

Worksheet: Cyber Bullying

NAME: _____

Read the Mercury news article from 2009, and answer the following questions:

1. How many Tasmanian schools were surveyed?
2. How many students were surveyed in Tasmania?
3. The percentage of students per state who said they were bullied every few weeks or more from the original study are:

State	cyber bullying
NSW	7.3%
WA	6.3%
TAS	15.6%
SA	7.2%
QLD	5.3%
VIC	6.0%
ACT	6.5%
NT	8.9%

In your notebooks, create a bar graph using the state data above. Remember to label the graph appropriately by including **all** of the information above, and include a title for the graph.

4. What percentage of all the students surveyed were from Tasmania? Hint: find the number of Tasmania students surveyed, and the total number of survey respondents. Do you think this percentage is a fair representation?

TASK: How do you think your school compares to the Tasmanian average figures for cyber bullying? **Compile three questions** for a survey of

students at your school about their experiences and attitudes of bullying.

On the other side of this page is a graphic from the original survey that helped students define bullying when answering questions.

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Tassie's shame in cyber bullying

SALLY GLAETZER

TASMANIA has the highest rate of school cyber bullying in the country, a national study by Edith Cowan University has found.

It found 15.6 per cent of grade 4 to year 9 students in Tasmania were being cyber bullied.

That figure was more than double the prevalence rate for almost every other state and territory.

Nationally, only 6.6 per cent of students suffered cyber bullying.

The university surveyed more than 7000 Australian students including 772 from nine Tasmanian state and non-government schools.

The study found that 8.7 per cent of the Tasmanian survey respondents bullied others, compared with the national figure of 3.5 per cent.

However, the report authors warned there was a need to be cautious when looking at the seemingly extraordinary results for Tasmania.

"There is a relatively high uncertainty in the estimates of prevalence for [Tasmania and the Northern Territory] due to the smaller sample sizes," the report said. The State Opposi-

tion said the Government needed to treat bullying more seriously.

"Every school should at the very least establish a mechanism for confidential reporting by students of bullying incidents, to enable them to be dealt with," Liberal education spokeswoman Sue Napier said yesterday.

Education Department statewide student manager Jenny Breen said all state schools had their own bullying policies and Tasmania was also part of the national Safe School plan.

"The benefit we get from that is all states share their best practice and resources," Ms Breen said. She urged all parents and teachers to look closely at the latest research to better understand the complex nature of bullying.

"I think it can make a contribution to raising everybody's awareness. If everyone takes a stand and makes a commitment to build safe and supportive environments around young people, that can make an enormous difference," she said.

The Australian Covert Bullying Prevalence Study report is at www.deewr.gov.au

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TYPES OF BULLYING:

<p>1.</p> <p>Hit, kicked or pushed around</p>  <p>4.</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>Made fun of and teased in a mean and hurtful way.</p>  <p>5.</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>Lies or nasty stories told about someone behind their back</p>  <p>6.</p>
<p>Made afraid of getting hurt.</p> 	<p>Ignored, excluded, left out on purpose, or not allowed to join in.</p> 	<p>Mean and nasty pictures or words posted/sent on the Internet or mobile phone.</p> 

Some types of bullying can be physical, like hitting, kicking or pushing someone around, as seen in picture number 1;

Others are done face to face, like making fun of or teasing others in mean or hurtful ways as seen in picture number 2;

Other types of bullying are done in ways that are not easily seen by adults or others.

This type of bullying includes:

Telling lies or nasty stories about someone behind their back, as seen in picture 3;

Making someone feel afraid that they may get hurt, seen in picture 4;

Ignoring, excluding, or leaving someone out on purpose, or not letting someone join in, seen in picture 5; or

Sending or posting mean and nasty pictures or words on the Internet or mobile phone, seen in picture 6.



Does anyone have any questions about these types of bullying?