PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AFFECTED BY TRADITIONAL BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING

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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.
Palacký 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 etc.).
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.
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%).
RESULTS of the age group 19-29 years evaluation of the structure and the dynamics of the subjective experiences and conditions - SUPSO
For how much experienced user of the personal computers (laptop, netbook), do you consider yourself?

- **BEGINNERS** (eg. learning to use the basic functions of the operating system): 0.6%
- **INTERMEDIATE** (for example, the use of the basic applications, internet): 26.4%
- **ADVANCED user** (I use a variety of features such as operating system): 53.0%
- **VERY ADVANCED user** (eg. I adapt the operating system adapts to my needs): 17.2%
- **PROGRAMMER / EXPERT** (I professionally use the operating system, I am ...): 2.8%
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.

W / M (4 / 1), Age: 22.53

PRIVATE schools: 3.6%
PUBLIC + STATE: 11.2%
Please select through what someone has attacked you.

- via text messages (SMS) - 34.2%
- obscene / harassing calls to your mobile phone - 31.6%
- obscene / harassing emails - 26.6%
- social networks (Facebook, Twitter etc.) - 25.3%
- IM applications like ICQ, Skype, QIP etc. - 12.7%
- other (please specify) - 11.4%
- indecent images / photos / videos - 8.9%
- chat and chatrooms - 7.6%
- the online game / games - 6.3%
- websites, blogs - 5.1%
Differences in cyberbullying (gender)

**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 cyberbullys someone mainly wants to hurt them.
Ad III. PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

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) and dejection (S).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supremen</th>
<th>Cyberbullying - gender</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUPSO</td>
<td>MEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0.112805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>0.719928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>0.589843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.679378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>0.658409</td>
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</tbody>
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Cyberbullying towards men significantly decreases their sense of well-being (PE), and increases the impulsivity (O) discomfort (N), anxiety (U), depression (D) and 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 through the Internet causes you (you can select multiple answers):

- **Rage**: 74.0%
- **Upset**: 49.3%
- **Fear**: 35.6%
- **Frustration/Disappointment**: 30.1%
- **Problems concentrating on school work/study**: 17.8%
- **Sleep problems**: 17.8%
- **That you feel physically sick (e.g., abdominal pain)**: 12.3%
- **You behave differently at home**: 11.0%
- **You behave differently in the presence...**: 8.2%
- **Something else (please specify)**: 8.2%
- **All other responses**: 3.4%
Cyberbullying via mobile phone (or other portable device) causes you (you can select multiple answers):

- **Rage**: 74.8%
- **Upset**: 46.1%
- **Fear**: 33.0%
- **Problems concentrating on school work/study**: 29.6%
- **Frustration/disappointment**: 20.0%
- **Sleep problems**: 13.9%
- **That you feel physically sick (e.g., abdominal pain, etc.)**: 11.3%
- **Something else (please specify)**: 7.8%
- **You behave differently in the presence of the bully**: 7.0%
- **You behave differently at home**: 6.1%
- **All other responses**: 3.9%
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), Hindu 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.
Thank you for your attention