

CYBERBULLYING

There are bullies and then there are cyberbullies. While bullying typically happens at school or work, cyberbullying takes place over [cyberspace](#). This includes both Internet and cell phone communication. Like physical bullying, cyberbullying is aimed at younger people, such as children and teenagers. It may involve harassing, threatening, embarrassing, or humiliating young people online. Cyberbullying can take many forms. The following are just a few examples:

- Making fun of another user in an Internet chat room.
- Harassing a user over an [instant messaging](#) session.
- Posting derogatory messages on a user's [Facebook](#) or [MySpace](#) page.
- Circulating false rumours about someone on [social networking](#) websites.
- Publishing lewd comments about another person on a personal [blog](#).
- Posting unflattering pictures of another user on the Web.
- [Spamming](#) another user with unwanted e-mail messages.
- Sending threatening or provocative e-mails.
- Repeatedly calling another person's cell phone.
- Sending unsolicited text messages to another user.

Cyberbullying may seem humorous to some people, but it is a serious matter. Kids who are bullied online often feel hurt and rejected by their peers. This can lead to low self esteem and depression. Therefore, cyberbullying should not be tolerated and should be reported to authorities.

WARNING TO CYBERBULLIES

Good luck to cyberbullies trying to find a job in the future – 69% of employers have rejected job candidates because of what they found out about them on social networking sites.

Cyberbullies may automatically be disqualified from jobs because employers believe they are more likely to cause trouble in the workforce.