

THE DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY: CYBERBULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS

"It's easier to build strong children than repair broken men." – Frederick Douglass, Abolitionist

What a Son Needs to Win a Great Woman



Just as Spartan mothers told their sons to "Return with your shield or on it!" so too, great parents tutor their children in greatness, each child in his own way. Public honors were the motivator for the great men of Greece, and to this day, we are used to drawing the best out of each other in sports: to win an Olympic gold is an honor that spurs athletes to ever-greater achievements. The great modern father teaches his son to strive in all areas of his life, not only in sports but also in his favorite subjects, his chosen field of work, in the arts, and in his areas of special gifts. These battles extend the boundaries of his son's soul — ultimately in the service of others. *Continue Reading Here...*

Cyberbullying and Its Effects on Adolescent Health



Cyberbullying (the willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices) has emerged as a form of bullying in the last decade and has become increasingly widespread among adolescents. A 2014 review of the association between cyberbullying and adolescent

health found that adolescents who are targeted via cyberbullying are more likely to experience depression, anxiety, loneliness, suicidal behavior, and somatic symptoms. Perpetrators, however, were found to have an increased likelihood of substance abuse, aggression, and delinquent behaviors.

Cyberbullying Impacts Mental Health among Adolescents



A 2015 systematic review of the literature on the association between cyberbullying and adolescent mental health found that cyberbullying was associated daily use of ≥ 3 hours of Internet, web camera, text messages, and social media use. It is also associated with moderate to severe depression, substance use,

suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts.

The Mediating Role of Parent-Child Relationship on Cyberbullying



A <u>2018 study</u> examined whether parent-child relationships moderated the association between cyberbullying and psychological distress, other mental health outcomes, and substance use. Results showed that victims of cyberbullying were more likely to report poor self-rated mental health, psychological distress, suicidal ideation, suicidal attempts, smoking, and

cannabis use compared to nonvictims. However, those who reported a negative parent-child relationship were more likely than those who reported a positive relationship to report poorer outcomes; thus, this indicates that positive parent-child relationships have a protective effect on negative adolescent outcomes. This is especially true for adolescent males.

Editor's Note: In many respects, these findings on cyberbullying parallel last week's findings on "sexting".









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