

Article 2 Review: Cyberbullying on social media

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11/15/25

The relationship of topic to principles of the social sciences.

The topic of cyberbullying relates to the social sciences because cyberbullying is one of the most significant points in the relationship between cybersecurity and social sciences.

Cyberbullying is a health concern as it relates to social media (Ray et al., 2024). The study provided a comprehensive review of published papers between the years of 2007 to 2022 and found inconsistencies of how cyberbullying is “defined and reported in terms of prevalence and impact” (Ray et al., 2024).

Study analysis of research questions, hypotheses, independent variable, and dependent variable

Provided in the study are four research questions. The first is, “How is cyberbullying defined in literature” (Ray et al., 2024)?” The second states, “What factors are making cyberbullying a problem, and can these factors be broken down so that people can understand them?” (Ray et al. 24) and the third asks, “Can personality traits make an impact on how likely you are to get bullied online”, and the final question states, “How do experiences that can be involved or indirect cause the amount you get bullied online?” (Ray et al., 2024).

The hypothesis of the study proposes the explanation of cyberbullying and its true definition and how does it impact people? The Independent Variable is to identify gaps in the literature on cyberbullying and the Dependent Variable is the impact on people because of cyberbullying.

Research methodology of study

The research methods provide an overview of the methodology that include search strategies, selecting relevant and irrelevant data to consider for study, and guidelines using preferred reporting Items for systematic reviews (Ray et al., 2024). The methods of the study

include the areas of positional, interview, critical review, meta-analysis, policy simulation, and statistical methods (Ray et al., 2024).

Types of data and analysis

The types of data analysis are both qualitative and quantitative. There are surveys to cover several topics, numbers, and values. These surveys collect qualitative data, from the people taking them. The surveys have covered anything from the details of who is getting affected by cyberbullying, and through the statistical data analysis, they can see who is more likely to be affected by cyberbullying online.

Relationship of concepts from power point to the article.

There are many concepts in the PowerPoint about cyberbullying. The article for sure talked about what things are posted online to cause cyberbullying, like hurtful pictures and videos, posing personal or false information about other people, doxing, and threatening. These are all things discussed in the article. It also discussed the big five personality traits, which are the same as in the personality theories, and this was a significant point in the PowerPoint on how people think and what they do online. The article discussed openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, and neuroticism, and explained each.

Relationship of topic to the challenges, concerns, and contributions of marginalized groups

The study refers to how females are more likely to be impacted by cyberbullying. Males are the ones who perpetrate cyberbullying against others (Ray et al., 2024). People's ages also affect them, especially young individuals and adolescents (Ray et al., 2024). One of the surveys reported that young individuals reported that 42% of them have experienced cyberbullying on Instagram, 37% on Facebook, and 31% on Snapchat (Ray et al., 2024). In the same survey, 71%

of respondents believed these companies need to do more to stop cyberbullying (Ray et al., 2024). In other surveys with Arab students in the university, they said that 91% said that cyberbullying happened online, with Instagram being the worst at 55.5% and Facebook at 38% being the most (Ray et al., 2024). And their views are like those of LGBTQ+ people, who have a significant chance of being impacted by cyberbullying (Ray et al., 2024). And minority groups also have a greater considerable chance of being affected by cyberbullying (Ray et al., 2024).

Overall contributions of the study to society

It's hard to say whether the articles or studies have a way to contribute to society without further exploration. As all this data comes from one source, the article needs to be supported by additional information and research in the field of cybersecurity and social science to confirm or refute the findings. Cyberbullying is a new phenomenon that is happening and is only growing because of social media. The authors raise some good points, especially the need to further explore this area.

Conclusion

This study is an excellent article or source towards identifying the problems with cyberbullying and why it happens. The importance of exploring this area and its effects on the population of social media users can help to understand the social impact and why it affects some and not others. Still, the ones that get affected by it can have life-threatening social problems due to cyberbullying attacks. Many of the attackers don't target just one person; it varies from person to person, and it can be a global attack unaware to the person.

The most significant point I learn from the article and will always think about after reading through the article is that everyone plays an important role in the area of cyberbullying. A person can be a defender who stops the attack, or a bystander that does nothing about it. Most

people fall into the category of defender, but many fall into the category of reinforcer and encourage cyberbullying (Ray et al., 2024). Some people assist in cyberbullying, by engaging with the bully or being the bully themselves (Ray et al., 2024). This makes me think that a broader understanding of cyberbullying is needed because it is not a simple term, and it requires us to understand how to identify it to stop cyberbullying. The social impact is devastating for the people being bullied, especially the younger populations that constantly are using social media.

References

Ray, G., McDermott, C. D., & Nicho, M. (2024). Cyberbullying on social media: Definitions, prevalence, and impact challenges. *Journal of Cybersecurity*, *10*(1).

<https://doi.org/10.1093/cybsec/tyae026>