

廣州市青年文化宮, 香港遊樂場協會, 澳門街坊會聯合總會,  
台北勵友中心 及 星加坡Boys' Town

致港聞 / 社區 / 專題版 編輯及採訪主任：

**2016年網絡欺凌受害人比率達72.9%，只有20%受害人求助  
社工呼籲各界一起伸出援手，關注青少年網絡欺凌**

「2016華人網絡欺凌調查」新聞發布會

(廣州·香港·澳門·台北·星加坡)

\*\*\* 新聞稿 \*\*\*

[2016年12月15日，香港] 網絡欺凌現象已經十分普遍，對青少年心理及成長構成負面影響。不幸地，獨立報於12月2日報導了一名德克薩斯州少女因長期被網絡欺凌而自殺，特朗普更隨即發表關注，希望改變有關情況。然而，我們的年青人又如何面對網絡欺凌呢？

在發布會上，香港遊樂場協會副總監(機構傳訊及體藝服務) 溫立文先生公布了調查結果，比較2013年至今的變化，十類常見網絡欺凌行為，五個城市的網絡欺凌情況對比並分享如何幫助受網絡欺凌困擾的青少年；同時亦邀請了曾經歷網絡欺凌的青少年作分享。

以下是調查結果重點：

網絡欺凌現象

1. 2016年網絡欺凌受害人比率為72.9%，凌欺者比率為68%。(詳見報告3.2)
2. 網絡霸凌中的霸凌者及受害人出現角色重疊，61.4%受訪青少年既是霸凌者亦同時是受害人。(詳見報告3.3)
3. 受害人的“朋友”是最主要的霸凌者。(詳見報告3.4)
4. 首三項常見的網絡霸凌行分別為“罵戰”，“騷擾”及“起底”。(詳見報告3.1)
5. 只有20%的網絡霸凌受害人會向他人求助(詳見報告8.1)
6. 青少年在網絡霸凌中的角色無論是受害人或霸凌者，他們的抑鬱、焦慮及壓力指數均顯著高於其他人。特別是霸凌者，其抑鬱、焦慮及壓力指數均高於受害人。(詳見報告4.1, 4.2)
7. 高中男學生是網絡霸凌的高危組別。(詳見報告7.1)

是次調查由香港遊樂場協會、澳門街坊會聯合總會、廣州市青年文化宮、台北勵友中心及星加坡Boys' Town聯合策劃，於2016年2至6月期間訪問了五地4,151名青少年，了解他們的網絡社交及網絡欺凌經歷，以及各地網絡欺凌的最新形態和發展。希望藉此引發社會關注網絡欺凌並對受影響青少年伸出援手。

詳細調查結果及相片可於本會網頁[www.hkpa.hk](http://www.hkpa.hk)下載。

###

此採訪邀請函由香港遊樂場協會發放，傳媒垂詢，敬請聯絡：

Miss O Wong 黃妍慧小姐  
電話：21572774 / 91914778  
電郵：[owong@hkpa.hk](mailto:owong@hkpa.hk)

Mr Wan Lap Man 溫立文先生  
電話：25733849 / 92298734  
電郵：[lapman@hkpa.hk](mailto:lapman@hkpa.hk)

Global / Local / Community /Education News editor,

## **Press release**

For Immediate Release: Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2016

Contact: Mr.Wan Lap Man, lapman@hkpa.hk

PDF version; Report; website: www.hkpa.hk

Dear Sir/Madam,

## **72% of Adolescent have been Cyberbullied; Only 20% of victim would seek help from other.**

Cyber-bullying has been emerged as a new form of bullying globally. The popularity of the smart phone and social media further spreads the impacts on teenagers. Sadly, a recent case: a Texas 18-year-old girl who took her own life for repeatedly cyberbullying. The sad case draws the attention of Trump to show his concern on cyberbullying. In Hong Kong, how do our young people facing cyberbullying?

Mr. Wan Lap Man, the deputy head of Hong Kong Playground Association announced the latest survey results. Two young people were invited to share their experience in cyberbullying.

The key results are presented as following:

1. 2016 Cyberbullying Victim rate is 72.9%, Perpetrator rate is 68% among the respondent.(see 3.2)
2. High overlapping between perpetrators and victims, 61.4% of the respondent are perpetrator as well as victim. (see 3.3)
3. Victim's "Friend" is the main perpetrator (see 3.4)
4. The most common cyberbullying behavior are "Flaming", "Harassment" and "Outing".(see 3.1)
5. Only 20% of the cyberbullying victim will seek help (see 8.1)
6. Cyberbullying victim and perpetrator reported significantly higher level of depression, anxiety and stress level (see 4.1, 4.2)
7. High-school boys are more likely to be the perpetrator and victim of cyber-bullying. (see 7.1)

The study was jointly commissioned by Hong Kong Playground Association, Guangzhou Youth Cultural Palace, União Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macau, Taipei Good Friend Mission and Singapore Boys' Town. A total of 4,151 adolescents were interviewed in 2016 to collect information about their bullying experience and help seeking pattern.



**Hong Kong Playground Association**

**Guangzhou Youth Cultural Palace,**

**União Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macau,**

**Taipei Good Friend Mission**

**Singapore Boys' Town**

**15<sup>th</sup> December,2016**