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Factors associated with online victimisation among Malaysian adolescents who use social networking sites: a cross-sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To determine the prevalence of online interpersonal victimisation and its association with patterns of social networking site (SNS) use, offline victimisation, offline perpetration and parental conflict among Malaysian adolescents using SNS.

Methods A cross-sectional study of students from randomly selected public secondary schools in the state of Perak. Students were recruited using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire examined patterns of SNS use and included measures of online victimisation, online perpetration, offline victimisation and parental conflict. A response rate of 91% from a total of

Strengths and limitations of this study

» Large population-based study
» High response rate
» Examines associations of online victimisation with behaviour and experience both online and offline
» Results are based on self-reporting, which is subject to biases where respondents may over-report or under-report their experiences
» Cross-sectional design limits inferences regarding the direction of the associations found