



DEPARTMENT  
OF PSYCHOLOGY

PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY  
PALACKY UNIVERSITY IN OLOMOUC  
CZECH REPUBLIC

*PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS OF UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS AFFECTED BY TRADITIONAL  
BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING*

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## OLOMOUC CITY

The historical town of Olomouc lies in the heart of the **Haná region**.

Its history dates back to **the 10th century AD** when it became an important trade crossing-point.

**The second oldest university** in the Czech lands was founded in Olomouc in the year **1573**.

Today, the city has a population of over **100,000**. It is the fifth largest city in the Czech Republic and the seat of the Olomouc Region.

At present, the city is experiencing major development in the areas of **culture, housing, food, dining and tourism**.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF OLOMOUC

Palacky University is a public university with eight faculties:

Sts. Cyril and Methodius Faculty of Theology

Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry

Faculty of Health Sciences

**Philosophical Faculty**

Faculty of Science

Faculty of Education

Faculty of Physical Culture

Faculty of Law



The University has about **23,000** students and over **1800** teaching staff.



## CYBERBULLYING

### Definition:

**It is deliberate, repetitive and mostly hostile behavior aimed at hurting the victim using information and communication technologies. Mostly occurs through use of mobile phone and Internet.**

*(Hindua, Patchin, 2007, Kowalski, Limber, Agatston 2008, Quing Li 2010, Smith 2010 ect.).*



## THE USED COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

### Internet:

- e-mail, instant messaging (ICQ, QIP, Miranda, Windows Messenger, Skype), blogs, social networks (Facebook, lide.cz, spoluzaci.cz, Twitter, etc.), videos, online games, web sites, chat room ...

### Mobile phone:

- phone calls, SMS, MMS, WAP, Bluetooth, Video, Wi-Fi, phone navigation, smartphone ....

### Emerging applications

- integrating multiple communications channels, e-mail accounts, and social network successors (Google Wave, Google +, etc.)

### Other:

- Lost Flash drives, memory cards, public Wi-Fi and more ....



## TYPES OF CYBERBULLYING (Willard 2006; Kowalski 2008):

- Provoking (flaming)
- Forwarding annoying messages (harassment)
- Denigration
- Imitation, the use of a fake/stolen identity (Impersonation)
- Uncovering secrets and cheating (outing and trickery)
- Exclusion of the online group (exclusion)
- Persecution on the internet (cyberstalking)
- Slaps for fun, which is recorded on mobile phones and then published on the internet (Happy Slapping)

## RISKS OF CYBERBULLYING

- Theft, misuse or disclosure of sensitive data
- The age limit of the users of ICT decreases (access from home, gift /reward from parents)
- Children often have more knowledge of the technology than adults
- Cyberbullying chases the child in the safest environment - the home
- Immediate exposure of the cyberbullying content which is shared with all internet users
- The victim usually does not want to solve the problem (fear, mistrust, ignorance)
- Issues from school which the parents are usually unaware of
- In the Czech Republic there is an increase of reported cases
- Individual cases can vary and are becoming more serious

## WHAT WE ALREADY KNOW ABOUT CYBERBULLYING IN THE CZ - a selection of the latest information (elementary and secondary school)

- The incidence and the severity of cyberbullying cases are rising
- Cyberbullying is related to the climate in the classes in elementary and secondary school
- More than a half of the cyber aggressors are from the same school as the victim
- Cyberbullying has specific forms and uses virtual environments
- Individual studies suggest 10% -45% incidence of cyberbullying in the Czech Republic
- Cyberbullying significantly correlates to bullying





There is a lack of studies aimed at students at state, public and private universities in the Czech Republic.



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# RESEARCH DESIGN

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. To what extent is cyberbullying represented among university students in the Czech Republic?
2. Is cyberbullying associated with certain socio-demographic characteristics?
3. How cyberbullying reflects the mental condition of the victims.
4. Are students adequately informed about the forms and the effects of cyberbullying?

## METHODS

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE

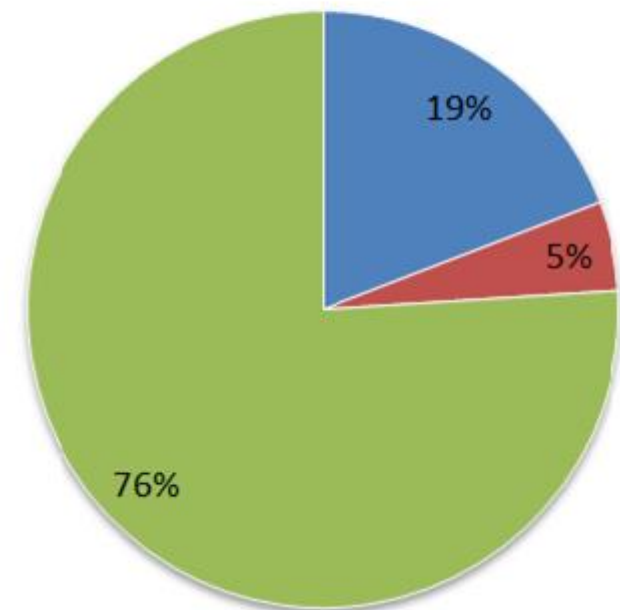
- **Cyberbullying questionnaire-** modified version of the Olweus' bully / victim questionnaire from 1996, which in 2006 was adjusted by the Golsmiths College team, University of London
- **SUPSO-** capturing and evaluating the structure and the dynamics of subjective experiences and conditions (O. Mikšík, 2004)
- **Freiburg Personality Inventory** (J. Fahrenberg, H. Selg, R. Hampel)
- **TENNESSEE SELF-CONCEPT SCALE 2** - short version (W.H. Fitts, W.L. Warren)

## CHARACTERISTICS of THE AGE GROUP 19-29 years

- 95 men (18,60%);
- 421 women (81,40%);
- 492 undergraduate studies (95,35%);
- 24 postgraduate studies (4,65%);
- 444 internal form of studies (86,05%);
- 72 external form of studies (13,95%).

### College you study at:

■ private ■ state ■ public

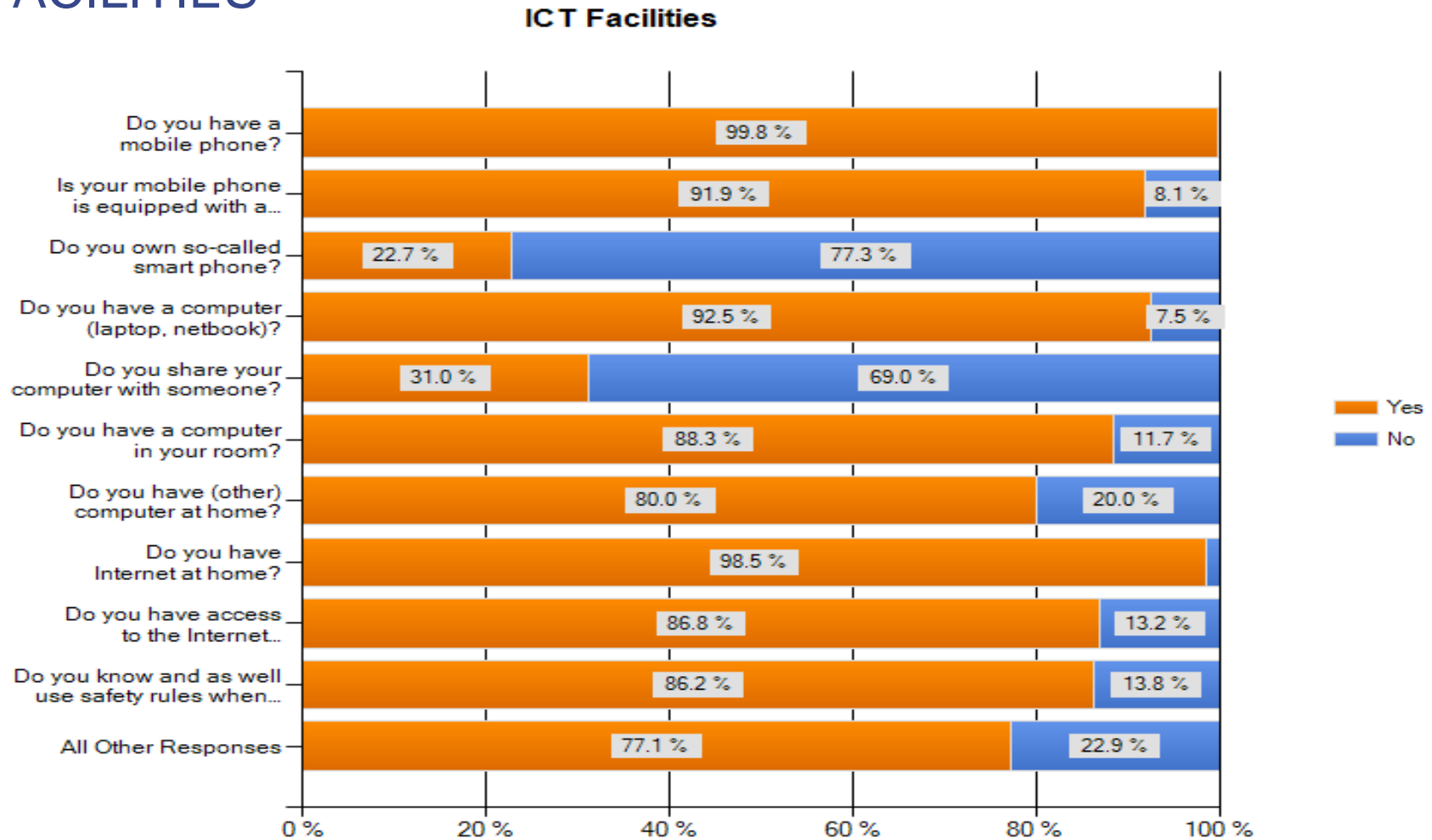




# RESULTS of the age group 19-29 years evaluation of the structure and the dynamics of the subjective experiences and conditions - SUPSO

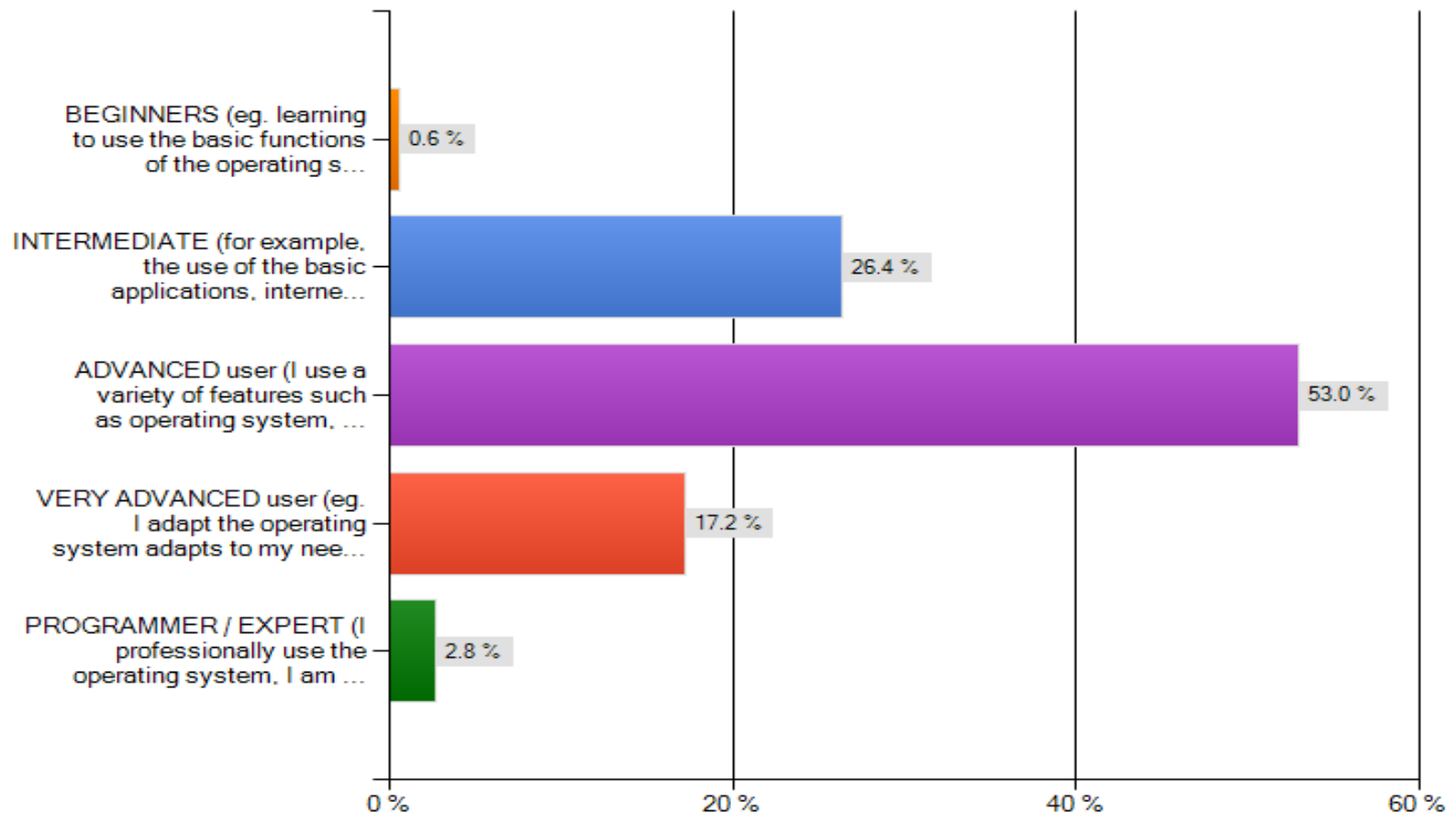


# ICT FACILITIES



## USER'S KNOWLEDGE ICT

For how much experienced user of the personal computers (laptop, netbook), do you consider yourself?



## Ad I. The incidence of cyberbullying in the research sample and Ad II. Characteristics

**14,9% of the respondents** stated they are victims of **bullying through mobile phone or Internet at school or outside school**

**10,9%** respondents stated they are victims of bullying at school or outside school ( mobbing, domestic violence “classical” bullying).



**6,6% of the surveyed** have been exposed to bullying and cyberbullying at the same time

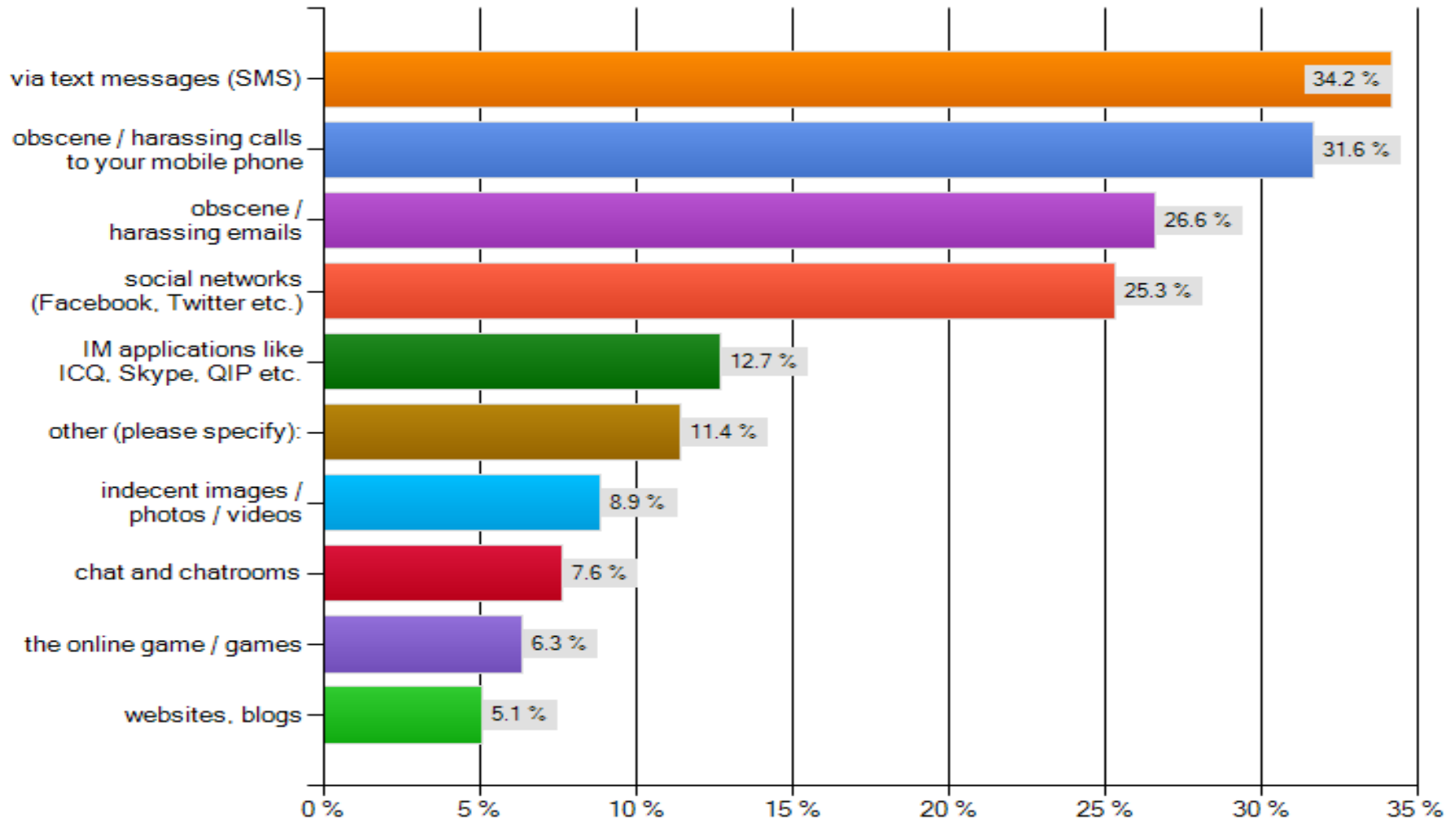
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**W / M (4 / 1),  
Age: 22,53**

**PRIVATE schools: 3,6%  
PUBLIC + STATE:11,2%**



**Please select through what someone has attacked you.**



## Differences in cyberbullying (gender)

Mann-Whitney U test (AGE 18-29 Cyberspace 2011)  
 Marked tests are significant at the level of  $p < 0.05000$

Variable	WOMEN skup. 1	MAN skup. 2	U	Z	p-hodn.	Z upravené	p-hodn.	N valid group 1	N valid group 2
Q1	100043,5	33342,50	11212,50	-6,69206	0,000000	-7,70548	0,000000	421	95
Q2	104982,5	28403,50	16151,50	-2,92951	0,003395	-3,10261	0,001918	421	95
Q3	105217,0	25088,00	18481,00	-0,82958	0,406779	-0,89687	0,369788	416	94
Q4	110913,0	22473,00	17913,00	1,58760	0,112379	1,70099	0,088946	421	95
Q5	102220,5	30649,50	13810,50	-4,68681	0,000003	-5,10773	0,000000	420	95
Q6	104220,0	28650,00	15810,00	-3,16029	0,001576	-4,15790	0,000032	420	95
Q7	111014,0	22372,00	17812,00	1,66454	0,096006	2,05169	0,040201	421	95
Q8	104014,5	27826,50	16443,50	-2,61542	0,008912	-2,81976	0,004806	418	95
Q9	101404,5	28900,50	15084,50	-3,57142	0,000355	-3,88973	0,000100	415	95
Q10	110341,5	23044,50	18484,50	1,15223	0,249229	1,44409	0,148716	421	95

### WOMEN – CQ

Q1: I would feel terrible if I humiliated someone on the Internet.

Q2: Cyberbullying can easily go hand in hand with bullying face to face.

Q5: If I knew that someone was cyberbullying someone I would try to stop it.

Q6: A cyberbullying victim can be anyone.

Q8: I am afraid of cyberbullying.

Q9: The one who cyberbullies someone mainly wants to hurt them.

## Ad III. PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

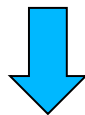
Spearman r	Cyberbullying - gender	
	MEN	WOMEN
<b>SUPSO</b>		
<i>PE</i>	-0,48432	-0,213981
<i>A</i>	0,112805	0,067091
<i>O</i>	0,719928	0,712239
<i>N</i>	0,811156	0,754542
<i>U</i>	0,589843	0,654571
<i>D</i>	0,679378	0,689126
<i>S</i>	0,658409	0,662176



Cyberbullying towards women significantly decreases their sense of well being (PE) and at the same time increases their impulsivity (O), discomfort (N] anxiety (U), depression (D) a dejection (S).

### SUPSO scales

**PE = SENSE OF WELL-BEING**  
**A = HUNGER FOR ACTION**  
**O = IMPULSIVE REACTIVITY**  
**N = MENTAL UNREST**  
**U = ANXIETY, CONCERN**  
**D = DEPRESSION**  
**S = DEJECTION**

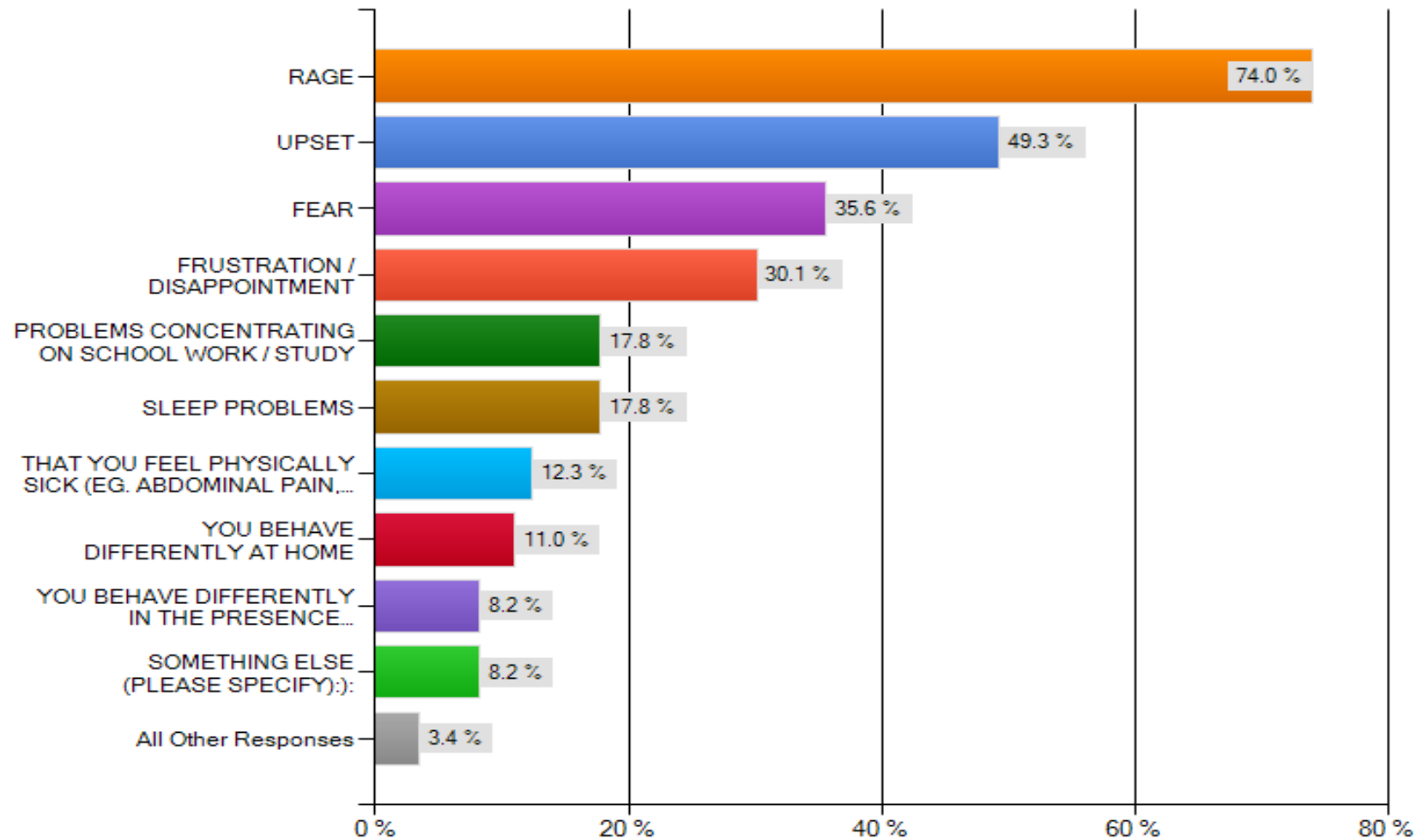


Cyberbullying towards men significantly decreases their sense of well being (PE), and increases the impulsivity (O) discomfort (N), anxiety U, depression (D) a dejection(S).



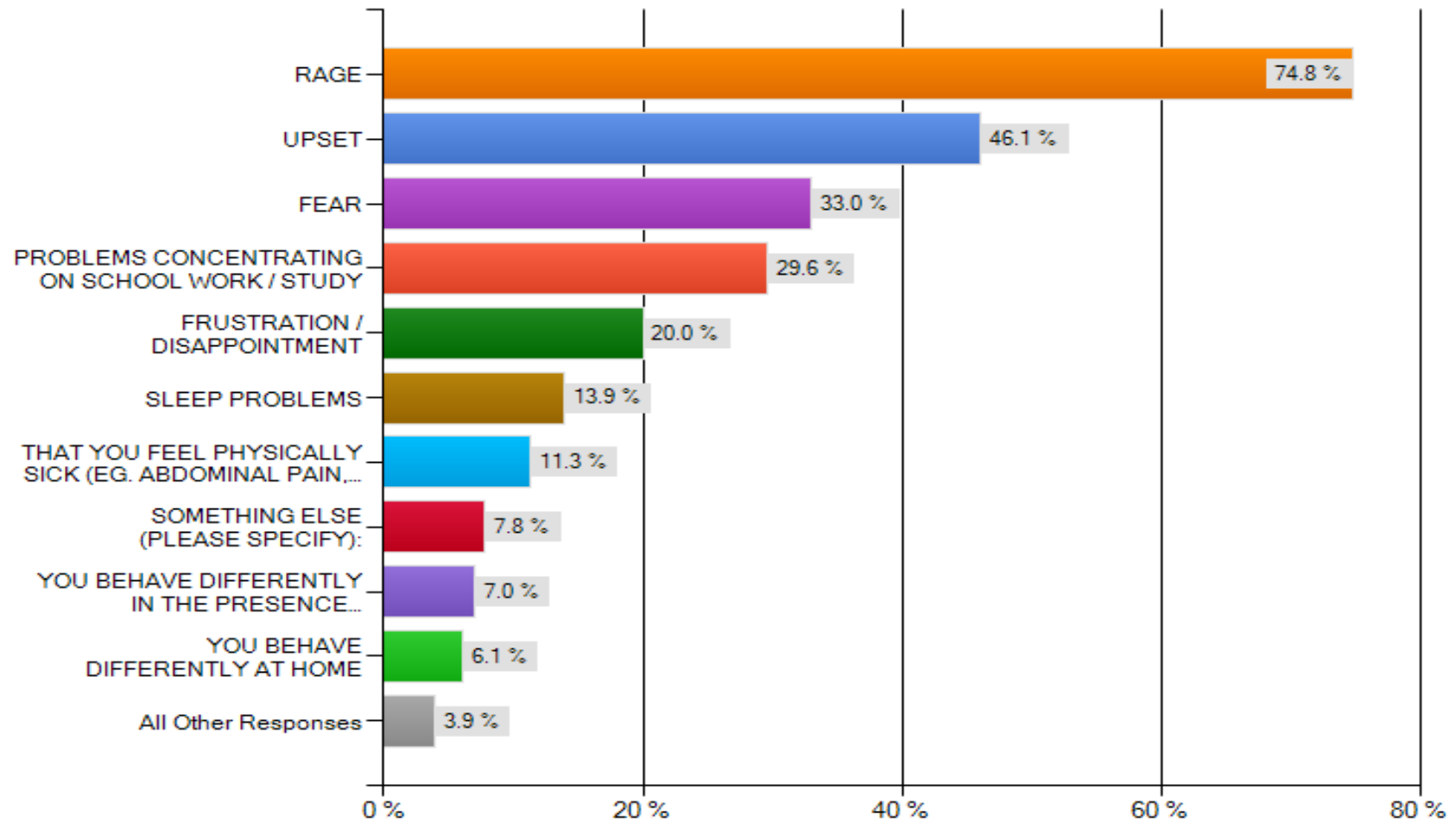


**Cyberbullying through the Internet causes you (you can select multiple answers):**





**Cyberbullying via mobile phone (or other portable device) causes you (you can select multiple answers):**



## Awareness of Cyberbullying

- **17.2%** of the students **had never heard** the term cyberbullying or any synonyms when completing the questionnaires
- **6%** of the students **didn't know** whether cyberbullying is dangerous;
- **21.8% of the** students stated that they had actively searched for information **actively searched INFORMATION** connected to safe movement on the internet in the last 2-3 months
- **21.4%** of the students stated that **someone talked with them about cyberbullying** in the last 2-3 months. Teacher, friend (19.5%), classmate (16.6%), parents (7.5%).

## Conclusion

- The results show the existence of cyberbullying among university students at **14.9%**.
- International studies have reported incidence ranging from **12 to 24%** (Norman (2008), Kowalski (2008), Hindua and Patchin (2011)).
- The victims of cyberbullying often experience: **anger, agitation, anxiety, difficulty in concentrating at school, sleep disturbances, somatic manifestations.**
- Frequent victims of cyberbullying are:  
average age of **women** 22,53 years,  
average period of study **3 years**  
students at **public school.**



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# Thank you for your attention