

TeachME Professional Development

The Role of Technology in Youth Harassment Victimization

Background-Youth, Technology and Harassment Victimization

1. Although deficits occur in empirical literature regarding technology-based harassment, most studies indicate that compared to in-person harassment and bullying, online harassment and cyberbullying occur at rates that are:

- A. Higher
 - B. Equal
 - C. Lower
 - D. Inconclusive
-

A New Approach to Studying Harassment Victimization

2. One issue complicating the understanding of technology-facilitated harassment is that no research exists examining the intersection of technology-based harassment and offline peer victimization at the incident level.

- A. True
 - B. False
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HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

3. The National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence II (NatSEV II) provided an in-depth explanation of ALL of the following EXCEPT:

- A. The role of bystanders
 - B. The impact of a range of incident-level characteristics
 - C. Ways to prevent technology-involved harassment
 - D. The nature and consequences of technology-involved harassment
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Highlights of Study Results/Harassment Incident Characteristics to Predict Emotional Harm

4. Regarding emotional harm to youth, incidents that produced the highest level of emotional harm were in-person harassment occurrences where the perpetrator was a stranger.

- A. True
 - B. False
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5. When a youth bystander was present, the most common reaction during harassment incidents were _____ in nature.

- A. Negative, such as the bystander laughing at the victim or joining in the harassment
 - B. Supportive, such as trying to make the victim feel better or telling the harasser to stop
 - C. Ambiguous, such as avoiding the harasser or leaving the situation
 - D. None of the above
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Implications for Policy and Practice

6. Which is a TRUE statement about technology-only peer harassment?

- A. It is the most distressing kind of harassment for youth
 - B. It is the least likely to involve features that are assumed to amplify harm
 - C. It is the most likely to involve features that are assumed to amplify harm
 - D. It is harder to stop than in-person-only incidents
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Mixed-Harassment Incidents, Young Victims and Their Peers

7. The most predominant type of technology used in mixed-harassment incidents tends to be private messages sent through a social media site such as Twitter or Instagram.

- A. True
 - B. False
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8. Data suggests that focusing solely on victimization involving the use of technology as a research priority topic could distract _____ and policymakers from a deeper understanding of the types of peer victimization that are actually the most harmful to youth.

- A. Educators
- B. Behavioral health professionals
- C. Victims and their families

D. Law enforcement personnel

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