

Introduction

- The objective of this research is to examine the impact of cyberbullying victimization on youth suicide by studying predictors of suicidal behaviors.

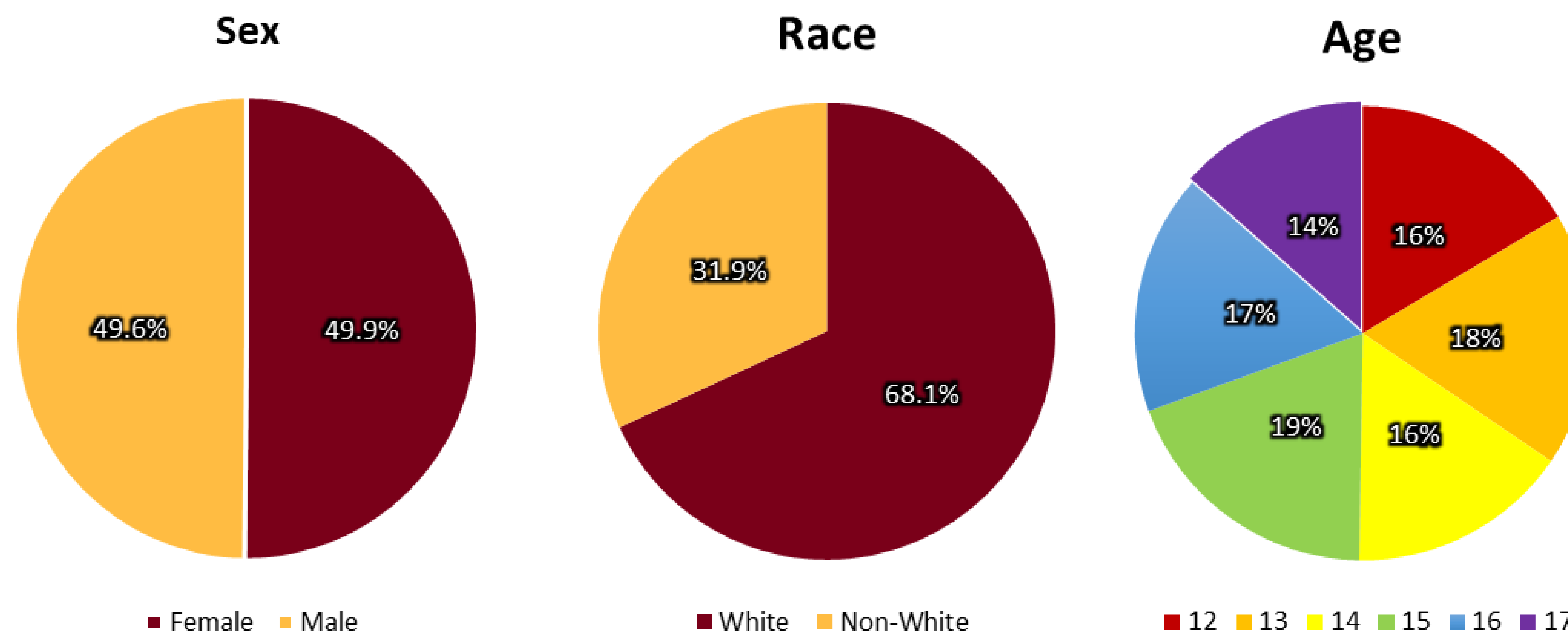
Literature Review

- Females who reported cyberbullying victimization also reported higher levels of depression and suicidal behaviors compared to male victims.
- Researchers have found that younger adolescents were more likely to report suicide attempts than older adolescents.
- Non-white adolescents were less associated with cyberbullying victimization when compared with white adolescents.
- Hypothesis 1: Females who have been cyberbullied compared to males are more likely to experience suicidal ideation.
- Hypothesis 2: Females who have been cyberbullied compared to males are more likely to experience suicidal attempt.

Methodology

- The data used in this study came as secondary data from a 2016 cyberbullying study, exploring the perceptions and experiences of bullying, cyberbullying, and related teen behavior from approximately 2,670 English-speaking middle school and high school students between the ages of 12 and 17.
- Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.
 - Descriptive statistics.
 - Logistic regression models.
- These variables were summed into a scale and the scale was dichotomized:
 - Independent Variable: Cyberbullying victimization
 - Dependent Variable: Suicidal ideation and suicidal attempt.
 - Controls: Age, race, sex.

Demographics of Sample Population



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding and missing data.

Results

Logistic Regression: Effects of Predictors on Suicidal Ideation and Suicidal Attempt (n=2,658)

	Suicidal Ideation				Suicidal Attempt			
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Control Variables		All predictors		Control Variables		All predictors	
	B(SE)	Exp(B)	B(SE)	Exp(B)	B(SE)	Exp(B)	B(SE)	Exp(B)
Cyberbullying Victimization			0.14(0.01)***	1.15			0.15(0.01)***	0.01
Age	0.67(0.03)*	1.07	0.9(0.03)**	1.10	0.67(0.03)*	1.07	0.10(0.05)*	1.11
White	0.16(0.12)	1.17	0.07(0.12)	1.07	0.16(0.12)	1.17	0.44(0.19)*	1.55
Female	0.10(0.12)	1.12	0.22(0.11)	1.24	0.10(0.12)	1.12	0.30(0.16)	1.35
Constant	-2.78(0.48)		-3.63(0.52)		-2.78(0.48)		-5.15(0.75)	
Nagelkerke R ²	.05*		0.15		.05*		0.19	

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 (two-tailed)

Model 1: Older adolescents are more likely to experience suicidal ideation
 Model 2: Victims of cyberbullying and older adolescents are more likely to experience suicidal ideation.
 Model 3: Older adolescents are more likely to experience suicidal attempt.
 Model 4: Victims of cyberbullying, older adolescents, and white adolescents are more likely to experience suicidal attempt.
 There is no significant effect of sex on suicidal ideation and suicidal attempt.

Discussion

- The extensive amount of literature supporting that female adolescents are more likely than male adolescents to be cyberbullied and experience suicidal behaviors suggests that there are other statistical methods to test this relationship.
- Older adolescents who report to have engaged in suicidal behaviors could have potentially exposed themselves to similar behaviors at an earlier age.
- Cyberbullied white adolescents are more likely to report cyberbullying victimization and suicidal behaviors
- Future studies should examine the relationship between suicidality, cyberbullying victimization, and reporting behaviors.

Conclusion

- The findings in the current study suggest that cyberbullying victimization increases the likelihood of adolescents to experience suicidal behaviors. Additionally, older adolescents are more likely than younger adolescents to experience suicidal ideation; and white students are also more likely than nonwhite students to experience suicidal attempt. The findings presented here also suggest that more research should be done to better understand these relationships.

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