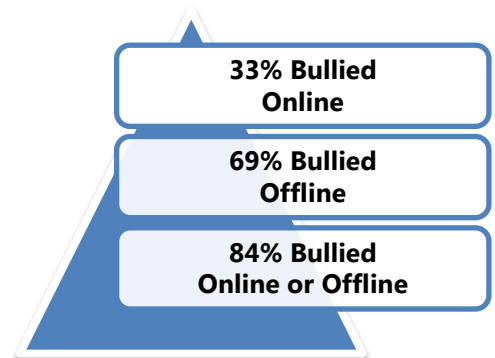


Online Bullying Among Youth 8-17 Years Old – Malaysia

Microsoft recently commissioned a study to understand the global pervasiveness of online bullying. While defined formally by some as cyberbullying¹, what is seen as cyberbullying can vary between different cultures, and even among different individuals. In addition, cyberbullying, as a term, is not recognized worldwide. To address this, the study explored the issue by asking children about negative experiences² they've had online—from their point of view (i.e., being called mean names, being teased, etc.). While such experiences may not be viewed as bullying by all who experience it, these behaviors may be considered by some as having potentially adverse effects.

33% (compared with a 25 country average of 37%) of children age 8-17 who responded to the survey say they have been subjected to a range of online activities that some may consider to be online bullying or to have adverse effects:

- ⇒ 11% - Mean or unfriendly treatment
- ⇒ 20% - Made fun of or teased
- ⇒ 16% - Called mean names



Knowledge & Concern

- Thirty-two percent say they know a lot or some about online bullying
- Thirty-eight percent are very or somewhat worried about online bullying

Bullying

- Eighty-four percent report being bullied online and/or offline although most bullying is *offline*
- Fifteen percent admit to bullying someone else online; 45% admit to bullying someone else offline
- Those surveyed were:
 - Twice as likely (66% vs. 33%) to be bullied online if they bully someone else online
 - More likely (42% vs. 25%) to be bullied online if they spend more than 10 hours per week on the Internet

Steps Parents Take To Help Protect Children Online

According to the youth surveyed:

- Twenty-seven percent of parents talk about online risks with them
- Thirty percent of parents monitor their use of the computer

¹ Defined by the Cyberbullying Research Center in Jupiter, Florida as the “willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices.”

² Online Bullying Definition: Q4. Which of these has ever happened to you at school, outside of school grounds, or on the Internet? Other children have been unfriendly or mean toward you on the Internet; Other children have made fun of you or teased you on the Internet; Other children have called you mean names on the Internet.

- Eighteen percent of parents teach them online manners
- Thirteen percent of parents ask them if they've been bullied online

School Policy & Education

According to the youth surveyed:

- Four percent of schools they attend have formal policies that address online bullying
- Twenty-one percent of schools provide education (for teachers: 9%, for parents: 7%, for students: 13%)

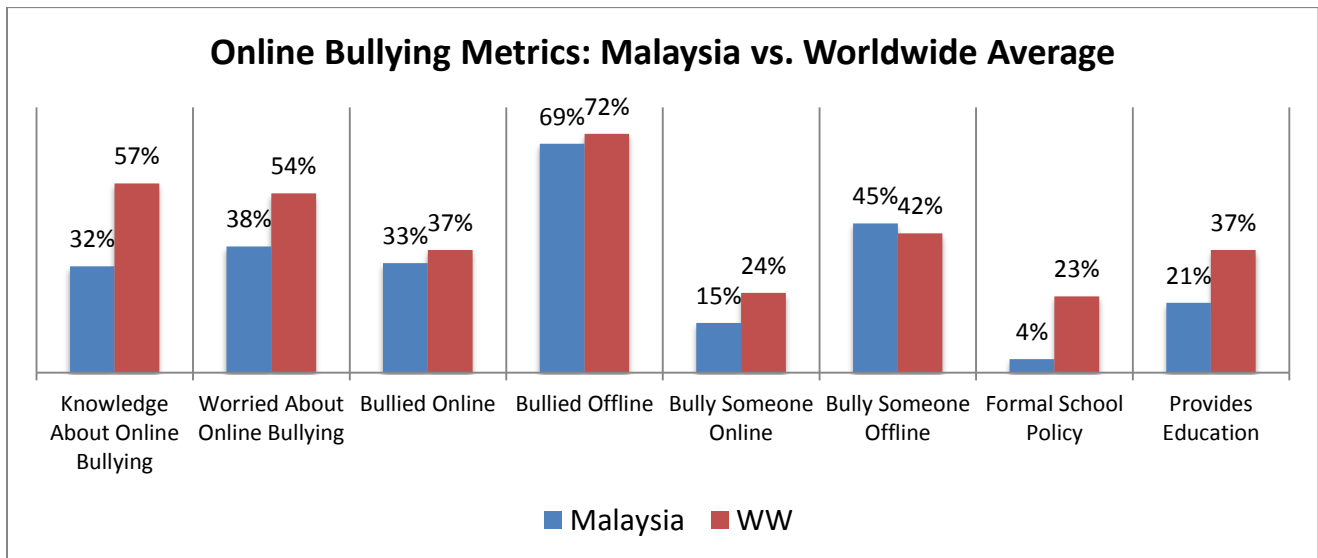
Demographics

According to the youth surveyed:

- Girls and boys are equally likely to be bullied online (33%, 32%) and offline (69% vs. 69%)
- Girls are more worried than boys (43% vs. 33%) about online bullying
- Girls and boys have equal knowledge about online bullying (34% vs. 29%)
- The type of help parents give is similar by age and gender – the only exception is that boys are more likely to be given limits on the amount of time online (43% vs. 33%) than girls

Malaysia Compared to Rest of World

Malaysia is ranked seventeenth highest in online bullying among the twenty-five countries surveyed. Knowledge and worry about online bullying is significantly lower than average. Online bullying of others is below average. Malaysian parents take fewer steps to protect their children from online bullying (1.7 vs. 3.3) and have virtually no formal school policies and fewer education programs than most countries.



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