



Educator Guide: Cyberbullying Video

Recommended for Grades:

6th

Time:

2 minutes

National Health Education Standards:

This activity aligns with the following National Health Education Standards:

- Standard 1: Use functional health information to support health and well-being of self and others.
- Standard 7: Demonstrate practices and behaviors to support health and well-being of self and others.

For more information about the National Health Education Standards, visit the SHAPE America website: shapeamerica.org.

Learning Objectives:

After watching this video students will be able to:

1. Describe how social media can negatively impact mental and emotional health.

Video Description:

In this video students will learn about cyberbullying and how it can affect the mental and emotional health of all involved.



Vocabulary:

Use the following list of vocabulary as a reference for yourself or your students as you complete the Cyberbullying Video. You may choose to use this list in any way that fits your needs.

- Anxiety – a mental health condition when a person worries even though there is nothing to worry about or worries all the time and it's affecting their daily life
- Cyberbullying – bullying that takes place over digital devices, such as cell phones, computers and tablets
- Depression – a mental health condition when a person feels sad (or has a low or irritable mood) for an extended period of time and often loses interest or pleasure in doing usual activities
- Self-esteem – confidence in your own self-worth or abilities
- Self-harm – purposely hurting oneself as an emotional coping mechanism
- Social media – technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts and information through virtual networks and communities

Handouts

Included on the following pages are additional resources that you and your students' families may find useful.



Cyberbullying

What Is Cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cell phones, computers and tablets. It includes:

- Posting mean, hurtful or embarrassing comments or rumors about someone online
- Threatening to hurt someone or telling them to kill themselves
- Posting a mean or hurtful picture or video
- Pretending to be someone else online in order to get or post personal or false information about someone else
- Posting mean or hateful things online about any race, religion or ethnicity
- Creating a mean or hurtful webpage about someone

How Can I Stop Cyberbullying?

Some teens have learned to stop cyberbullying and keep it from happening. Here's what you can do:

- Do not re-send cyberbullying messages.
- Block contact with cyberbullies.
- Tell your friends to stop cyberbullying.
- Report cyberbullying to a trusted adult.
- Work with other students, teachers and school leaders to create rules against cyberbullying.
- Help your community learn more by holding an assembly or other event.
- Make a contract to be safe online with your parents or caregivers. Come up with the rules together.

Cyberbullying Resources

- Children's Wisconsin, [ParentsActNow.com](https://www.parentsactnow.com)
- Cyberbullying Research Center, [cyberbullying.org](https://www.cyberbullying.org)
- KidsHealth, [kidshealth.org](https://www.kidshealth.org)
- National Crime Prevention Council, [ncpc.org](https://www.ncpc.org)
- Pew Research Center, [pewresearch.org/topics/teens-and-technology/](https://www.pewresearch.org/topics/teens-and-technology/)
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, [stopbullying.gov](https://www.stopbullying.gov)



Anxiety Disorders in Children

What Are Anxiety Disorders?

Children with anxiety disorders have too much fear and worry that lasts a long time. Children with anxiety often have problems at school or home because of it.

A small amount of anxiety is normal in childhood. At different ages, some fears are common like fear of being away from parents and fear of the dark. Children can also have anxiety when they are in new or stressful situations.

Children can have so much anxiety it causes problems.

Some children:

- Have aches and pains, like headaches or stomachaches
- Feel restless, tired or tense
- Have trouble focusing or sleeping
- Can also have tantrums or meltdowns because of anxiety

What Causes Anxiety Disorders?

There are many reasons why a child may have anxiety. It can run in families and start at birth. It can also start after exposure to stressful events and problems meeting developmental milestones.

What Are the Symptoms of Anxiety Disorders?

Children with anxiety may:

- Be very upset when caregivers leave them
- Be very shy and quiet in new situations and with people not in their family
- Stay away from places or activities that make them feel nervous
- Worry a lot about many things, and not be able to control the worry
- Talk about or ask questions about the things they worry about
- Not talk in stressful places, but talk easily at home
- Feel very scared of certain things like animals, heights, being in an airplane or seeing blood



How Are Anxiety Disorders Treated?

Anxiety will not get better without help. Treatment for mild anxiety starts with psychotherapy. In psychotherapy a health care provider helps your child by understanding how they think and feel about things.

Children will learn to:

- Replace their anxious thoughts with helpful ones
- Control their anxious feelings with coping skills

Your child will need to practice what they learn outside of sessions. This is an important part of therapy. Parents are often part of therapy sessions so they can help their child practice the skills. Psychotherapy is usually done by psychologists, mental health counselors and clinical social workers.

- Medicine can help decrease feelings of anxiety. Medicines may be prescribed to help your child's anxiety.
- For moderate to severe anxiety, treatment that uses psychotherapy and medicine together may be most helpful.

How Can I Help My Child's Anxiety?

- Be with your child and support them during stressful times. If your child gets anxious remain calm. Have them take deep and slow breaths. They can pretend they are blowing up a balloon. Do not let your child pass up things that raise their anxiety.
- Ask your child to talk about their worries. You can tell them what you saw that made you think they were anxious. For instance, if their body shakes when they are anxious, this is called a non-verbal cue. Do not tell your child not to worry.
- Have a daily routine or use a schedule so your child knows what to expect.
- Praise your child for facing fears and being brave in stressful situations.
- Talk with your child's school to let teachers know how they can help your child practice using their coping skills. If anxiety causes problems for your child at school a special plan called a 504 Plan or IEP may be needed.



Recognizing Depression in Children

What Is Depression?

Depression is a mood disorder that affects the way you think and feel. The most common symptom is a feeling of deep sadness. People who are depressed may also:

- Feel hopeless
- Feel that life isn't worth living
- Have thoughts of suicide or death

Depression in Children

Children as young as age 6 may feel depressed. But they can't always tell you how they feel. Instead, your child may:

- Eat more or less than normal
- Sleep more or less than usual
- Seem unable to have fun
- Think or speak about suicide or death
- Seem fearful or anxious
- Act in an aggressive way
- Use alcohol or other drugs
- Complain of stomachaches, headaches or other pains that can't be explained
- Have problems at school or home

What Can You Do?

Children with depression can be helped with treatment. Here are some ways you can help:

- Talk with your child's healthcare provider about medicine and psychotherapy. Both can help.
- Look for mental health resources at your child's school, local mental health center, social service agency or hospital.
- Let your child know that they will not feel this way forever.
- Offer your love and support.
- If your child talks about death or suicide, seek help right away.



Mental Health Resources for Families and Educators

988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline, call 988 or 988lifeline.org

Anxiety and Depression Association of America, adaa.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), cdc.gov/childrensmentalhealth/

Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, chadd.org

Children's Wisconsin, childrenswi.org

Children's Wisconsin Shine Through, <https://shinethrough.childrenswi.org/parents>

The Institute for Child and Family Well-Being,
<https://uwm.edu/icfw/tools-and-resources-3-2/>

KidsHealth, kidshealth.org

Mental Health America, mentalhealthamerica.net

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), nami.org

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), nimh.nih.gov

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (Student Services/Prevention and Wellness), dpi.wi.gov/sspw/mental-health



Transcript

Slide 1

Hey! Today I'm gonna talk about a big problem on social media...cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices, you know, like cell phones, computers and tablets. It can include:

- Spreading rumors about someone online
- Posting mean or hurtful comments, pictures or videos on social media
- Creating fake accounts to hurt, shame or harass others
- Pretending to be someone else online in order to post personal or false information about another person
- Threatening someone online
- And encouraging someone on social media to self-harm or commit suicide

Slide 2

Being a target of, or even simply witnessing cyberbullying, can affect your mental health in a negative way. Victims, or targets, of cyberbullying are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, low self-esteem and loneliness. And bystanders, or those who witness cyberbullying, can feel helpless, guilty, afraid and confused.

Slide 3

Whether you're a witness or a victim of cyberbullying, make sure to tell an adult what's going on so they can help you deal with the situation. And remember, you choose how you use technology and social media so why not use it to share positive messages against cyberbullying, or simply share positive stories and messages in general? Alright, I gotta run! Can't wait to see all the positivity you'll be spreading!

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