Hva kjennetegner europeiske barn som har erfaring med nettsider hvor folk diskuterer måter å ta sitt eget liv på?

Engl. transl.: What characterises European children who have experiences with websites where people discuss ways of committing suicide?

# Keywords

* Negative user generated content
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## Topics

* Internet usage, practices and engagement
* Wellbeing
* Risks and harms
* Online safety and policy regulation
* Access, inequalities and vulnerabilities

## Sample

25,142 European children between 9 and 16 years of age, together with one of their parents (who knew the most about their Internet use)

## Implications For Parents About

## Implications For Policy Makers About

# Abstract

In this article, we look at what characterizes children and adolescents who have experience with sites where users discuss ways of committing suicide. We do this by analyzing the connection between experiences with suicide sites among 11–16-year-olds in 25 European countries, and investigate this against demographic and national background, use of the Internet, mental state and experiences of bullying. We examine both those who are bullied and those who bully. The findings shows that gender, age and use of the Internet are relevant to whether or not children visit suicide sites. The findings also show that all variables that measure mental health, with the exception of belief in coping, correlate with experiences with suicide sites on the Internet. Being bullied offline does not increase the likelihood of visiting such sites. Being bullied online however, does. There are also big differences between countries. Consequences for preventive work are discussed.

# Outcome

Gender, age and use of the Internet are relevant to whether or not children visit suicide sites. All variables that measure mental health, with the exception of belief in coping, also correlate with experiences with suicide sites on the Internet. Being bullied offline does not increase the likelihood of visiting such sites. Being bullied online however, does. There are also big differences between countries. (Staksrud and Ólafsson, 2016)