Morrison, S. (2006). Safety in cyberspace: Adolescents' safety and exposure online. Youth and Society, 38(2), 135-154
  Li, Q. (2007). Bullying in the new playground: Research into cyberbullying and Cybervictimisation. Australasian Journal of Educational Technology, 23(4), 435-454.
  Slonje, R. and Smith, P. K. (2008). Cyberbullying: Another main type of bullying? Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 49, 147-154

Statement 7

- Victims report that they are primarily cyberbullied by strangers.

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Answer 7

- According to Bullying Beyond the Schoolyard: Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying, 21.1% of victims said the cyberbully was a friend, 20% said it was an ex-friend, and 26.5% said it was someone else from school. Only 6.5% said the cyberbully was a stranger.

FALSE

- *Hinduja, S. & Patchin, J. W. (2009). Bullying beyond the Schoolyard: Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications (ISBN: 9781412966894).*

Statement 8

- Traditional schoolyard bullies are also likely to be cyberbullies.

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Answer 8

- According to an article published in Deviant Behavior, traditional bullies are 2.5 times more likely to be a cyberbully than someone who does not bully offline.

TRUE

- *Hinduja, S. & Patchin, J. W. (2008). Cyberbullying: An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Related to Offending and Victimization. Deviant Behavior, 29(2), 129-156.*

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Statement 9

- Boys are more likely to be victims of cyberbullying than girls.

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Answer 9

- While there are some differences found in the research, overall it appears that girls are slightly more likely to report being the victim of cyberbullying than boys. More studies have reported either that girls are more likely to be victims or that there are no gender differences in cyberbullying. When looking at lifetime experiences versus more recent experiences, the prevalence rates are even higher for girls. For more information, see the articles below.

FALSE

- *Hinduja, S. & Patchin, J. W. (2008). Cyberbullying: An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Related to Offending and Victimization. Deviant Behavior, 29(2), 129-156.*
  Lenhart, A. (2007, June 27). Cyberbullying and Online Teens. Washington, D.C.: Pew Internet & American Life Project.
  Li, Q. (2005). New Bottle but Old Wine: A Research of Cyberbullying in Schools. Computers in Human Behavior, 23(4), 1777-1791.
  Ybarra, M. L., Diener-West, M., & Leaf, P. J. (2007). Does online harassment constitute bullying? An exploration of online harassment by known peers and online-only contacts. Journal of Adolescent Health, 41, S51-58.

Statement 10

- Research has shown that utilizing blocking and filtering software decreases the likelihood of experiencing cyberbullying.

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Answer 10

- According to an article published in Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, using filtering software is not significantly related to a decreased chance of Internet harassment victimization. Some adults believe that by simply purchasing and installing such software, they have "done their part" in safeguarding their child's participation online. This is naive and unwise. It is really important to actively participate in your child's online experiences, establish rules, and informally monitor their activities. Software solutions only go so far in controlling certain actions in cyberspace, and can be circumvented by a motivated adolescent.

FALSE

- *Ybarra, M. L., & Mitchell, J. K. (2004). Online aggressor/targets, aggressors and targets: A comparison of associated youth characteristics. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 45, 1308-1316.*

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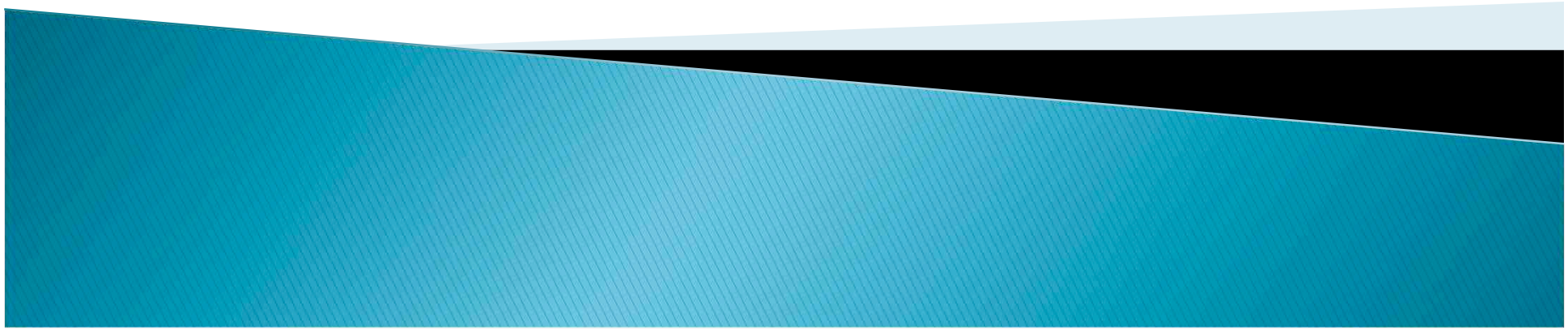

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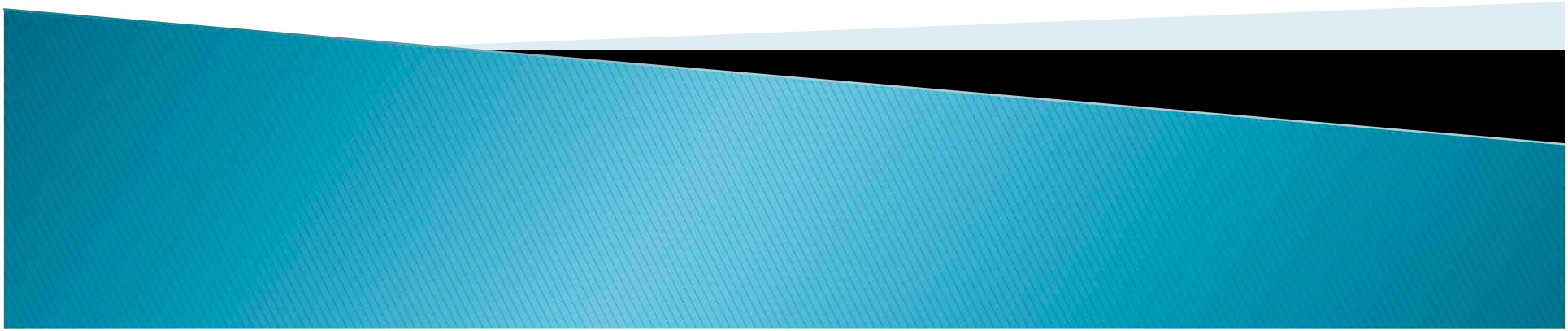
Cyberbullying Read-Arounds



Incident no. 1

- *"I always say how bullied I am, but no one listens. What do I have to do so people will listen to me?"*

- 14 year old gay student Jamey Rodemeyer on September 9th, 2011 – nine days before he committed suicide in Buffalo, NY.
  Jamey had been bullied at school and online for months.

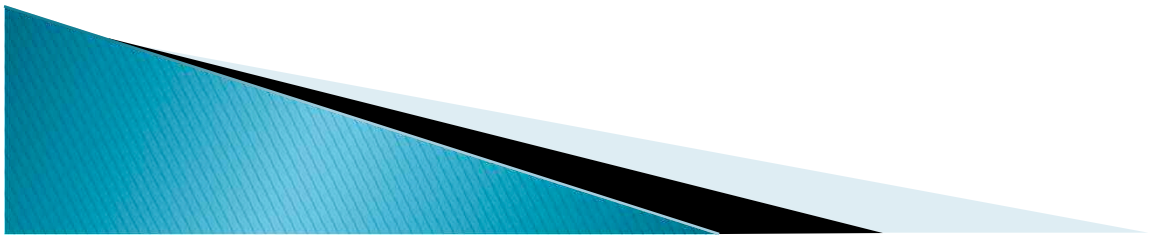
Jamey Rodemeyer

- On his Formspring account, a website that allows anonymous posts, one post said “JAMIE IS STUPID, GAY, FAT AND UGLY. HE MUST DIE!“. Another read, “I wouldn't care if you died. No one would. So just do it :) It would make everyone WAY more happier!“.

Jamey Rodemeyer

Incident no. 2

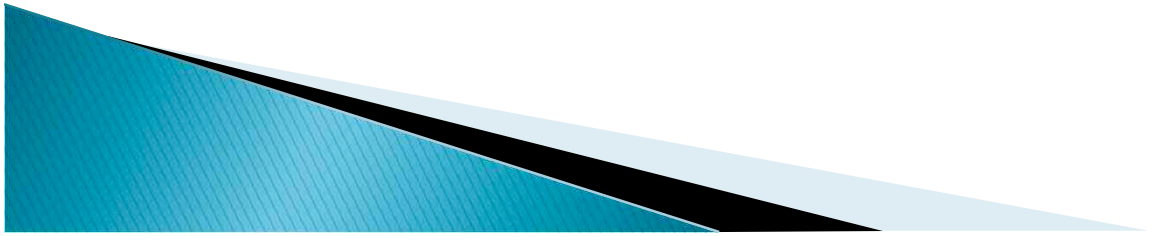
- *"No one liked her, so I thought it would be a funny joke to create the fake Facebook page"*



- Quote by Taylor Wynn from Estero High School, (Florida) in January 2011, describing why she created the fake facebook page that included a photo of the victim's head placed on top of a nude girl's body, a photo of a man's genitalia near her open mouth and comments about sexual acts.

Incident no. 3

- *"You punk you better stay away from my girl or else I will come and kill you"*



- 14 year old from Jersey City arrested for cyberbullying on facebook in 2011. He sent messages to the two 12 year old victims calling them “gay,” “fat” and “punk” and threatened to kill them because he believed the other boys were interested in a girl he liked.

Incident no. 4

- *"Jumping off the gw bridge sorry."*

- 18 year old Tyler Clementi's last facebook entry after learning that his gay sexual encounter was streamed live to 150 twitter followers by his room mate Dharun Ravi.

Tyler Clementi

- Ravi knew that his roommate was engaging in gay sexual activities and he decided to access a webcam through Skype that he had set up on his own computer in the room shared with the victim.

Tyler Clementi

Incident no. 5

- *"I don't know what to do anymore, all I did was go out with that popular football player and now I feel like they will always be there to remind me that I shouldn't have done what I did because I'm not popular enough"*

- Phoebe Prince a 15-year-old immigrant ‘new girl’ from South Hadley High School. She hung herself after being called an “Irish slut” and constantly harassed via text messages, Facebook and social networking sites.

Phoebe Prince

- The bullying was done by nine jealous teenage girls from Massachusetts who resented her dating the popular football player.

Phoebe Prince

Incident no. 6

- *"I can't believe all of my personal info including my phone number and my address were posted on Craigslist, omg what am I going to do my reputation is ruined forever"*

- 17 year old girl whose photos and personal information were posted on Craigslist by the ex-wife of her mothers boyfriend without her knowledge.

- The post implied that she was looking for a sexual encounter.
  The girl received lewd messages and photographs from men she didn't know. She also received pornographic photos to her cell phone.

Incident no. 7

- *"No child should have to endure the cyberbullying I endured. I was scared, hurt and confused. I didn't know why it was happening to me"*

- Kylie Kenney, after learning of the website “Kill Kylie Incorporated” that was filled with homophobic remarks. In 2006, students sent Instant messages from Kylie’s screen name to girls asking them out on dates. Because of this impersonation, she changed schools twice.

Kylie Kenney

Incident no. 8

- *"Everybody in O'Fallon knows how you are. You are a bad person and everyone hates you. Have a shitty rest of your life. The world would be a better place without you"*

- Myspace message causing 13 year old Megan to commit suicide in 2006.

Megan Meier

- The mother of an ex-friend of Megan created a fake MySpace account and pretended to be a good-looking boy, Josh Evans. After a while, 'Josh' began to send cruel messages to Megan and said that he no longer wanted to be friends with her because she was mean.

Megan Meier

Incident no. 9

- *"I can't believe that somebody hates me so much that they would create a website about me that even has a date for when I should be dead. Why am I so hated? What did I do?"*

- Jodi Plumb, the 15-year-old victim from Mansfield, England who was cyberbullied via a website created to insult her in 2003.
  The site contained abusive stories and pictures. Most of those stories poked fun at her weight.

Incident no. 10

- *"You're just a loser, I don't want anything to do with you. I was only joking online. I thought it would be funny to make you think I liked you, so you could tell me a lot of embarrassing stories about yourself and I would forward them to my friends. The plan worked out perfectly, me and my friends had a great laugh"*

- A popular girl saying in front of her friends why she cyberbullied Ryan Patrick Halligan before he committed suicide at 13 in 2003.
  Ryan had approached her online and tried to establish a relationship with her before.

Ryan Patrick Halligan

Incident no. 11

- *"You're gay, don't ever talk again, no one likes you, you're immature and dirty, go wash your face"*

- Anonymous email sent to David Knight in Ontario, Canada in 2002.

David Knight

- He also found a website titled "Welcome to the web site that makes fun of David Knight". The creator of the website asked others to join in posting lewd and sexual comments on the website. He was accused of being a pedophilia. He was also accused of using the date rape drug on little boys.

David Knight

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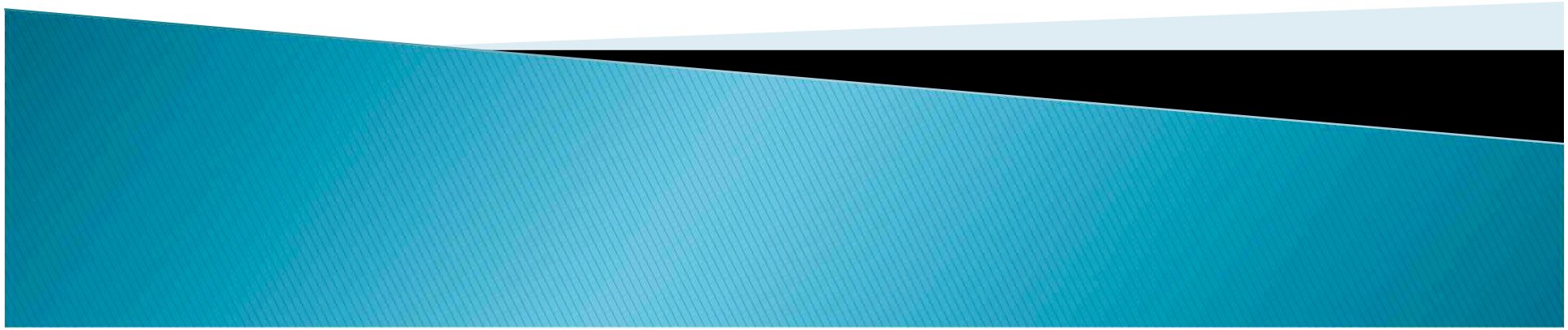

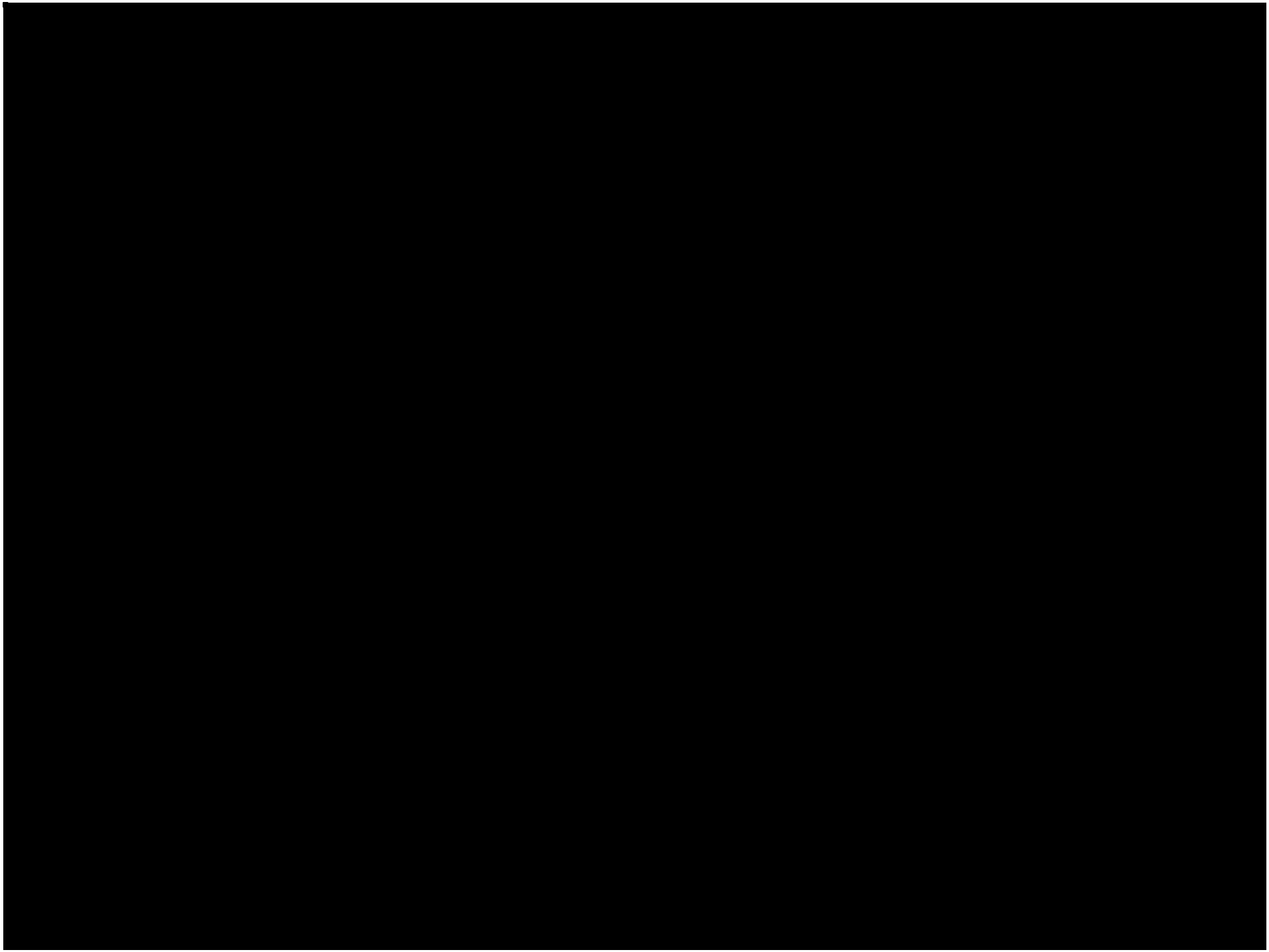

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JEOPARDY!

PLAY!

Cyberbullying and Relational Aggression
Creative Response to Conflict 2011

DEFINITIONS	TYPES	TRIVIA & STATISTICS	COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	POP CULTURE
10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50	50

DEFINITION: ANY OVERT ACTS REPEATED OVER TIME BY AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP DIRECTED AT ANOTHER, BECAUSE OF A REAL OR IMAGINED POWER DIFFERENCE, WITH THE INTENT TO INTIMIDATE, RIDICULE OR HUMILIATE

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WHAT IS BULLYING?

INITIALS THAT REFER TO "LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, QUEER AND QUESTIONING" PEOPLE

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WHAT IS LGBTQQ?

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AN IRRATIONAL FEAR OF OR AVERSION TO LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, QUEER OR QUESTIONING INDIVIDUALS

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WHAT IS HOMOPHOBIA?

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A TYPE OF INDIRECT AGGRESSION CAUSING HARM USING INFORMATION OR COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR DELIBERATE AND REPEATED HARASSMENT OR THREAT

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WHAT IS CYBERBULLYING?

A TYPE OF INDIRECT AGGRESSION THROUGH MANIPULATION OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL STATUS

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WHAT IS RELATIONAL OR SOCIAL AGGRESSION?

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WHEN THE BULLY TELLS OTHERS PERSONAL OR PRIVATE UNPROVEN INFORMATION ABOUT THE VICTIM

WHAT IS GOSSIPING OR RUMOR SPREADING?

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WHEN THE BULLY IMITATES OR COPIES A REAL OR IMAGINARY PERSON IN ORDER TO DIRECTLY INJURE OR GAIN INFORMATION FROM THE VICTIM

WHAT IS IMPERSONATION?

WHEN THE ABUSER PREVENTS THE VICTIM FROM SOCIALIZING WITH A GROUP, BY ACTIVELY RIDICULING OR PASSIVELY IGNORING

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WHAT IS EXCLUSION OR SOCIAL REJECTION?

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WHEN THE ABUSER CREATES A MADE-UP ONLINE IDENTITY FOR THE SAKE OF BULLYING

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WHAT ARE FAKE ONLINE PROFILES?

WHEN THE ABUSER INTIMIDATES THE VICTIM INTO DOING SOMETHING WITH THREATS TO SOCIAL STATUS

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WHAT IS MANIPULATION OR COERCION?

DIRECT (OR PHYSICAL) AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OCCURS MORE OFTEN IN THIS GENDER GROUP

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WHAT ARE BOYS?

STUDIES SHOW THAT PARTICIPATION IN RELATIONAL BULLYING CAN BE AFFECTED BY INCREASED EXPOSURE TO THIS

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WHAT IS TELEVISION?

(MASON, HAMMEL, BRACE & VITALE 2008)

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THE PERCENTAGE OF CYBERBULLYING THAT OCCURS AT HOME FOR INTERNET USERS AGE 10-17

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WHAT IS 85%?

WOLAK, MITCHELL & FINKELHOR (2006)

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KIDS IDENTIFIED AS BULLIES AT AGE 8 ARE THIS MANY TIMES MORE LIKELY TO HAVE A CRIMINAL CONVICTION BY AGE 24

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WHAT IS 6?

NRCSS (1999)

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CYBERBULLYING CAN ESCALATE TO THIS ARRESTABLE OFFENSE

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WHAT IS CYBERSTALKING?

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A TYPE OF WEBSITE WHERE PERSONAL ENTRYS ARE MADE COMMENTING ON A SUBJECT

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WHAT IS A BLOG?

A POPULAR SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE USED TO UPDATE PERSONAL PROFILES; ADD FRIENDS; SEND MESSAGES; CREATE INTEREST GROUPS; AND JOIN WORKPLACE, SCHOOL, AND CITY NETWORKS

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WHAT IS FACEBOOK?

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COMMUNICATION METHOD INVOLVING SHORT MESSAGES SENT TO AND FROM CELL PHONES OR MOBILE DEVICES

WHAT IS TEXTING?

A POPULAR SOCIAL NETWORKING AND BLOGGING SITE WITH TEXT-BASED POSTS LIMITED TO 140 CHARACTERS

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WHAT IS TWITTER?

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A REAL-TIME ONLINE EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES USING A SOFTWARE CLIENT WITH ACCEPTED USERS ON A "BUDDY LIST"

WHAT IS INSTANT MESSAGING?

THIS POPULAR 2004 TEEN COMEDY FILM FEATURED RELATIONAL BULLYING IN A PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SETTING, WRITTEN BY AND STARRING TINA FEY

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WHAT IS MEAN GIRLS?

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NAME THE POPULAR TELEVISION SHOW:

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WHAT IS GLEE?

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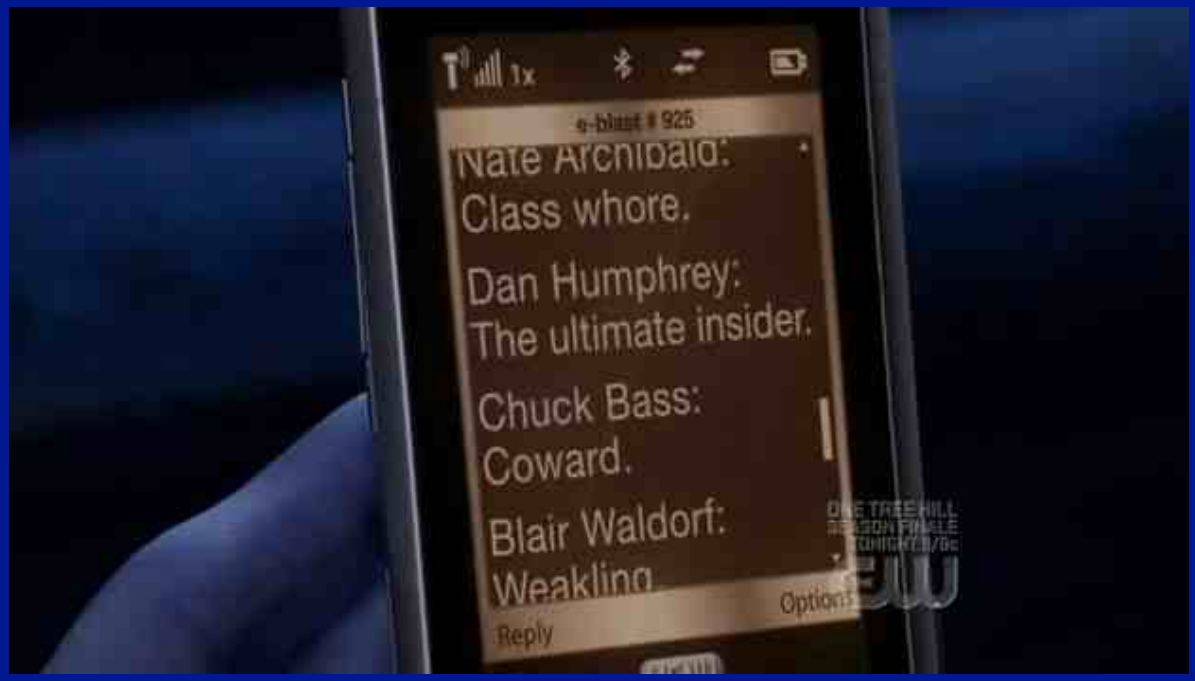
THIS TELEVISION SHOW FEATURES NARRATION BY AN OFF-SCREEN ONLINE BLOGGER



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WHAT IS GOSSIP GIRL?

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A WEBSITE WHERE USERS CAN UPLOAD, SHARE AND VIEW PERSONAL VIDEOS

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WHAT IS YOUTUBE?

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A NEW ABC FAMILY MOVIE ABOUT A 17 YEAR OLD HIGH SCHOOL GIRL WHO EXPERIENCES CYBERBULLYING

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WHAT IS THE 2011 MOVIE CALLED CYBERBULLY?

DEFINITIONS	TYPES	TRIVIA & STATISTICS	COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	POP CULTURE
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50	50	50	50	50

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Ways of interrupting Bias

Responding to Bias Bullying Behavior

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Responding to Bias Bullying Behavior

1. Listen and try to understand what the person is saying.
2. Paraphrase what is being said.
3. Share how you feel about the comment or behaviour. “I” Statements can be helpful here.
4. Ask questions to clarify what is being said or felt, why the person feels that way, and where the person got the information.
5. Let the person know it is the comment or behaviour, which is problematic, not the person. It helps to recognize that bias is learned, not something with which we are born.
6. By speaking to a person in private, we take away the element of embarrassment or shame for being criticized in public.
7. Remaining calm, non-judgemental, and caring is an important element of effectively responding to bias. Responding aggressively is likely to escalate the bias.
8. Sometimes we may need to take the time to become calm before discussing the bias.
9. Offering alternative information concerning the bias is sometimes effective.
10. Dialogue, restorative justice and some forms of mediation may also help.
11. Asking for specific guidelines might be an outcome of an agreement; e.g., “I agree not to make biased comments around you.”

Homophobia, Bullying, and Cyberbullying Resources

Aftab, Perry. *The Parent's Guide to Protecting Your Children in Cyberspace*. First ed. McGraw Hill Professional, 1999. Print.

Bauman, Sheri. *Cyberbullying: What Counselors Need to Know*. Virginia: American Counseling Association, 2011. Print.

Blumenfeld, Warren. *Homophobia: How We All Pay the Price*. First Digital Print Edition ed. Massachusetts: Beacon, 1992. Print.

Coloroso, Barbara. *The Bully, the Bullied, and the Bystander:From Preschool to High School - How Parents and Teachers Can Help Break the Cycle (updated Edition)*. New York: HarperCollins, 2004. Print.

Fone, Bryne. *Homophobia: A History*. First Picador USA Edition ed. New York: Henry Holt and, 2000. Print.

Hinduja, Sameer, and Justin W. Patchin. *Bullying Beyond the Schoolyard:Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying*. California: Corwin, 2009. Print.

Kohut, Margaret R. *The Complete Guide to Understanding, Controlling, and Stopping Bullies & Bullying: A Complete Guide for Teachers & Parents*. Ocala: Atlantic Group, 2007. Print.

Ludwig, Trudy, and Adam Gustavson. *Just Kidding*. Tricycle, 2006. Print.

McCain, Becky R., and Todd Leonardo. *Nobody Knew What to Do: A Story about Bullying (Concept Books (Albert Whitman))*. Illinois: Albert Whitman &, 2001. Print.

Schulman, Sarah. *Ties That Bind: Familial Homophobia and Its Consequences*. New York: New, 2009. Print.

Willard, Nancy E. *Cyber-Safe Kids, Cyber-Savvy Teens: Helping Young People Learn to Use the Internet Safely and Responsibly*. First ed. San Francisco: John Wiley & Sons, 2007. Print.

Making our Environments Safer and More Welcoming for Everyone

1. Learn more about bullying, cyberbullying and homophobia through books and resources. (Bullying Prevention, Cyberbullying Research Center, GLSEN)

2. Become aware of laws involving bullying, cyberbullying and hate crimes. (Cyberbullying Reseach Center.org, FBI hate crimes statistics)

3. Designate someone who can keep up with incidents, changing laws and methods of prevention and intervention.

4. Interrupt bullying and bias even if you are not sure what to do.

5. If you hear of a bullying incident, be sure that administrators or those in charge are aware of it and that they are doing something about it.

6. Be sure to also confront adult bullying and model intervention whenever you get a chance.

7. Create environments where everyone feels welcome and valued. Appreciating differences helps create safety, trust, and empathy.

8. Support having anti-bullying rules and laws that are enforced. (Lambdalegal.org,)

9. Support inclusive student curriculum. (Southern Poverty Law Center and CRC have many suggestions).

10. Support staff development initiatives.

11. Support student initiatives that address bias, bullying and cyberbullying. (Megan's Pledge, Pary Aftab, Mix it Up Day, Trevor Project)

12. What other ideas do you have?