

CYBERBULLYING AND PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE IN COLOMBIA, URUGUAY AND SPAIN: Cross-cultural study

Dra. Carolina Yudes-Gómez, Dra. Daniela Baridon-Chauvie, Dr. Joaquín-Manuel González-Cabrera

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INTRODUCTION



CYBERBULLYING: It is a social problem that comes from causing harm or discomfort through the repeated dissemination of hostile or aggressive messages through digital media that cause a serious socio-emotional impact on the victim.

Spain has an average prevalence of 26.65% compared to Argentina or Mexico where it is around 49%.



CYBERPSYCHOLOGY: It is a branch that studies the relationship between human beings and the use of technology in everyday life.

CYBEROBSERVER: It is the role that every day becomes more important since they can prevent or perpetuate aggression.

Five sub-roles are established: Helper and reinforcer of the aggressor, uncommitted, victim and defender of the victim.



MATERIAL Y METHODS

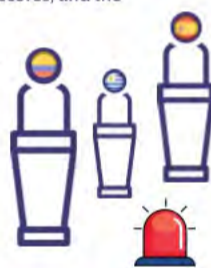
OBJETIVE: Analyze and compare the cybervictimization and cyberaggression scores, and the problematic Internet use between Spain, Colombia and Uruguay.

SAMPLE: 2,653 participants aged 10 to 18 years

METHODOLOGY: Data were collected through the cyberbullying questionnaire and the Spanish version of the «Revised generalized and problematic Internet use scale».

A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study.

COLOMBIA: 51,3%
URUGUAY: 9,9%
ESPAÑA: 38,8%



RESULTS

Tabla 4. Distribución porcentual del perfil de ciberobservador por país y edad

País	Edad	Perfil de ciberobservador			
		Ayudante	Reforzador	Not comprometido	Defensor
Colombia	10-12	15,5	4,9	25,4	50,9
	13-14	12,7	7,5	31,1	44,4
	15-16	6,4	5,9	28,1	39,9
	17-18	6,2	4,5	40,3	41,6
% Subtotal		9,3	5,1	35,3	39,6
Uruguay	10-12	2,8	5,6	22,2	52,8
	13-14	3,2	4,3	21,3	52,1
	15-16	2,6	6,4	37,2	35,9
	17-18	2,6	2,6	50	29,9
% Subtotal		2,8	4,8	31,2	43,6
España	10-12	0,6	3,4	28,4	55,1
	13-14	2,7	2,5	29,1	46,4
	15-16	1,3	3,9	34,1	41,8
	17-18	3,2	0	36,5	50,8
% Subtotal		1,9	2,9	32,5	46,9
% total		5,7	4,7	33,1	41,2

In the three countries, two roles of cyberobserver stand out:

Defender of the victim
Not committed to the aggression



*Although with more profiles of support for the aggressor in Colombia.

There are no differences in problematic Internet use between the three countries.

CONCLUSIONS



This study contributes to the knowledge of the prevalence of cyberbullying and problematic use of the Internet from a comparative perspective, in addition to providing evidence of the relationship between both problems and unique perspective so far among these countries.



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