Risk Aspects of Online Activities in Victims of Cyberbullying

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## Sample

The research group was comprised of 390 primary school pupils and 541 secondary school pupils. The research sample was divided by gender as follows: girls n1= 517, boys n2= 414. Pupils of the 6th and the 7th grades at primary schools and pupils of the 2nd and the 3rd grades at secondary schools were specifically included in order to observe the specificities of cyber bullying in pre-pubescents and adolescents.

# Abstract

This study focuses on the risks of online activity within the social network sites used by primaryand secondary school pupils, with regard to bullying in cyberspace. Questionnaires were usedto collect the empirical data. In the first scale, an exploratory factor analysis related to the onlineactivity of pupils was used. It indicated four factors, namely: passive use of social networkingsites, active communication on social networking sites, access to high-risk media content, andsearching for self-development media content. In the second scale that focused on the forms ofcyberbullying, two factors were indicated, namely: bullying through online communication andbullying through visual aggression. The study identified 189 respondents out of 931 pupils fromthe research sample who had been repeatedly cyberbullied. The research was conducted withpupils of secondary schools and high schools in the Slovak Republic. A relationship between thefrequency types of social networking sites’ usage and the extent of bullying in cyberspace wasobserved. The research confirmed the existence of a direct dependence between the frequencyof active communication on social networking sites and the extent of bullying through onlinecommunication. No statistically significant connection was confirmed between the other factors.

# Outcome

"It can be assumed that some of the victims who are passive Internet users may also participate in cyber -bullying as aggressors (viewing profiles, downloading photos)."
(Niklová, et all, 2019, 10.)
In the study was found a statistically significant relationship between active communication and bullying through online communication.
The findings show dangers to pupils directly from their online activities on social networking sites."The distribution of the cyberbullying victims in the research set was identified as: online communication – visual aggression. Some of the pupils experienced both forms of online aggression."(Niklová, et all, 2019, 10.)