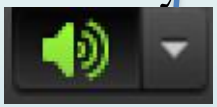
Webinar Series

A partnership between
Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre

and

The Canadian Association of Social Workers

Tips and Tricks for Troubleshooting

- Make sure your audio is turned on, if so it will look like this 
- The video from the webcam will be located here
- You may privately post your questions here and the presenter will answer them during the question and answer period at the end of the presentation.
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Behind the Screen

Preventing & Eliminating Cyberviolence against Young Women and Girls

Presented by:
Julia Phillips, RSW

ATS NB

NB ASW

History of the Project

Partnering organizations: Office of the Child and Youth Advocate, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre

Funded in 2014 by Status of Women Canada

Objective: Help NB communities respond to cyberviolence with evidence based, coordinated strategies

Project study developed by Provincial Youth Advisory Committee (PAC)

What is Cyberviolence?

Cyberviolence is...
A range of harmful activities through use of information and communication technologies

Cyberbullying is...
Various forms of online harrassment

Cyberviolence

Existing literature

In 2014, BSW students from Saint Thomas University completed a literature review on Cyberviolence, which highlighted:

The nature and extent of the issue

Impacts of Cyberviolence

Responses to Cyberviolence

LET'S TALK ABOUT

Phase 1

The Study

Focus Groups with young women age 16-19

Provincial wide online survey with youth participants age 16-19

Focus Groups

Question 1: What do you think about when you think about cyberviolence?

Question 2: What are people doing about cyberviolence in your community?

Question 3: What strategies would you like to see in your community?

Question 4: If you experienced cyberviolence, what would you do?

Question 5: What do you do to make sure you don't harm other people online?

Focus Group Discussions

Acts of Cyberviolence

Unique Qualities of Cyberviolence

Social Context of Cyberviolence

Impacts of Cyberviolence

Existing Strategies

1

Lack of existing strategies

2

Awareness campaigns

3

Services and resources

4

rules and consequence pertaining to cyberviolence

Barriers

TO PREVENTING AND ELIMINATING CYBERVIOLENCE

Lack of Education and Awareness

Obstacles to Help Seeking

"Getting in Trouble"

"Making it Worse"

Systemic Barriers

ONLINE SURVEY

Demographics

Gender

Female (59.47%) Male (29.24%)
Transgender (1.33%) Questioning (0.33%)
No response (9.63%)

Community of Residence

Urban (42.04%) Rural (56.86%) First Nations (1.10%)

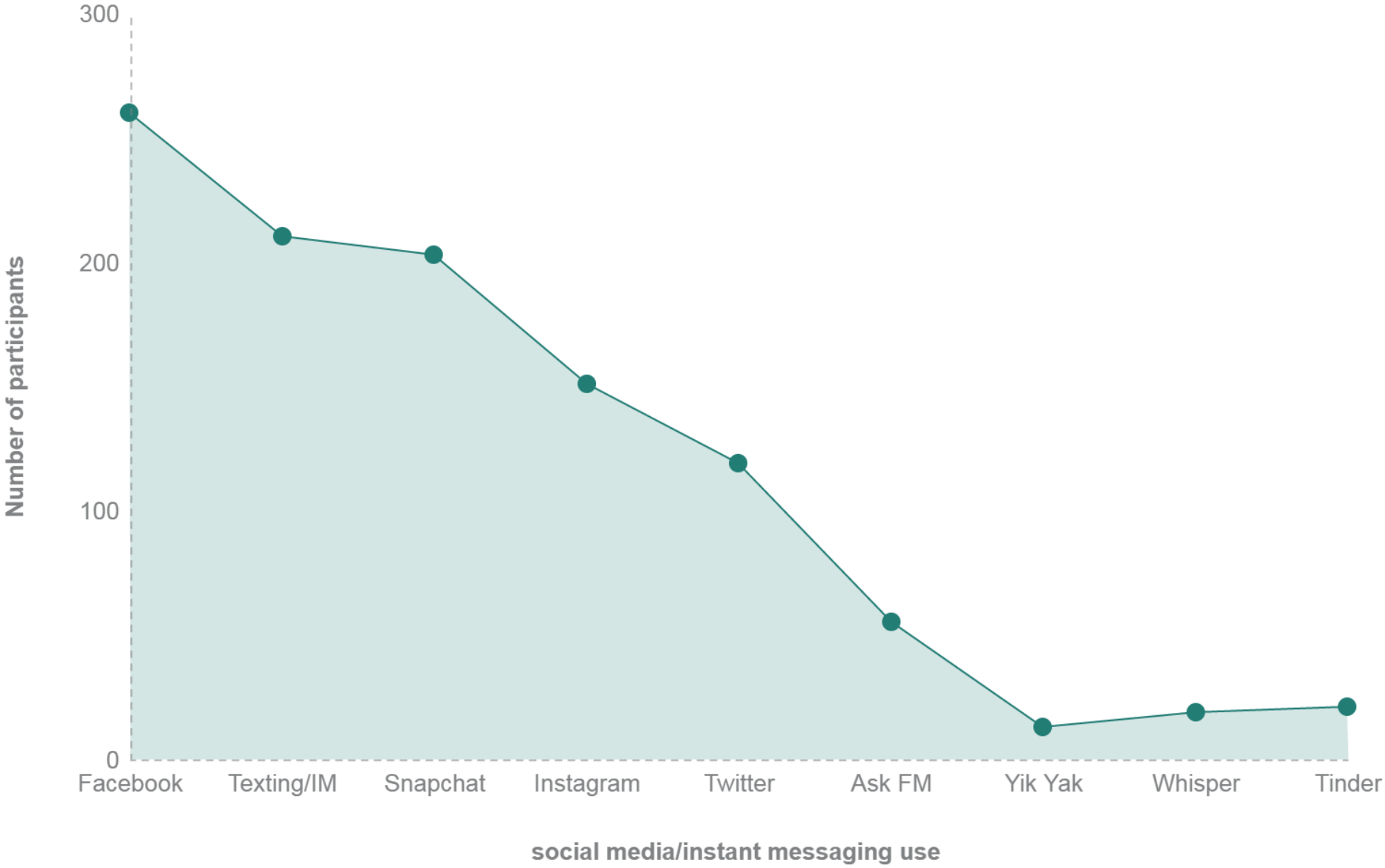
18.8%
experienced
Socioeconomic
challenges

23.9% reported
mental illness

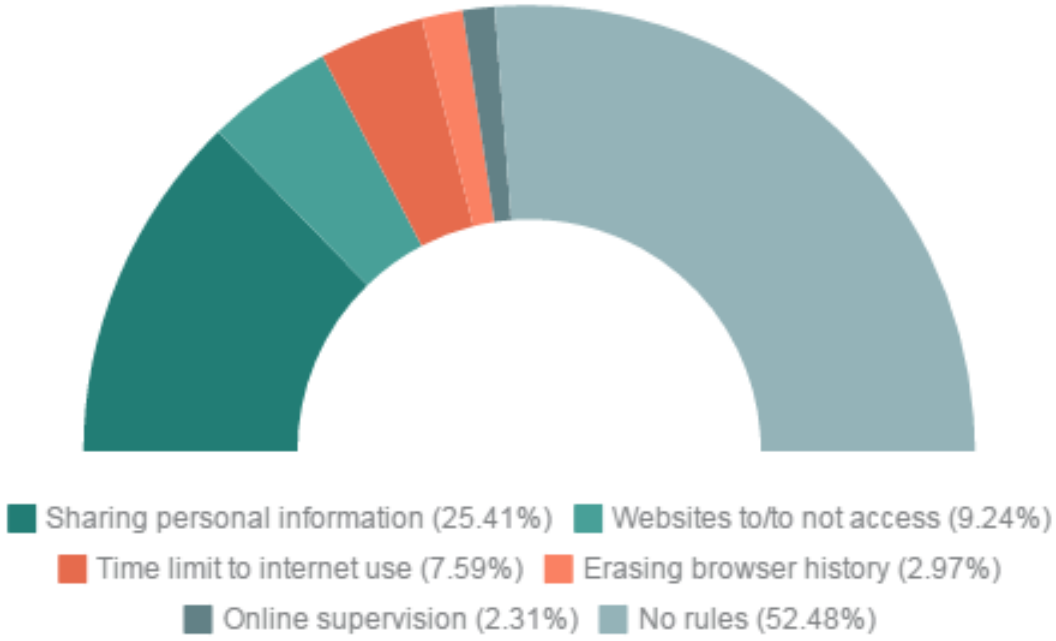
11.8 were
visible
minority

5.1%
identified as
First Nations

Social Media and Instant Messaging Among Youth in NB



RULES REGARDING INTERNET USE



The Nature and Extent

Of Cyberviolence

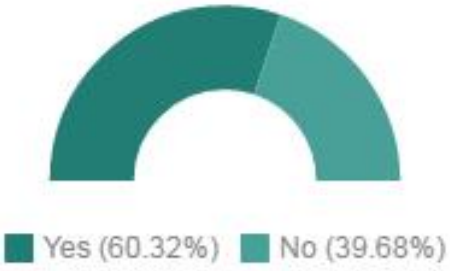
Apps that allow anonymity may have an increased potential for cyberviolence

Those who experience/perpetrate cyberviolence in one form, are likely to be experiencing or perpetrating cyberviolence in another form

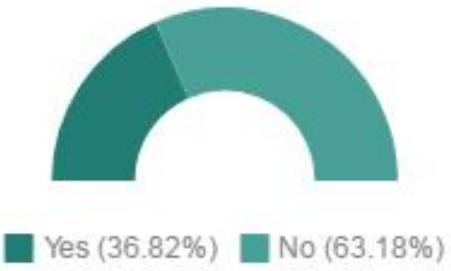
Nature and Frequency

Of Cyberviolence

Have felt angry because of something that happened to them or someone they know (online or by text)



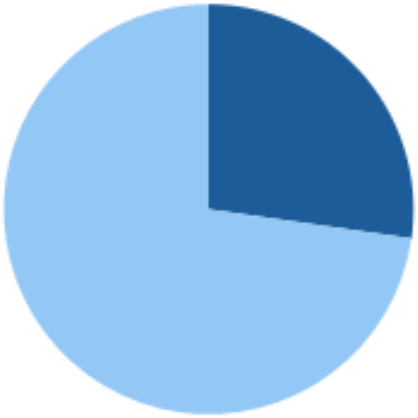
Have been threatened online or by text



Naked/Sexual/Intimate Images

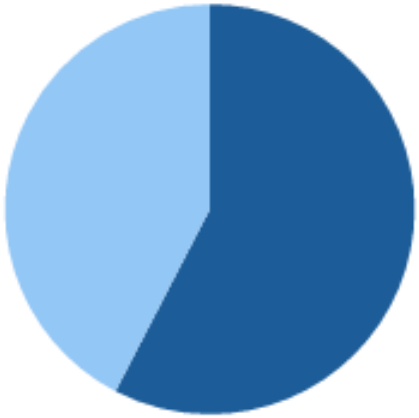
Have you been asked to send one?

Young Men



Yes (27.27%) No (72.73%)

Young Women



Yes (57.62%) No (42.38%)

IMPACTS OF CYBERVIOLENCE

Gender Differences and Cyberviolence

Some participants believed that gender had an impact more than others:

"Boys tend to keep it to themselves and hide their emotions"

"Males are more likely to seek out confrontation and avoid emotions, and less likely to report it. Females are less likely to seek confrontation but will often be very affected by it"

"People who identify as female tend to be more emotional than males due to socialization and societies ideas about gender, so that would affect how a person would deal with it"

Who will

youth

Confide in?

Someone who is...

Trustworthy, kind & caring, familiar, safe, non-judgemental, and able to help

Existing Initiatives

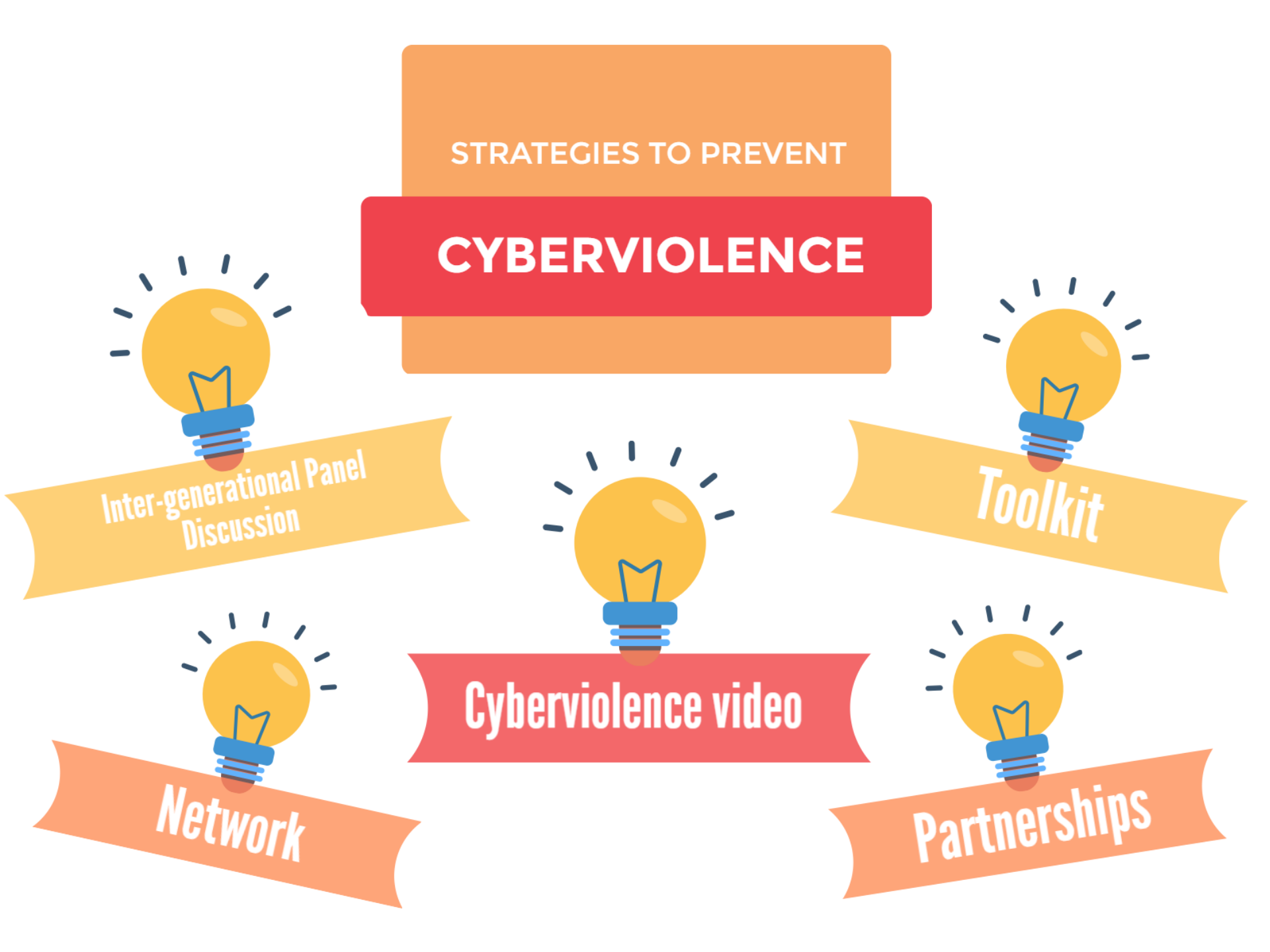
"Underutilized and not inclusive [to] all young people"

Often a focus on the perpetrator

Education and awareness
Cyber Safety
Coordination and consistency
Policies and Procedures
Adult Education
Anonymous reporting
Confronting inequality
Recommended Strategies
For
Preventing Cyberviolence
Intergenerational Knowledge Sharing
Websites and applications
Mental health care
Services and Resources

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT

CYBERVIOLENCE



QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!

Thank You

Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre
for Family Violence Research

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