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CYSE201S

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Article Review #1 Cyberbullying & Cyberbullicide Ideation among Jordanian College Students.

The article *Cyberbullying and Cyberbullicide Ideation Among Jordanian College Students* by Diab Al-Badayneh, Maher Khelifa, and Anis Ben Brik was published in the *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* (Vol. 18, Issue 1, 2024). This study aims to investigate the impacts of cyberbullying among Jordanian college students, it analyzes many different factors such as victimization, perpetration, and a low self-control. This article is very relevant to the world of cybersecurity and the social sciences as it looks at both the technological and psychological consequences of harassment online.

Connection to Social Science Principals

This study ties into social science principals in a few ways, an example that stood out to me is applying General Strain Theory to this topic. General Strain Theory is a theory that I had not heard of until I took intro criminal justice class last semester. In this context, the theory suggests that anything that can be stressful, like dealing with cyberbullying, can lead to a very negative emotional response. The research done in this study can show how victimization online can impact peoples well-being and behavior within a digital society.

The Study's Hypothesis

The study investigates whether cyberbullying victimization contribute to cyberbullicide. It hypothesizes that students that are more likely to experience cyberbullying are more likely to

develop suicidal thoughts due to an increased distress. The author aims to assess to what extent cyberbullying impacts mental health.

Research Methods

The research in this study was done by conducting a survey with 1,000 Jordanian college students across 12 different governorates. The data collected includes questions measuring the students exposure to cyberbullying or self-reported experiences. Analysis was then performed to examine the relationship between cyberbullying and suicide risk.

Data And Analysis

The study used many different scales, including a general bullying scale, a cyberbullying victimization scale, and a suicide scale. The findings in the study revealed that about 26% of students experienced cyberbullying, 73% knew victims of cyberbullying, and 64% new perpetrators. Analysis showed that cyberbullying variables influenced cyberbullicide, which supports the hypothesis's claim.

Connection to Course

This study directly aligns with how we view cybersecurity in this course; with an interdisciplinary approach. Cyberbullying, as discussed in the article, reflects on the human factors influencing cybersecurity incidents. It also connects explains how psychological, criminological, and sociological frameworks contribute to understanding cyber threats.

Impacts on Marginalized Groups

This study highlights how cybersecurity disproportionately affects more vulnerable people and discriminated against groups of people. The internet is a place where you can hide who you are and spread harmful rhetoric without consequence, which in turn puts more risk on marginalized groups of people.

Contributions to Society

The findings in this study are important to help identify the risks associated with cyberbullying. Its findings support the implementation of bullying awareness, suicide prevention, and policies. The author recommends legislative measures to criminalize online harassment, similarly to what Germany already does.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this article provides valuable insight into the correlation between cyberbullying and cyberbullicide. It highlights the importance of addressing online harassment through policy changes, education, and supporting mental health. Understanding these social science aspects can help us lead to more effective cybersecurity measures and an overall safer world for everybody.

Works Cited

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.
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