Exploring traditional and cyberbullying among Irish adolescents

# Details

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## Sample

In total, 318 students aged from 15 to 18 years old in 8 post-primary schools in Ireland completed the survey.

## Implications For Parents About

Parenting guidance / support

## Implications For Educators About

Professional development

# Abstract

This study aimed to explore the associations of traditional and cyberbullying victimisation with self-reported health and life satisfaction, and to examine whether involvement in risk behaviours contributes to these health outcomes. Children who were victims of bullying were more likely to report poor health, low life satisfaction and engaging in risky behaviours. Although not statistically significant, we found that cyber victimisation was positively associated with increased reporting of poor health and low life satisfaction.

# Outcome

Traditional bullying is the most common type of bullying among school children in Ireland, and overall, seems to have a stronger association with poor health. However, a sizable proportion of children are victims of cyberbullying or of both cyberbullying and traditional bullying. It is, therefore, important to acknowledge, identify and address all types of bullying to improve the health outcomes of children.