
Do Instructions and Restrictions Work: An Analysis on Various Mediation Methods Regarding Cyberbullying and Its Effects in China

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Introduction

Introduction

- Structure of the Presentation
 - Terms and Definitions
 - Research Question and Scope
 - Data and Results
 - Conclusion

Terms and Definitions

- **Cyberbullying:** “willful and repeated harm inflicted through the medium of electronic text”
 - Sending hurtful messages to a victim, derogatory comments on a public forum aiming to shame the victim, or harmful messages about the victim to a third party.
 - Social change gives fertile grounds for the emergence of predatory behavior that is characteristic of a small number of people

Perpetrator —————→ Victim



Terms and Definitions

- **Cyberbullying:** “willful and repeated harm inflicted through the medium of electronic text”
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 - Social change gives fertile grounds for the emergence of predatory behavior that is characteristic of a small number of people
- **Parental Mediation:** strategies employed by parents to manage their children's relationship with media
 - Seek to manage their relationship between themselves, emotions, and digital online technologies.

Terms and Definitions

- **Active Mediation:** active and continuing dialogue with their children regarding online content and the risks associated with electronic technology use
 - telling children what is acceptable to post online (for example, things that do not relate to personal information) and explaining the risks of social media to children.
- **Restrictive mediation:** parents' use of strategies employed to prevent children's access to certain online content
 - limiting the time a child spends on the internet, limiting the kinds of social media the child is allowed to use or limiting the behaviors of the child
- **Non-intrusive inspection:** mediation that does not involve the direct participation of the children
 - monitoring children's social media content online by viewing them from your own account

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Research Question and Scope

- This study aims to investigate the differences between the effectiveness of various parental mediation methods employed to protect their children from cyberbullying.
 - Moreover, the study also examines how gender moderates the effects of parental mediation on cyberbullying.
- We aim to confirm whether studies observed outside China can be repeated within China's unique internet sphere.
 - Unique internet space and social media
 - Different family dynamic

We hypothesize that

active mediation is more effective in decreasing cyberbullying victimization than restrictive mediation.

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Data and Results

- Convenience sampling via online survey
- Parent-child matched samples

Data and Results

11–21

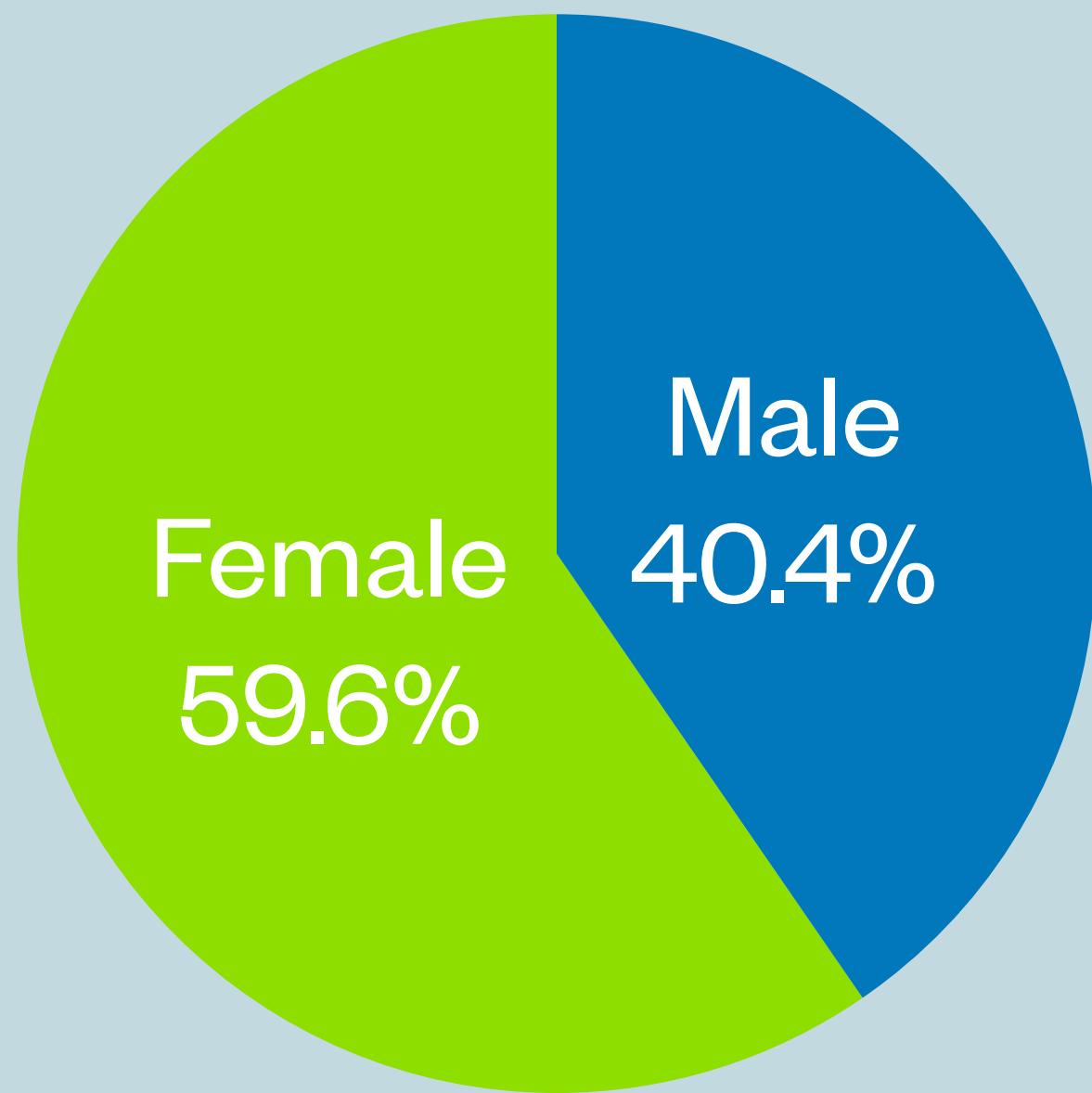
Children age sampled

721

No. of parents participated

Population

Data and Results



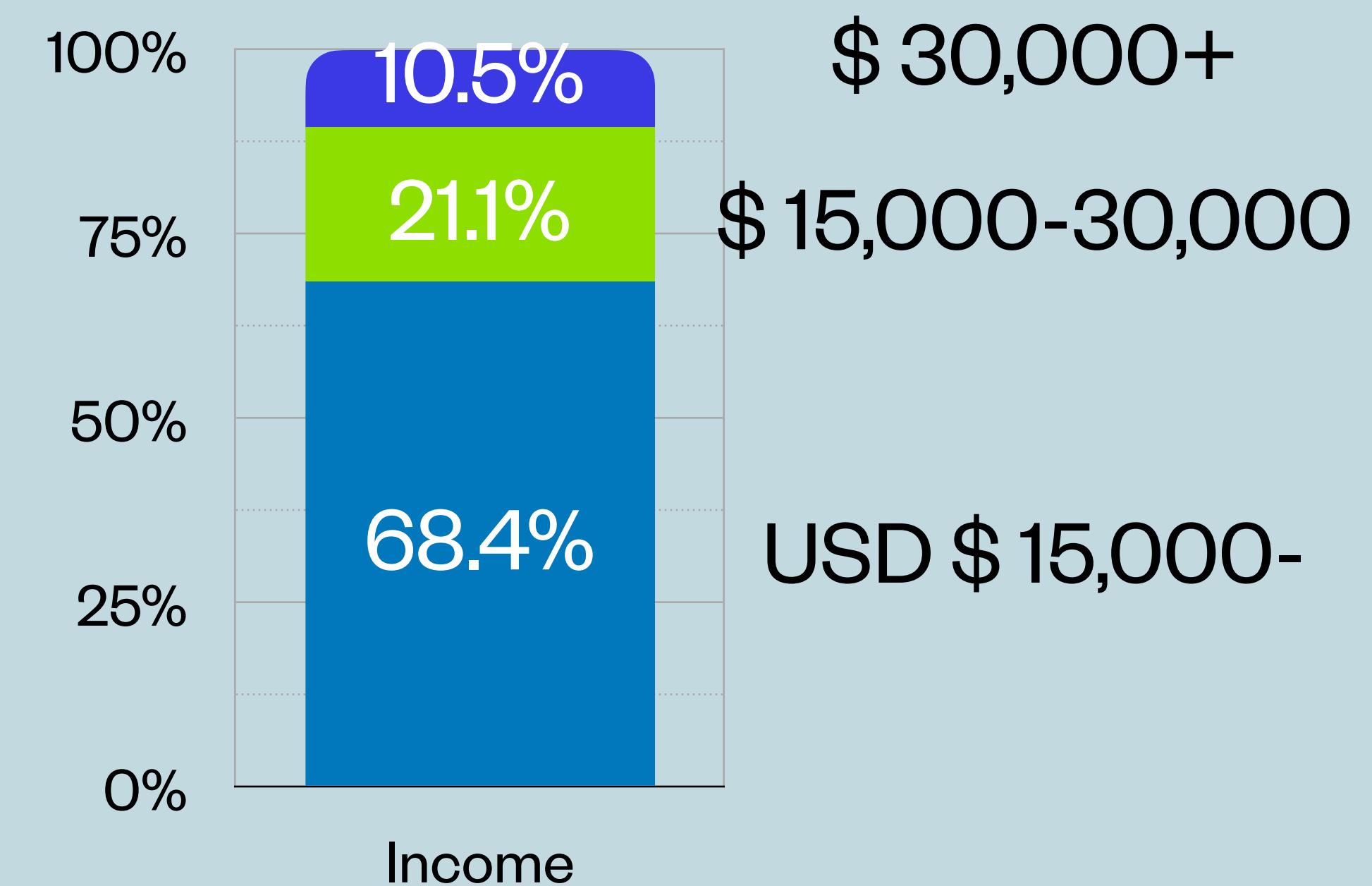
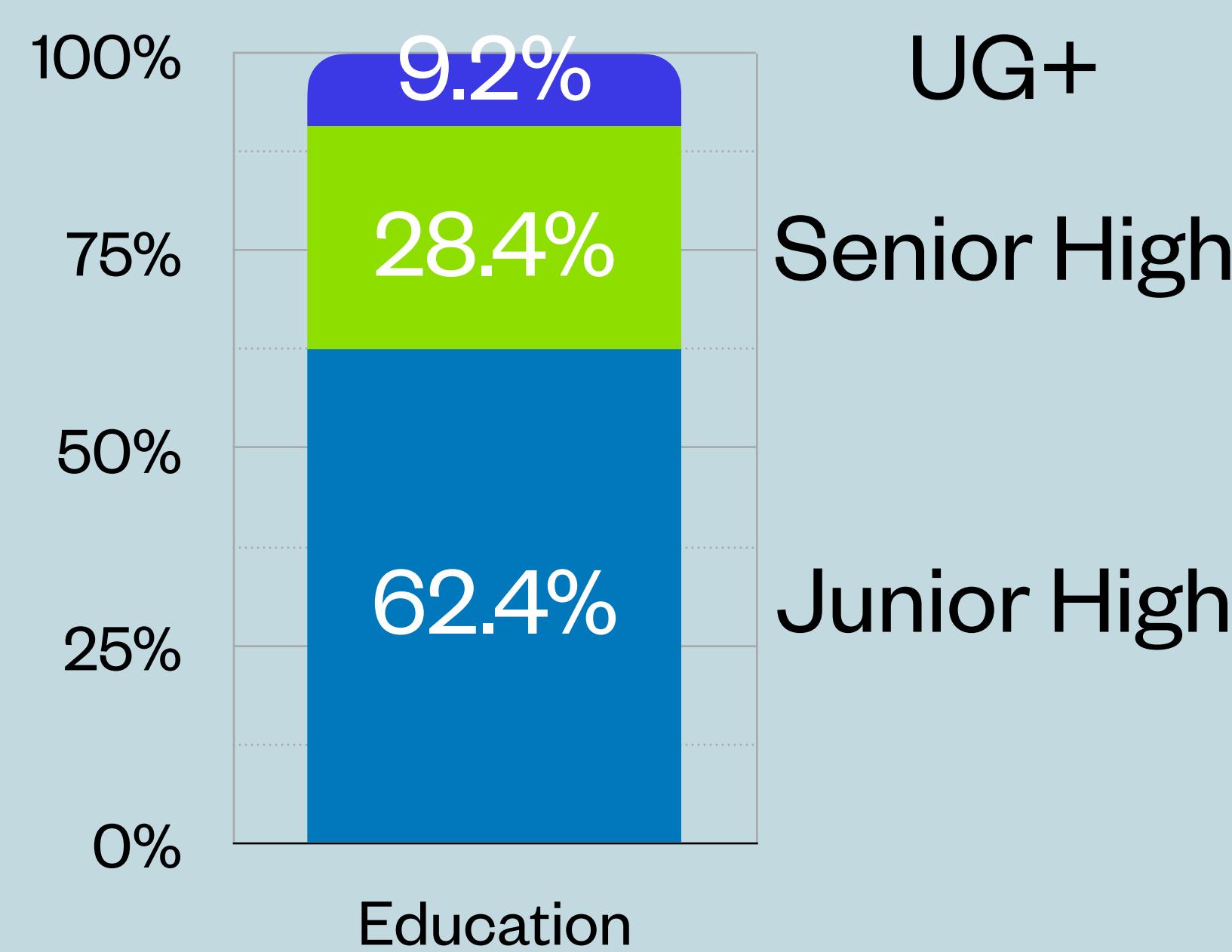
44.4 5.3h

Mean age, $s=8.12$

Mean time spent online

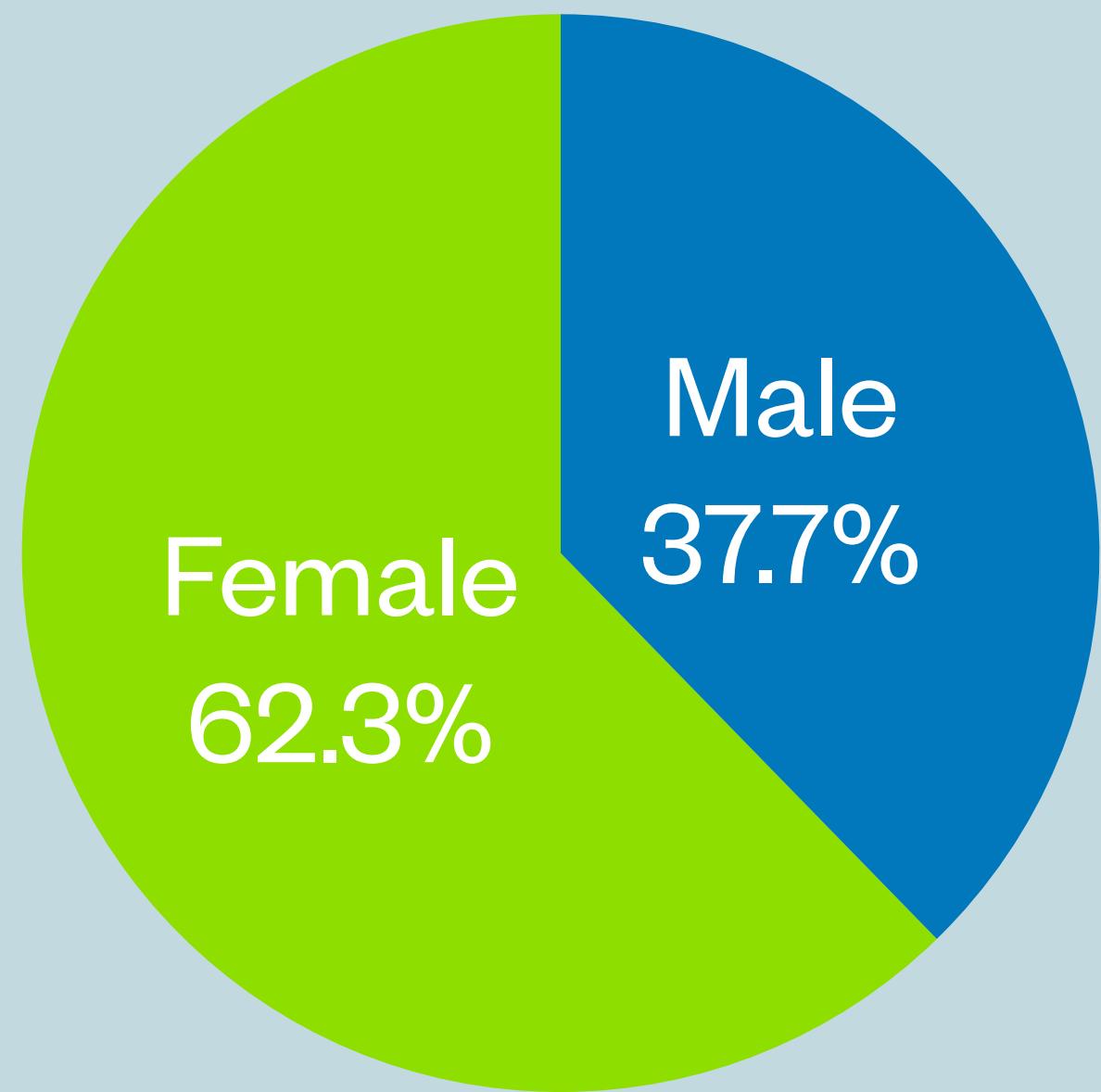
Demographic Variable: parents

Data and Results



Demographic Variable: parents

Data and Results



16.0 5.9h

Mean age, $s=1.86$

Mean time spent online

Demographic Variable: Children

Variables

- Active Mediation
- Restrictive Mediation
- Non-intrusive inspection
- Cyberbullying Perpetration
- Cyberbullying Victimization
- Measured using a Likert scale (1 = not at all and 7 = very frequently/daily/almost daily)

Analysis

- To address our hypothesis that active mediation is more effective in decreasing cyberbullying victimization than restrictive mediation
- Ordinary least squares (OLS) hierarchical regression analyses
- nonintrusive inspection as a control group
- First block: demographic variables;
Second block: restrictive mediation;
Third block: passive monitoring;
Fourth block: active mediation.
- To explore how gender moderates the effects of parental mediation on cyberbullying, we ran the regression model two extra times on both genders.

Discussion

- The study showed that active mediation strategies are negatively associated with cyberbullying perpetration.
- Active mediations were also effective in preventing victimization.
- Gender influenced the effects of parental mediation on cyberbullying.
 - Correlation is stronger for girls than for boys between cyberbullying perpetration and parental mediation across the models
 - Girls typically report more mediation than boys
 - Parents implement stronger mediation strategies for girls

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