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

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

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

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

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 though a social media site such as Twitter or Instagram.

A. True
B. False

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