

Cyberbullying and Cyberbullicide

Adrienne Peji

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Old Dominion University

Introduction

There is no doubt that the innovations brought forth by technology have sparked a new era and pushed society forward. Cyberbullicide is a new term that refers to the suicidal thoughts that have been provoked through the means of cyberbullying. In this essay, I will review Al-Badayneh's et al. main research questions, their methods and data analysis, the relation of the material to in-class studies, the relation to marginalized groups, and its contributions to society.

Main Research Questions

In their 2024 scholarly article, "Cyberbullying and Cyberbullicide Ideation Among Jordanian College Students", Diab Al-Badayneh, Maher Khelifa, and Anis Ben Brik "investigate the impact of cyberbullying on youth cyberbullicide ideation, particularly in the Jordanian context". They studied variables including cyberbullying victimization, perpetrator, and "low self-control on cyberbullicide ideation.". They also studied mental side effects including but not limited to suicidal and depressive thoughts.

Methods and Data Analysis

In order to conduct their study, Jordanian students were asked about their own negative personal experiences online from the victims point of view. They did so by surveying undergraduate students from various institutes. The responsible researchers distributed the survey, explained its process, and collected informed consent. The students were aware of their voluntary participation and had the ability to remove themselves from the study if they wished. According to Al-Badayneh et al. (2024), the researchers analyzed the data in the following way:

The data was analyzed using descriptive statistical analyses and logistic regression analysis. Along with the logistic analysis we examined how much variance was

accounted for in the nominal dependent variable (cyberbullicide ideation coded: 0 = No, 1 = Yes) by the independent variables (cyberbullying).

Relation to Class Material

This article relates to the social cybersecurity discussed recently in Module 10 involving how social media can be a host for risks. The recent module as well as this article both bring to light the negative effects that the innovations of technology bring to this society.

Relation to Experiences of Marginalized Groups

This study involved subjects from college students in the Middle Eastern country of Jordan. While cyberbullying is a concern worldwide, there is less likely to be representation from subjects of minority groups. This study yielded results that have value internationally while simultaneously representing a group of people previously unrepresented. Minority groups are more susceptible to negative cyber-bullying experiences and so this representation of minority groups in a study involving cyberbullying and cyberbullicide is groundbreaking to bringing awareness to the mental health of marginalized groups.

Contributions to Society

The findings of this study could specifically help students like the Jordanian college students in the study in creating a safer learning environment. However, the findings could help administrators beyond just the Jordanian universities and classrooms. These findings are valuable internationally towards creating policies, laws, and cultures to create more confident learning communities for all.

Conclusion

This article review reflected on how the findings of Al-Badayneh et al. in their journal article “Cyberbullying and Cyberbullicide Ideation Among Jordanian College Students”

contributed to society, related to marginalized groups, related to in-class studies, how they conducted the studies and data analysis, and what their goals were through this study. The study of Jordanian college students is beneficial to institutions worldwide in representing minority groups as well as developing laws and policies in order to create safer and more welcoming learning communities online.

References

- Al-Badayneh, D., Khelifa, M., & Ben Brik, A. (2024). Cyberbullying and Cyberbullicide Ideation Among Jordanian College Students. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 18(1): 58-82. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4766804