**How cyberbullying impact students**

* Those who are cyberbullied are also likely to be bullied offline ([**Hamm, Newton, & Chisholm, 2015**](http://jamanetwork.com.ezp2.lib.umn.edu/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2337786)).
* Cyberbullying can result in serious emotional problems for targets, including anxiety, low self-esteem, depression ([**Hinduja & Patchin, 2015**](http://cyberbullying.org/bullying-beyond-schoolyard-preventing-responding-cyberbullying-2nd-edition)), stress, and suicide ideation, ([**Kowalski, Giumetti, Schroeder, & Lattanner, 2014 )**](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24512111).
* Those who are cyberbullied can feel more uncontrollability than those facing traditional bullying, because they have less control over who views the bullying and less ability to make the bullying stop. There can also be more permanence with cyberbullying compared to traditional bullying: nearly everything on the Internet is available to everyone, everywhere. It can be challenging to erase information once it goes on the Internet ([**Pearson, Andersson, & Porath, 2005**](http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2004-19514-008)).
* Those who cyberbully are more likely to have anxiety, depression, less life satisfaction, less self-esteem, and face drug and alcohol abuse ([**Kowalski, Giumetti, Schroeder, & Lattanner, 2014 )**](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24512111).
* Both cyberbullies and targets of cyberbullying report less school satisfaction and achievement (**[Bernan & Li, 2007](http://www.ojs.unisa.edu.au/index.php/JSW/article/view/172" \t "_blank)**).
* Motivations behind cyberbullying include a lack of confidence or desire to feel better about themselves, a desire for control, finding it entertaining, and retaliation ([**Hamm, Newton, & Chisholm, 2015**](http://jamanetwork.com.ezp2.lib.umn.edu/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2337786)).
* Targets of cyberbullying have a greater chance of becoming bullies themselves, as being cyberbullied can lead to revenge bullying as a way to cope. And, cyberbullies have a greater risk at being bullied in return, resulting in a vicious cycle. Being a cyberbully contributes to a twenty-fold increase of also being a target of cyberbullying [**(Arslan, Savaser, Hallett, & Balci, 2012**](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23002988)).
* Because cyberbullying can occur anonymously, cyberbullies can act more aggressively as they feel there will be no consequences. In face-to-face bullying, the bully can view the impact as the attack happens, whereas cyberbullies cannot see any of the immediate outcomes, often resulting in further aggression ([**Kowalski, Giumetti, Schroeder, & Lattanner, 2014**](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24512111)).