The Investigation of Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated with Cyber Bullying and Victimization

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## Authors

Eroğlu Y.;Aktepe E.;Akbaba S.;Işık A.;Özkorumak E.

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## Sample

Adolescents brought by their parents to the Child/Adolescent Psychiatry Outpatient Clinic of Süleyman Demirel University (SDU) due to excessive Internet/computer use were administered the Internet Addiction Scale (IAS). Adolescents receiving a score of 81 or higher on the scale constituted the group of individuals at risk for Internet addiction. Adolescents diagnosed as having a psychotic disorder, bipolar disorder, mental retardation, or a pervasive developmental disorder were excluded from the study on principle. The adolescents receiving a score of 81 or lower on the IAS constituted the group who were not at risk for Internet addiction. The study included 160 adolescents, 80 at risk and 80 not at risk for Internet addiction, with both groups matched in terms of age and gender. The ages of the participants ranged between 14 and 18 (15.55±1.16), 86 of them (53.8%) male and 74 (46.2%) female. The average Internet use duration of the participants was determined to be 179±2.13 minutes on weekdays and 234±2.34 minutes on weekends.

## Implications For Stakeholders About

Researchers

# Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine risk factors related to cyber bullying and victimization. The study was carried out with 160 adolescents applying to the Child/Adolescent Psychiatry Outpatient Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine of Süleyman Demirel University in Isparta, Turkey. Data was collected through using the Socio-Demographic Information Form, Internet Addiction Scale, and Cyber Victim and Bullying Scale. The results of the study showed that cyber bullying was related to gender, the risk of Internet addiction, the frequency of visiting Internet cafes, adolescents’ perception of their mothers’ Internet skills, the daily duration of visiting social networking sites, usage of the Internet predominantly to play online games, the monthly income of the family, and the mothers’ educational status. Cyber victimization, on the other hand, was found to be related to the risk of Internet addiction, the frequency of visiting Internet cafes, adolescents’ perception of their mothers’ Internet skills, and usage of the Internet predominantly to play online games. The results of the study were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

# Outcome

The findings obtained from this study indicated that girls do more cyber bullying than boys.
In this study, it was found that the participants whose monthly family income was below 2000 TL did more cyber bullying than those whose monthly family income was above 2000 TL.. (Eroğlu et al., 2015, p.102)