

**Article Review # 2: The Relationship between Parenting Practices and Cyberbullying
Perpetration: The Mediating Role of Moral Beliefs**

Student Name: Hans Joshua P. Sawi

School of Cybersecurity, Old Dominion University

CYSE 201S: Cybersecurity and the Social Sciences

Instructor Name: Professor Diwakar Yalpi

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Introduction/BLUF

Choi, Lee, and Dittmann (2022) have studied whether moral beliefs mediate the relationship between parenting practices and cyberbullying perpetration among South Korean adolescents. The research established that having parental supervision minimizes the chances of cyberbullying, whereas overbearingness increases the likelihood, and that moral beliefs more or less explain this relationship.

Relation/Connection to Social Science Principles

There are a number of principles of social science that undergo this study. Empiricism takes center stage as conclusions are based on survey results of 779 students and not suppositions (Choi et al., 2022). Determinism comes out in the case that parenting determines moral beliefs that, in turn, determine online behavior. There is objectivity in terms of statistical regulation of self-control, peer influence, gender, and family structure. The authors were led to test mediation instead of believing it to exist through skepticism. The concept of relativism is applicable since the sample is South Korean, and cultural beliefs on discipline do not exist universally.

Research Question /Hypothesis/ Independent Variable/Dependent Variable

The study was inspired by three research questions: Do moral beliefs depend on parenting practices? Is there an impact of parenting styles and moral values on cyberbullying? Are moral beliefs a mediating variable of parenting-cyberbullying (Choi et al., 2022)? The authors believed that supervision would increase moral beliefs and reduce cyberbullying, and excessive parenting would vice versa. Parental supervision and excessive parenting were the independent variables. The dependent variable was self-reported perpetration of cyberbullying, which was given as yes or no, according to whether students used aggressive language online in the previous six months or not (Choi et al., 2022).

Types of Research Methods used

It was a quantitative cross-sectional study design. The data was provided by the Korean Institute of Criminology and initially consisted of 1,091 elementary and middle school pupils. Since cases missing had been eliminated, it left 779 students. Students were involved in questionnaires regarding parenting behavior, moral beliefs, peer conduct, self-control, and cyberbullying. A 5-point Likert-type scale of 1 to 5 was used to measure parenting supervision and excessive parenting (Choi et al., 2022).

Types of Data Analysis used

The authors tested the hypothesis based on ordinary least squares regression to assess whether parenting was a predictor of moral beliefs. A test was then conducted using logistic regression to find out whether moral beliefs and parenting predicted cyberbullying. The study also applied Hayes's PROCESS to ensure mediation analysis. It was found that moral beliefs can explain to some extent the impact of parenting on being a perpetrator of cyberbullying (Choi et al., 2022).

Connections to other Course Concepts

The paper has connections to psychological theories of cyber offending such as psychodynamic theory and behavioral theory. It is related to psychodynamic theory as adolescents who experience excessive parenting in their childhood were likely to engage in cyberbullying. This concept holds the same for behavioral theory as parenting practices can influence an adolescents' behavior. It also seems that self-control is another factor to predict, as low self-control of students was the predictor of cyberbullying. Association with deviant peers was also important because students who had peers who committed online misconduct were

prone to cyberbullying. These trends relate to the wider criminological concepts of interaction between personal factors and social surroundings and how they lead to delinquency.

Connections to the Concerns or contributions of Marginalized Groups

The statistics revealed that females were by far less inclined to perpetrate cyberbullying (Choi et al., 2022). Learners with single-parent families and those with lower socioeconomic backgrounds manifested high levels of danger. Opportunities due to the lack of reliable parental control can lead young people to weaker moral values, which increases their vulnerability to negative online activities. The authors propose that intervention programs may be relevant to benefit families ahead of problems, which may benefit poor youth most.

Overall societal contributions of the study/Conclusion

This research indicates that parenting does not simply have a direct impact on behavior, but operates through the moral convictions that the children develop over time. Multisystemic Therapy and Functional Family Therapy programs may provide effective frameworks to address the issue of parenting skills and decrease the risk of cyberbullying (Choi et al., 2022). Since the harm of online use is increasing among young people, awareness of what influences it in schools is highly important to both schools and families, as well as to prevention program designers.

Reference

Choi, J., Lee, S., & Dittmann, L. (2022). The Relationship Between Parenting Practices and Cyberbullying Perpetration: The Mediating Role of Moral Beliefs. *International Journal of Cybersecurity Intelligence & Cybercrime*, 5(1), 4–22.

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