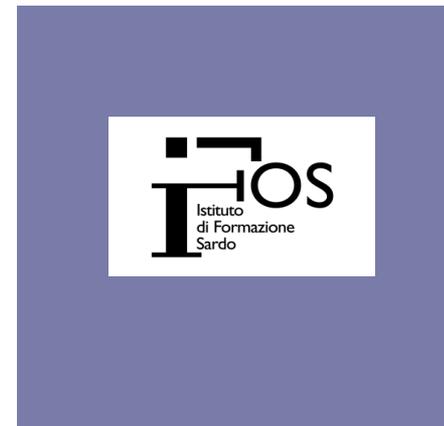


ACCEPTING YOURSELF AND



ACCEPTING THE OTHERS



CYBERBULLYING

ERASMUS + KA2 Project funded by the European Union



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+ What do we mean by “CYBERbullying”?

To call the aggressive actions and deliberate, persistently carried out by electronic means (sms, mms, photos, video clips, e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, phone calls), by a single person or a group, with the deliberate aim of hurting or damaging a peer who can not easily defend themselves, was recently proposed the term “cyberbullying”.



(Patchin, Hinduja, 2006 Smith, 2007 Willard, 2007).

TYPES

(Willard 2007, Pisano, Saturno
2008)



💧 **FLAMING** - This term indicates electronic messages, violent and vulgar, designed to elicit “battles” online verbal, between two or more contenders, which facing “equality of arms” (the power is, in fact, balanced and not always is a victim as in traditional bullying) for a period of time determined by that shared online.

•**Properties:** intentionality, symmetrical escalation (up one position contenders fighting for the assertion of power), limited duration activities on the shared line.

•**Characteristics:** deviant behaviour (the person who, breaking with his behaviour, a norm violates a set of rules, implicit and explicit, shared by most of the people who belong to a specific system, family, school, society).

In severe cases, it becomes criminal.

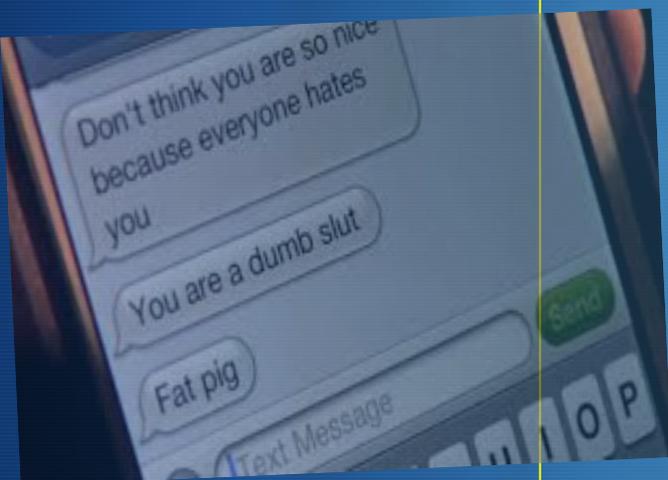


• **HARASSMENT** - consists of messages rude, offensive, insulting, disruptive, which are sent repeatedly over time, through E-mail, SMS, MMS, phone calls or unwelcome sometimes mute.

• **Properties:** intentionality, complementary relationship rigid (up one position in the persecutor, victim in one position down), persistence, and sometimes stabilized by the active contribution required of other network users (voluntary recruitment).

• **Characteristics:** criminal behaviour (person who violates a provision contained in the Criminal Code).

💧 **CYBERSTALKING** - When the harassment became more insistent and threatening and the victim begins to fear for their physical safety, the offensive behaviour took the name of cyber-persecution. It 'easy to see the cyberstalking in the context of highly conflictual relationships with peers or in the case of romantic relationships broken.



- **Properties:** intentionality, complementary relationship rigid, persistent, serious danger to the physical safety of the victim.

- **Characteristics:** criminal behaviour.



💧 **DENIGRATION** - The objective of the cyberbully is, in this case, to damage the reputation or friendships of a peer, spreading online gossip and / or other offensive material.

•**Properties:** intentionality, complementary relationship rigid, sometimes persistence, but not necessarily active contribution required of the audience (involuntary recruitment).

•**Characteristics:** deviant behaviour which, in severe cases, it becomes criminal.



- **IMPERSONATION** - If a student violates the account of someone (because he got consensually password or because he managed, with appropriate programs, to identify it) can pass himself off as this person and send messages (E-mail) with the aim of giving a bad image of itself, create them problems or put in danger, damage its reputation or friendships.

- **Property:** intentionality, complementary relationship rigid, limited duration in time (until the victim discovers the violation of the account).

- **Character:** criminal behaviour.

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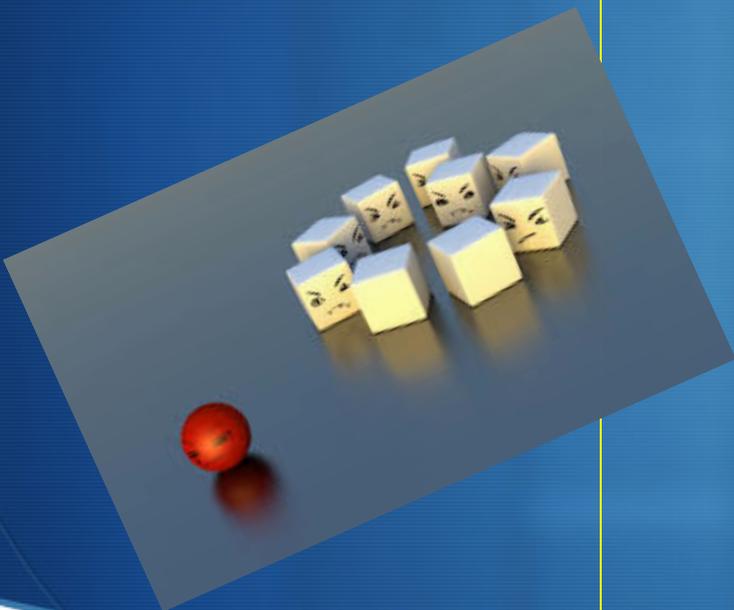


💧 **OUTING AND TRICKERY** - It is understood by the term “outing” a form of cyberbullying through which the cyberbully, having “saved” (recording data) spontaneous confidences (outing) of a peer (SMS, Chat, etc.), or confidential image data and intimate, decide at a later date, posted on a blog and / or disseminate through E-mail.

•**Property:** intentionality, complementary relationship rigid, persistence, and active contribution required of the audience (recruitment, generally, volunteer).

•**Characteristics:** deviant behaviour which, in severe cases, it becomes criminal.

💧 **EXCLUSION** - The cyberbully decides to exclude a peer intentionally by a group online (“buddy list”), a chat, a game or other interactive environments protected by a password. Sometimes students to indicate this behaviour use the term “ban”.



- Property: intentionality, complementary relationship rigid, persistence, and active contribution required of the audience (recruitment, generally, volunteer).

- Character: deviant behaviour.



• **CYBERBASHING OR HAPPY SLAPPING:** a guy or group of guys beat or damage as a slap to a peer, while others take up the aggression with the videophone.

- Property: intentionality, complementary relationship rigid, sometimes persistence, involuntary recruitment.

- Character: criminal behaviour.

Bullying and CYBERbullying

- ◆ while the bullies are students, classmates or institute known by the victim, the cyberbullies can be anonymous, anonymous and pretend to urge the inclusion of other “friends” anonymous so that the person is often not even aware of the identity of those with whom they are interacting;
- ◆ while the actions are generally told to bullying other students of the school in which they occurred or the facts to friends attending neighbouring schools, it being, in fact, quite limited in space, the material containing cyberbullying can be spread all over the world;
- ◆ while in the bullying is easy to see a media disinhibition solicited by the dynamics of the class and by the mechanisms of moral disengagement (Sutton and Smith, 1999; Bandura, 1986, 1990, Bacchini, 1998) in cyberbullying is detected high dis-inhibition: the cyberbullies tend to do online what you would not do in real life;

Bullying and CYBERbullying

- while in the bullying, the need to dominate interpersonal relationships (Coie, 1991; Boulton and Underwood, 1992) is related to the unavoidable visibility of the bully, the cyber-prevaricator can use the alleged (remember, in fact, that every computer leaves the “footprints” that can be identified by the Postal and Communications Police) invisibility – “You can not see me!” – To express, too, power and dominion (Ybarra and Mitchell, 2004);
- while in the presence of feedback bullying we find a tangible part of the victim to whom the bully does not pay enough attention (cognitive awareness but not emotional, Mealey, 1995; Fonzi, 1999) in cyberbullying, the lack of tangible feedback on his work – ” I can not see you! ” – It may obstruct more empathic understanding of the suffering endured by the victim;
- while in the bullying is easily seen to irresponsibility (“Are you kidding me”, “It’s not my fault”) in cyberbullying is also possible to detect processes depersonalization: the consequences of their actions can in fact be attributed to the “identifications” or “avatars” (virtual alter ego) created;

Bullying and CYBERbullying

- while in the bullying, only the bully, the gregarious and the bully-victim (victim provocative) act bullying, cyberbullying in, anyone, even those who are victims in real life or has a low social power, it could become a cyberbully (Ybarra and Mitchell, 2004);
- while in bullying viewers, almost always present, observe the behaviour of bullies doers against a victim they know, in cyberbullying viewers may be absent, present, knowing the victim or ignore its identity.

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