

Mindful Continuing Education

How Family Variables Impact Cyberbullying Perpetration and Victimization

Introduction

1. Research shows the clear impact that family variables play in bullying, especially relational family variables and:

- A. Fundamental family variables
 - B. Contextual family variables
 - C. Individual family variables
 - D. Developmental family variables
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2. Which of the following was NOT one of the conclusions reached by Kowalski et al. in their meta-analysis research on cyberbullying among young people?

- A. Children involved in cyberbullying situations had weaker emotional links with their parents
 - B. These children experienced a lower level of parental monitoring
 - C. They found an inverse relationship between parental support and involvement and perpetration, as well as between parental control and victimization
 - D. The children involved in cyberbullying experienced a lower level of parental discipline
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3. According to study authors, a decreased involvement of children in cyberbullying, both as perpetrators and as victims, seems to be related to parental monitoring, as an integral part of:

- A. Appropriate discipline
 - B. Parent-child bonding
 - C. A warm and supportive relationship
 - D. Positive overall communication
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4. Individual parental processes referred to when analyzing cyberbullying include the parents' beliefs, knowledge, values, attitudes, and:

- A. Self-efficacy
 - B. Histories
 - C. Experiences
 - D. Level of responsiveness
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Results

5. Research on family conflict and cyberbullying indicates that family conflict predicted the role of cyberbullies, that students who experienced high levels of parental conflict were twice more likely to be cybervictims, and that children who had witnessed violence between their parents were more likely to show bullying behaviors.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Individual Parental Processes

6. When analyzing parental processes, researchers determined that parents tended to underestimate their children's involvement in cyberbullying others and overestimated:

- A. Their level of overall support and involvement with their children
 - B. Their level of overall support and involvement with their children
 - C. Their own enforcement of parental rules
 - D. Their knowledge of their children's internet and social media use
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Parental Mediation

7. Each of the following is an accurate statement about parental monitoring and cyberbullying EXCEPT:

- A. Cyberbullying perpetration and victimization are negatively correlated with parental monitoring
 - B. Parental monitoring is a significant protective factor in preventing cybervictims from cyberbullying others
 - C. Parental supervision has been associated with involvement in cyberbullying dynamics
 - D. While parental monitoring has a protective effect for younger adolescents, it does not seem to impact bullying behaviors for older adolescents
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Parent–Child Communication

8. Researchers have found that children's reports of avoidant communication with the mother was associated with cybervictimization as well as parents' reports of:

- A. Offensive communication
 - B. Ineffective communication
 - C. Limited communication
 - D. Distorted communication
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Parental Cohesion

9. Family cohesion has been identified as a protective factor of social adjustment during adolescence, which reduced the odds of experiencing cyberbullying perpetration, and severe cyberbullying victims, compared to non-victims, obtained significantly lower scores on family cohesion indicators.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Parental Educational Styles

10. One of the first works that specifically addressed parental styles and cyberbullying was conducted by Dilmaç and Aydoğan, who concluded that the most significant parental educational style, when predicting cyberbullying perpetration and victimization, was the:

- A. Permissive style
 - B. Authoritarian style
 - C. Uninvolved style
 - D. Authoritative style
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11. The results of several analyzed studies achieved a significant level of agreement in the positive relationship with the involvement in cybervictimization and abuse, neglect, poor relationships, family dysfunctions, and:

- A. Delinquency
 - B. Parental substance misuse
 - C. Rejection
 - D. Intolerance
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Conclusions

12. Overall study findings indicate that the most consistent variables in predicting cyberbullying perpetration and victimization are parental education styles and parental mediation.

- A. True
 - B. False
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