

**Article Review #02: Negative Behaviors Amplified Online**

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## **Introduction/BLUF**

The article attempts to dissect the negative behavior that humans displayed caused by online spaces that is amplified. More specifically, the article wants to go over the effects that cyberbullying has on individuals and why cyberbullying itself is so common in online spaces.

## **Relation/Connection to Social Science Principles**

This article incorporates three principles of the Social Sciences into its article. Relativism is used in understanding the context of our modern society which is hooked to social media. Objectivity by remaining neutral on the reports of cyberbullying and their effects, very neutral language. Finally, it uses Empiricism in the gathering, displaying, and discussion of evidence.

## **Research Question / Hypothesis / Independent Variable / Dependant Variable**

The Research Questions in this article are “how is cyberbullying defined in the literature? What factors contribute to cyberbullying, and how can they be measured? What is the impact of personality traits on the likelihood of engaging in or being victimized by cyberbullying? How do direct involvement and indirect experiences influence the prevalence of cyberbullying?” (Ray, McDermott, Nicho) The hypothesis is that teenagers will experience depression and anxiety upon being cyberbullied. The independent variable is what people are brought into these scenarios and the type of data gathered to gauge cyberbullying. The Dependent variable is personality traits engaging or being victimized on social media.

## **Research Methods**

The research methods used in this article were objective and systematic in reviewing the literature “and following the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses.” Using the specific research questions above they hope to get the broadest

range of people covered for multiple age ranges through three investigation phases, “definitions, prevalence, and impact.” (Ray, McDermott, Nicho)

### **Connection to other Course Concepts**

This article connects to our course concepts such as the module 10 objectives of risks, social engineering, and social factors. Spreading rumors such as fake news can strain a person’s social relationships on social media platforms.

### **Connections to the Concerns or Contributions of Marginalized Groups**

To Marginalized Groups, it is very important to realize that marginalized groups are more likely to be targeted by social media and cyberbullying attacks to a more severe degree than non marginalized groups on the internet.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this article is very effective in taking a deep dive into the meaner part of humanity that is brought out with social media and drama. Interpersonal relationships and identity take a big part in who people are and makes it an easier target for bullies to cyberbully. Pointers like gender, people of color, and queers tended to be more targeted. Researchers found either a negative mental health or neutral mental health association. “With those targeted by cyberbullying reporting increased depressive affect, anxiety, loneliness, suicidal behaviour, and somatic symptoms.” (Ray, McDermott, Nicho)

### **Reference**

Geraldine Ray, Christopher D McDermott, Mathew Nicho, Cyberbullying on Social Media: Definitions, Prevalence, and Impact Challenges, Journal of Cybersecurity, Volume 10, Issue 1, 2024, tyae026, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cybsec/tyae026>

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