



Cyberbullying as a manifestation of digital extremism: Developing a measurement tool and validating its psychometric efficacy among a sample of Egyptian women using social media platforms

Dr. Sobhia Ahmed AbdelKader

Assistant Professor of Psychology - College of Education - King Khalid University
- Saudi Arabia

Dr. Vivre Mohamed Elhady

Teacher of psychology

Faculty of arts

Ain shams university

Extract:

The current study aimed to build an Arab image of the scale Bullying Electronic as one Manifestations of digital extremism facing women in the virtual environment, and to identify their psychometric efficiency in a sample of Women In the Egyptian environment, its strength (330) Egyptian lady Who is it Social platform users both rural, urban, of them (201) from the countryside;129) from urban areas; their chronological ages ranged between (26 – 52) year, average (39.596) year, with a standard deviation of (2.698) year, a scale was applied to them Cyberbullying Prepared by the researcher, using the arbitrators' honesty and discriminatory, And the test, and the two exploratory workers using the program SPSS V29, and the assertion using the AMOS VS29 software, and by calculating the alpha stability of Cronbach, and by calculating the internal consistency of the scale, the results indicated thatH with a psychometric efficiency that allows it to be used in detecting the level of Being cyberbullied with Egyptian Women Using Social Platforms, and the results also indicated that the factor evidence did not differ For cyberbullying Depending on the cultural background (Reef – attended), and in that was put forward A number of recommendations The most important proposals in this regard are perhaps the focus of the media on raising awareness of the danger of digital extremism against women, of which cyberbullying is one of its manifestations, as well as raising awareness of cybersecurity.

Keywords: cyberbullying, digital extremism, psychometric competence, social media platforms..

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Introduction:

The Sunnah of the Prophet also urged leniency and the rejection of violence and hatred, and the Messenger of Allah (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: "The believer is not obedient, cursed, obscene or obscene" (directed by al-Tirmidhi).

Violent behavior has taken a more severe and cruel form of bullying because it occurs in secret, negatively affects individuals and leads to many psychological and social problems that threaten society (Abdulaziz, 2024, 571).

The behavior of bullying is acquired from the environment in which the person exists, and the phenomenon of bullying has become constantly increasing and has a negative impact on both the bully and the victim, so the victims of bullying suffer from social isolation, rejection and persecution, as well as the bully suffers from his lack of confidence in himself and the development of his antisocial behavior patterns (Hassan, 2018, 12; Zain al-Din and Thabet, 2025, 85).

Global studies indicate the growing phenomenon of bullying at the global level, and this was represented in the emergence of new patterns of violence, especially cyberbullying through (mobile phone - virtual space), and this undoubtedly reflected negatively on family building from the loss of social security in the family (Al-Amoush, 2011, 55; and Abdul Razzaq and Al-Saleem, 2024, 151-152).

Bullying, with its aggression towards others, whether physical, verbal, psychological, social or electronic, is a problem that has negative effects, whether on the bully, the victim of bullying or the entire community, as it affects the security, psychological and social structure of society (Mohammed, 2013, 14).

Since our contemporary world is witnessing tremendous technological and information developments that have not been known in previous decades, represented in electronic technology in the field of computers, smart mobile phones and accessories, as well as the World Wide Web (Internet), which has facilitated communication and rapprochement between individuals and communities, the number of users of social networks, their sites and the various chat programs they include such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram, and others has grown.

Despite the importance of these sites in the service of humanity, it did not like some to improve their use for the purposes allocated to them, so they misused them and caused the most heinous damage to others, and as a result we found ourselves in front of a new class of crimes, called cybercrimes, which are among the most serious cyber violations that take place through social networks, and therefore the world today faces a serious challenge called cyberbullying, which is one of the products of the digital technology revolution

that is developing day after day, which also represents One of the most important risks and challenges our world is witnessing today (Wahba & Zoghaib., 2024, 5).

Cyberbullying is a criminal behavior and a global phenomenon that has occupied the attention of many parents, educators, intellectuals and researchers, so monitoring this phenomenon and understanding all its aspects, parties and means, especially when the segment of the eating is the Egyptian woman, is of great importance, as the Egyptian society is characterized by a cultural specificity that differs from Western societies, and therefore the current researcher addressed this form of bullying with research and study among Egyptian women using social platforms.

Study problem:

Since the phenomenon of cyberbullying is one of the most important negative phenomena that have begun to emerge and spread, as a result of its association with Internet technology, it is one of the manifestations of digital extremism and one of the risks facing social media users and threatens the security and safety of the individual and society.

In this context, Ihsan (2022, 35) and Al-Issa et al. (2025, 12) agreed that cybercrimes affect individuals, young and old, male and female, as individuals fall victim to the crime of corruption through the Internet, represented by moral and behavioral corruption and other crimes, the most important of which is cyberbullying as a result of the bad exploitation of electronic programs to develop the criminal or deviant capabilities of individuals, which causes harm to others, which requires the need to reduce and address these crimes.

With the spread of the phenomenon of cyberbullying coinciding with the increasing scientific and technical progress and its negative effects, the research efforts that dealt with this concept among Arab women are still few that are not commensurate with the size and seriousness of the problem and need to be expanded and informed in order to understand the dimensions of this concept and its constituent factors, and this is what prompted the current researcher to pay attention to the issue of cyberbullying among women using social media platforms. As it in itself represents a fertile topic and one of the topics of modern and relatively contemporary interest at the theoretical and applied levels, as it is one of the somewhat modern topics in Arab studies and research, especially among women using social platforms, and this is what prompted the researcher to prepare a tool to measure and legalize cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social platforms in order to facilitate the identification or discovery of women who are exposed to this violation, which is one of the The most prominent cyber violations, cybercrimes, and one of the manifestations of digital extremism faced by Arab women in the virtual environment.

From the above, the problem of the current study can be identified in an attempt to answer the following questions:

1. What are the implications of the honesty of the cyberbullying scale among Egyptian women using social media platforms?.
2. What are the indications of the stability of the cyberbullying scale among Egyptian women using social media platforms?
3. What are the implications of the internal consistency of the cyberbullying scale among Egyptian women using social media platforms?

Objectives of the study:

The current study aimed to build an Arab image of the cyberbullying scale as one of the manifestations of digital extremism and one of the risks facing Arab women in the digital space, and to identify its psychometric efficiency among a sample of Egyptian women using social platforms, through many indications, including the sincerity of construction of several types, stability in Cronbach's alpha, and internal consistency.

Importance of the study:

The importance of the current study is highlighted in two aspects; the first is theoretical and the second is practical, in terms of theoretical importance, the current study is expected to contribute to reaching an objective measurement tool to measure cyberbullying among Arab (Egyptian) women in the digital space. In terms of practical importance, it is to provide the Arab environment with a codified tool to measure cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social platforms. This tool may also benefit psychologists and social workers in psychiatric clinics and psychological and family treatment and counseling centers in identifying, detecting and diagnosing cases of women who are exposed to cyberbullying in order to provide counseling and treatment programs for them to reach an appropriate level of compatibility and mental health.

Study terminology:

1. Cyberbullying:

It is any act committed by one or more individuals against another or more individuals that results in physical, psychological, verbal and social harm or harm to others, as a result of the use and employment of social networks and digital media in carrying out this act.

In the current study, the researcher defines it procedurally as "the score that Egyptian women using social media platforms get in performance on the cyberbullying scale prepared in the current study."

2. Digital extremism:

The link between crimes and the Internet means that they have been growing and spreading during the recent period, which includes the spread of cyberbullying, electronic harassment and electronic extortion on social networking sites, and also includes how modern technological tools are adapted to carry out extremist cybercrimes.

3. Psychometric competence:

The psychometric efficiency of the measurement instrument in the current study means those necessary standard characteristics related to honesty, stability and internal consistency, which are calculated after testing the instrument on a representative sample of the original population of the study sample. The efficiency of the tool depends on the availability of appropriate data for these characteristics (Youssef, 2020, 14).

Psychometric competence in the current study includes:

I. Validity:

It is intended for the test to measure what was developed to measure. Or it means the authority of the test to measure what was set to measure. Honesty is the most important psychometric properties of the test. How can the results of a test that does not measure what is claimed to be measured be trusted (Khattab, 2008, 538).

The current study is limited to the use of the following methods of truthfulness: (arbitrators' truthfulness, discriminatory, "peripheral comparisons", "correlational" test, and factorial "factor analysis" in both its exploratory and confirmatory parts).

II. Reliability:

It is to ensure that almost the same results are obtained if the test is reapplied to the same group of individuals, and this means that chance or random factors have little effect on the test results, and from this we can deduce the strength of the strong relationship between the test units and the real performance of the individual, and it is clear that this performance is a function of ability or property (Abu Hashim, 2004, 293).

The current study uses the Cronbach Alpha Stability method .

III. Internal Consistency:

Youssef (2020, 14) argues that internal consistency is one way to calculate the psychometric (standard) properties of a measuring instrument.

Ahmad and Mansi (2002, 113) and Murad and Suleiman (2005, 357) suggest that internal consistency is calculated by the correlation between the overall score and the scores of the test components (or the relationship of the scores of the test items to the overall score if it measures one thing) and these coefficients indicate that the components or items measure something in common, that is, express the internal consistency of the vocabulary. This confirms the sincerity of the vocabulary, not the sincerity of the content.

4. Social media platforms:

They are digital platforms that enable users to create online profiles and interact with their friends or followers, and they also allow users to post content and interact with the content of others instantly by exchanging ideas and values, and shaping public opinion (Boyd & Ellison, 2007, 212; Castells, 2013).

Theoretical framework and previous studies:

The follower of the digital side notices that modern technology provides new ways to communicate and communicate individuals; however, it also presents new challenges, after bullying used to happen face to face, it is now happening remotely, and in a more harmful and widespread way through text messages, photos and videos via social networking sites, e-mail, and mobile phones, and then communication technology has become an integral part of modern life, some individuals have a very small chance of preventing digital abuse, Many remain in a constant state of stress, anxiety, depression and health complaint (Brighton, 2016; Amara, 2017; Nkwanyana & Nzimz, 2022; and Badran, 2024).

Amara (2017, 530) defined it as "a deliberate act of aggression by a group or individual, using electronic means of communication, over and over time against the victim who cannot easily defend himself.

Bahgat (2021, 258) pointed out that it is "a hostile act carried out by the cyberbully using modern technology against another party with the aim of harming him financially, morally, psychologically, and socially."

Qutb (2022, 311) defined it as "an act that includes all methods of harming or harassing the other by one or several persons with the aim of negatively influencing the victim through social media."

Harb (2024, 308) stated that it was "the form of repeated and deliberate behavior by an individual or group of individuals to inflict harm via the internet, social media or mobile phone against a victim who cannot defend herself."

Finally, Al-Issa et al. (2025, 3) provided a definition that states that "deliberately harming others in a repeated and hostile manner by using the Internet (email, electronic games, text messages, and/or social networks such as YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, etc.).

Through the above definitions, it is clear that cyberbullying is a new form of cybercrime, which is practiced using mobile phones and computers over the Internet.

Cyberbullying takes many approaches; identified by Abdel Fattah (2022, 51) and Al Azzam (2024, 122) in the following forms:

1. Put any kind of insult directed at the victim.
2. Hacking the victim's account.
3. Send or paste vulgar messages on the Internet.
4. Threats of violent acts against the victim.
5. Chasing the victim by calls, text messages, ... Etcetera.

6. threats.

Al-Sharnoubi (2023, 1671-1672) and Hassan (2024, 22) also presented a number of forms of cyberbullying, which he identified as follows:

1. Impersonation.
2. Electronic extortion.
3. Invasion of privacy.
4. Defamation crimes.
5. Electronic fraud and fraud.
6. Electronic harassment.
7. Cyber terrorism.

Daoud et al. (2025, 239) divided cyberbullying into two types:

1. Direct cyberbullying: It is the one in which the bully sends what directly harms the victim, and this type falls under verbal cyberbullying using the Internet or mobile phone to threaten and insult, and non-verbal cyberbullying by sending obscene or threatening pictures or illustrations.
2. Indirect cyberbullying: It is the one in which the bully sends what harms the victim on sites shared by others, such as social networking sites, without the victim noticing it immediately.

Regarding the negative effects of cyberbullying, there are a number of harms and negative effects on any individual; identified by Shin & Ahn (2015), Bahgat (2021, 262), and Abounaga (2025, 223) as follows:

1. Loss of important information and data.
2. Penetration of regulations and laws.
3. The victim has lost her job or social relationship.
4. Exposure to significant emotional trauma.
5. Willingness to react to the bully.
6. Isolation from the surrounding community.

There have been many studies and research recently that dealt with cyberbullying among women in the Arab environment, including the Al-Jana'i study (2019), which aimed to monitor and analyze the methods of direct bullying, and the methods of cyberbullying to which Kuwaiti working women are exposed, and the consequent reactions and psychological effects, and the study sample consisted of (594) Kuwaiti women working in government agencies in the State of Kuwait, and by applying measures of direct bullying, cyberbullying, and the psychological impact of the bully, And behavioral reactions towards the bully, the results indicated that the ratio between (8 - 17.7%) with a relative

average of (13.1%) of women are verbally bullied, compared to between (9.6-21.2%) are exposed to actual bullying methods, with a relative average of (13.6%), and the results also indicated that the percentage is between (4.4-14.8%) with a relative average of (9.8%) of women are cyberbullied.

Ben Fardia's study (2019), which aimed to reveal the reality of cyberbullying towards Algerian women through social networking sites, and the study sample consisted of (20) publications for the analytical side, and (21) single posts on the field side, and by applying the questionnaire form to collect information and data, the study found that the impact of exposure to cyberbullying via Facebook is a loss of trust in others, as the percentage expressed was (52%), and that the majority of those exposed to cyberbullying via Facebook do not agree with this bullying, which They are exposed to it on Facebook (100%).

And the study of Bahgat (2021), which aimed to clarify the concept of digital bullying (electronic), its impact on the kindergarten teacher psychologically, and the subsequent impact on her educational and professional role, and to provide recommendations to the teacher to overcome the negative effects of cyberbullying, and to clarify her educational and professional role in protecting the child from cyberbullying and its effects, and the study explained the impact of digital bullying on women and how women protect themselves from cyberbullying, then the study reached the educational professional role of the kindergarten teacher to confront digital bullying.

And the study of Qutb (2022), which aimed to identify the concept of cyberbullying through social networks among Saudi women, and to know the motives and reasons for practicing cyberbullying, and the study sample consisted of (788) individuals from the theoretical and applied university colleges in Saudi Arabia, and by applying the study tool, which was a questionnaire; One of the reasons for cyberbullying was the area of appearance, followed by what women post about their daily lives on social networks.

Abdel Fattah's study (2022), which aimed to identify the phenomenon of cyberbullying among women on social networks, in terms of determining the size and dimensions of the problem, and the groups most targeted by bullies, and the study also shed light on the psychological background of both the bully and the victim, and the conditions that provide fertile ground for the spread of this phenomenon, and in the end the study presented some various proposals to address this growing phenomenon that threatens societal peace.

Helmy's study (2023), which aimed to identify the phenomenon of cyberbullying against working women through social networking sites in light of the Egyptian reality, and to know the motives and reasons for practicing this phenomenon, and the study sample consisted of (50) working women in various faculties of South Valley University in Qena Governorate in Egypt, and by applying a questionnaire as a tool for the study; Women publish them about their daily lives on social media, in addition to the fact that most of the women who

have been subjected to cyberbullying in the study do not have the courage to reveal it, nor even the ability to confront and stop these cyberattacks.

And the study of El-Sharnouby (2023), which aimed to reveal women's awareness of the contents associated with cyberbullying as one of the cybercrimes and its impact on self and others, as well as the relationship of their exposure to these contents on social platforms to their psychological security, and the study sample consisted of (424) Egyptian women using social platforms, and by applying an electronic questionnaire to collect data, the results indicated that cyberbullying topped the forefront of cybercrimes that the respondents are keen to follow on social networking sites, and also revealed a correlation Statistically significant between the rate of women's exposure to the content of cybercrime on social platforms and the level of psychological security, the results of the study also concluded that there were statistically significant differences between the respondents in their level of awareness of their impact on the contents of cybercrimes through social platforms compared to the level of their awareness of their impact on others.

Al-Ajmi's study (2024), which aimed to reveal the degree of exposure of Kuwaiti women to cyberbullying as one of the cybercrimes, and the study sample consisted of (842) Kuwaiti women, and by applying a questionnaire to identify the degree of exposure of Kuwaiti women to cybercrime, the results indicated that the degree of exposure of Kuwaiti women to cyberbullying was high, and there were statistically significant differences between the members of the study sample in the degree of their exposure to cyberbullying according to the variable of marital status in favor of unmarried women, and there were no statistically significant differences. Among the study sample members in the degree of their exposure to cyberbullying according to the variables of educational level and age.

Finally, Messahel and Boumashta (2024) conducted a study aimed at knowing the causes of cyberbullying against Algerian women through social networking sites and the impact resulting from it, and the study sample consisted of (100) Algerian women, and by applying a questionnaire as a tool for the study, the results showed that the main reasons behind cyberbullying are psychological, social, and they are the result of socialization that is reflected in the behavior of bullies, and it was found that cyberbullying negatively affects the image of women and reduces their social status.

Extrapolating from previous studies, we find that Arab women are exposed to cyberbullying as one of the manifestations of digital extremism that Arab women face in the virtual environment, and due to the seriousness of this matter, the current study came in order to explore the factorial structure and psychometric characteristics of this concept among Egyptian women using social platforms, which is the focus of the current study.

Study assignments:

The current study sought to test the following hypotheses:

1. The scale of cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social media platforms has an acceptable degree of constructive honesty and inseparable honesty.
2. The scale of cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social media platforms has an acceptable score of stability using the Cronbach alpha coefficient.
3. The scale of cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social media platforms has an acceptable degree of internal consistency using correlations with the score of each dimension and the overall score of the scale.

Method and procedure:

First: Study Methodology:

The current study relied on the descriptive approach, as it is the appropriate approach.

Second: Study Sample:

The sample consisted of (330) Egyptian women who used social platforms in both rural and urban areas, of whom (201) were from rural and (129) from urban, their chronological age ranged between (26-52) years, with an average of (39).596) years, with a standard deviation of (2.698) year.

Third: Study Tool:

- **Cyberbullying Scale for Women Using Social Platforms (Prepared by / Researcher):**

This scale was prepared with the aim of identifying or discovering women who are subjected to cyberbullying, which is one of the most prominent cyber violations and cybercrimes and one of the manifestations of digital extremism facing Arab women in the virtual environment, as the Arab library suffers from the lack of standardized Arab measurement tools that address cyberbullying among women. Therefore, the current researcher preferred to build a new Arab image commensurate with the characteristics of the members of the current study sample, as well as verify its psychometric efficiency in the Egyptian environment, and the current scale has been prepared according to the following steps:

1. The psychological and educational literature was reviewed from theoretical frameworks, studies, previous research, and measures that dealt with cyberbullying, including: (Mahlangu et al., 2018; Pascucci et al., 2019; Talpur et al., 2020; Banat, 2021; Amer, 2021; Ahmed, 2022; Al-Habashi, 2022; Rasheed, 2022; Youssef, 2022; Ibrahim et al., 2023; Abdul Wahid and Barakat, 2023; and Sharnoubi, 2023; Teng et al., Wahba & Zoghaib, 2024; Daoud et al., 2025).
2. In light of the above theoretical frameworks, studies and previous research, and standards dealing with cyberbullying, the vocabulary of the scale was formulated in its initial form for presentation to the arbitrators, consisting of (40) items, distributed over four (4) dimensions:

- **The first dimension: electronic stealth:**

It is the use of a pseudonym or nickname to keep bullies secret so that others only know them through that pseudonym (Hijab, 2023, 137).

- **Second Dimension: Electronic Harassment:**

Referring to repeated and severe harassment and distortion that included threats or created great fear, the bully hacked the victim's personal account and sent abusive and insulting messages to the victim at different times of the day and night (Hussein, 2016, 56-58; and Hijab, 2023, 136).

- **Third Dimension: Electronic Ejaculation:**

It refers to sending vague and obscene emails including threats of harm, excessive insult, slander through dialogue, virtual conversations, obscene calls, and repeated email calls to another person (the victim) (Mohsen, 2022, 419).

- **Fourth dimension: electronic stalking:**

The bully deliberately blackmails, threatens, pursues and intimidates the victim by exposing her privacy and harming her through social media (Awadallah et al., 2022, 345).

Each dimension includes (10) ten vocabulary. Each item has five alternatives (apply to me very much - apply to me a lot - apply to me to some extent - do not apply to me often - do not apply to me at all) and the scale is corrected by giving the previous choices the following scores (5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1) respectively; and then the range of scores obtained by each woman on the scale ranges between (40-200) degrees, where the high score indicates a high level of Being cyberbullied while a low score indicates a low level in women.

3. The level of cyberbullying in women was determined as follows: "Low level of cyberbullying: in the case of a woman obtaining a total score on the scale ranging between (zero - 1.33); the intermediate level: in the case of a woman obtaining a total score on the scale ranging between (1.34-2.67), and the high level of cyberbullying: in the case of a woman A total score on the scale ranging between (2.68-5). This is on the basis that the length of the category (1.33), which is outside the division of the difference between the highest estimate (5) and the lowest grade (1), by 3, which represents the three levels: (low - medium - high) of cyberbullying. Table (1) shows the final picture of the scale (Appendix 2).

Table No. (1) Dimensions of the Cyberbullying Scale for Women and the Vocabulary Numbers of each Dimension

Total	Vocabulary numbers	Dimension
10	1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37	Electronic stealth
10	2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38	Electronic harassment
10	3, 7, 11, 19, 23, 27, 31, 35, 39	Electronic ejaculation
10	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40	Electronic stalking
40	Total	

Study results and interpretation:

1. Results of the first hypothesis:

The first hypothesis states that **"the scale of cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social media platforms has an acceptable degree of constructive honesty and correlative honesty."**

To test this hypothesis, the validity of the scale was verified as follows:

1. Arbitrators' Validation:

After the paragraphs of the scale were formulated, it was presented to a group of arbitrators specialized in psychometrics, educational psychology, mental health and educational technology in some Egyptian universities (Appendix 1), where the percentage of agreement ranged between (90-100%), and all vocabulary was retained, according to the Cooper equation to calculate the percentage of agreement (Agent and Mufti, 2012, 226), and the percentage of arbitrators' agreement on the scale was considered a criterion for the validity of the scale.

2. Discriminatory honesty (peripheral comparison method):

The discriminatory validity of the current scale was calculated through the peripheral comparisons method mentioned by (Abu Allam, 2009, 427), where an external test was applied (the cyberbullying scale prepared by / Al-Jana'i, 2019), in order to determine the highest 27% and 27% on the external test, then the current cyberbullying scale prepared and used in the current study was applied to the two terminal groups, which are higher (89) A woman, and the lowest (89) women (27% x 330) whose scores in cyberbullying were averaged using the "T" test and the calculated value of "T" was (6.269) for the total sample, which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.01), which is evidence of the ability of the current scale to distinguish between high and low performance on it, and I consider this an indicator of the validity of the scale.

3. Inherent honesty (sincerity of the test):

where it was calculated by finding the correlation coefficient between the scale of Cyberbullying Preparation/ Aljana'i (2019) and the current scale, which were applied to the total sample members (n = 330 Egyptian women), and the correlation coefficient between them was (0.858), which is a statistically significant and high coefficient.

4. Factor honesty:

I. Explatory Factor Analysis:

The factor validity of the scale was calculated using SPSS V29 software by the Hotling basic components method with orthogonal rotation of the extracted factors by the Varimax In which the factors are independent of each other (Hassan, 2011, 458) for correlation coefficients of responses in the total sample members and their strength (330) Woman of the current scale to determine its basic components, and depending on that, the factor analysis has resulted in four factors, and did not delete any word where its saturations were

greater than (0.3) According to the Guilford test (Farage, 1991, 151), the table shows number (2) Intrinsic saturation of vocabulary by factors.

Table (2) Vocabulary saturation with factors for cyberbullying scale after rotation

Commonness values	boomer Fourth	boomer Third	vocabulary	Commonness values	boomer Second	boomer The first	vocabulary
0.569		0.806	7	0.751		0.814	16
0.654		0.803	11	0.635		0.795	8
0.621		0.794	17	0.614		0.782	29
0.751		0.782	33	0.712		0.758	12
0.635		0.741	1	0.552		0.708	21
0.614		0.693	23	0.651		0.694	22
0.712		0.681	39	0.634		0.679	4
0.552		0.636	10	0.61		0.66	28
0.632		0.602	38	0.715		0.632	9
0.63		0.583	34	0.55		0.597	32
0.587	0.789		37	0.755	0.795		15
0.666	0.78		3	0.735	0.793		27
0.528	0.763		20	0.62	0.78		2
0.664	0.75		36	0.718	0.773		35
0.748	0.715		18	0.557	0.745		13
0.552	0.699		26	0.751	0.736		31
0.658	0.692		14	0.63	0.714		5
0.634	0.676		30	0.744	0.688		24
0.617	0.587		6	0.666	0.613		40
0.55	0.54		25	0.668	0.577		19
-	2.115	2.478		-	3.289	3.965	Latent root
-	12.652	18.997		-	20.985	22.867	Contrast ratio
75.501							Total Contrast

It is clear from the previous results of the factor analysis in Table (2) that the vocabulary of the scale is saturated on three factors that were interpreted together together (75.501%) of total variation. The following is the psychological explanation of these factors after rotating the axesperpendicularly through the following tables (3, 4, 5, 6).

Table No. (3) Degrees of saturation of the vocabulary of the first factor in descending order

Degree of saturation	Single	Single Number
0.814	.I get obscene text messages from anonymous accounts	16
0.795	I find an anonymous account that tracks me with insulting .comments	8
0.782	There is an anonymous account that is defrauding my identity .via social media	29
0.758	An anonymous account is trying to exclude me from some .groups that are subscribed to it	12
0.708	There is an anonymous account trying to steal my photos to .exploit them against me	21
0.694	There's an anonymous account looking through my emails for .mistakes I had in the past	22
0.679	There is an anonymous account that incites my friends against .me	4
0.66	There is one anonymous account who took my photos, .distorted them and posted them on other accounts	28
0.632	There is an anonymous account that speaks to others in my .name as if it were me	9
0.597	I am being tricked by anonymous accounts to reveal my .personal information	32

It is clear from Table (3) that the saturations of the vocabulary of this factor ranged between (0.597; 0.814) and reached its latent root (3.965), explains this factor (22.867%) of the total volume of variation, and from what is included in these vocabulary we can call this factor "electronic stealth".

Table No. (4) Degrees of saturation of the vocabulary of the second factor in descending order

Degree of saturation	Single	Single Number
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0.795	.I am being impersonated via social media	15
0.793	Someone has a fake account to hurt me in order to take .revenge on me	27
0.78	.Someone posts my privacy via a fake account they own	2
0.773	Someone promotes incorrect news about me through an .anonymous account	35
0.745	Someone is sharing my information without my permission .through their anonymous Facebook account	13
0.736	I get messages that bother me via social media from .anonymous accounts	31
0.714	.Someone belittles me through their fake Facebook account	5
0.688	I am being insulted and mocked by an anonymous account for .not commenting on its posts	24
0.613	Someone is giving me obscene nicknames for disagreeing .with their opinions	40
0.577	.Someone is mocking my photos posted on social media	19

It is clear from Table (4) that the saturation of the vocabulary of this factor ranged between (0.577;0.795) and reached its latent root (3.289), explains this factor (20.985%) of the total variation volume, and from what is included in these vocabulary we can call this factor "electronic harassment".

Table No. (5) Degrees of saturation of the vocabulary of the third factor in descending order

Degree of saturation	Single	Single Number
0.806	.I get ridiculed for my appearance on social media	7
0.803	.I get messages with obscene insults from one of the fake accounts	11
0.794	.Rumours spread about me on social media to discredit me	17
0.782	.I receive insulting and defamatory messages about my person	33
0.741	.Someone is designing a website for cursing and captivity	1
0.693	Someone takes a pseudonym to slander me to damage my .reputation	23
0.681	.Being slandered on social media is losing my self-confidence	39
0.636	.When I get ridiculed on social media, I am negatively affected	10
0.602	.I get insulted when I comment or like what friends post	38
0.583	.I get obscene words while accessing social media	34

Illustrated from the table number (5) that saturation Vocabulary This factor ranged between (0.583: 0.806) and reached its latent root (2.478), and this factor (18.997%) of the total variation volume, and through what these include vocabulary We can call this factor "Electronic ejaculation".

Table No. (6) Degrees of saturation of the vocabulary of the fourth factor in descending order

Degree of saturation	Single	Single Number
0.789	.I get text messages on social media to chase me	37
0.78	I receive multiple threats that my personal accounts on social .platforms will be hacked	3
0.763	I receive threats of verbal abuse through messages from .anonymous accounts	20
0.75	One day I was exposed to threatening messages via .Messenger	36
0.715	I am exposed to people who impose themselves on me .through social media	18
0.699	I was blackmailed to prevent the publication of my photos that .were stolen from my profile	26
0.692	I receive threats to post videos about me on various social .media sites	14
0.676	.I am harassed on my personal Facebook page	30
0.587	He sends me friend requests from people I don't know to add .to my personal account	6
0.54	I receive multiple threats to snitch me on different social .media sites	25

Illustrated from the table number (6) that saturation Vocabulary This factor ranged between (0.540: 0.789) and reached its latent root (2.115), and this factor (12.652%) of the total variation volume, and through what these include vocabulary We can call this factor "Electronic stalking". This indicates a high degree of factorial honesty of the scale.

From the above, it is clear that exploratory factor analysis provided strong evidence of the validity of the underlying structure of this scale, and that cyberbullying It is a single general latent factor around which the sub-dimensions are organized The four constituent of it.

II. Confirmatory Factor Analysis:

The authenticity of the structure was also verified using confirmatory factor analysis, using AMOS V software²⁹ By testing the general latent factor

model among the total sample members (n = 330). In the general latent model it was assumed that all the observed factors (subcomponents) of the current scale are organized around one general latent factor. One Latent Factor As in the form No. (1) next.

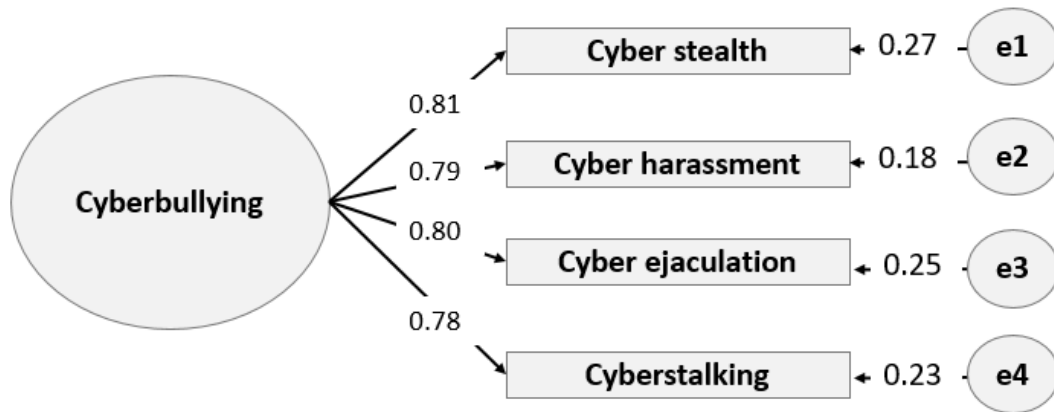


Figure (1) The factor structure of the cyberbullying scale using confirmatory factor analysis

And through the shape number (1) Previously, it can be said that the validity of the structure of the scale was verified as the results showed that the value of " χ^2 " = 4.125 ;5.698 for the two samples (rural and urban) respectively, which are not statistically significant, and the value of " χ^2 " for degrees of freedom was = 1.624 ;1.585 < 5, which shows a good match of the model in dimensions The four namely: (Electronic stealth ·Electronic harassment · Electronic ejaculation, electronic stalking). The following table (7) shows Socialities, saturations, latent root value and variance For cyberbullying.

Table (7) Socialities, saturations, latent root value and variance of cyberbullying

Urban Sample (n= 129)		Rural sample (n= 201)		Factors (Dimensions of Cyberbullying)
Saturations	Socialists	Saturations	Socialists	
0.526	0.345	0.531	0.358	Electronic stealth
0.571	0.36	0.528	0.365	Electronic harassment
0.511	0.319	0.506	0.303	Electronic ejaculation
0.516	0.322	0.525	0.355	Electronic stalking
1.428		1.658		Latent root
30.189		33.674		Contrast

Table 7 shows the following:

1. The four constituent factors of the cyberbullying scale are saturated with a single general factor with a latent root of (1.658) and explains (33.674%) of the total variance of the rural sample, and the saturations were limited between (0.506, 0.531), while in the urban sample the latent root of the factor (1.428) and explains (30.189%) of the total variance and the saturations were limited between (0.511, 0.571).
2. The existence of a strong convergence in the values of both the latent root and the explanatory variation of the factor in the two samples (rural, urban), as well as the saturation of the four factors of the model on this factor, and this achieves the similarity of the factorial structure of the four-factor model of cyberbullying despite the difference in culture (rural-urban).

The model is identical to the data in light of many indicators mentioned by Hassan (2016, 370-371), including: The index "Ka2" and be an appropriate measure for matching the model to the size of a sample between (100, 200) and it is recommended to use other indicators in the event that the sample size exceeds that, and from these indicators their value must fall between (zero, and one), where the values close to the correct one for these indicators indicate a good match, while the values close to zero indicate a bad match. There are institutional indicators On the error of approaching the sample population, including: root mean square residual RMSR, root mean square error approach RMSEA The values of the two indicators are limited between (zero, 0.1) and the values that exceed that indicate a poor match of the model to the data of the test place. In the current study, the values of the indicators of good data conformity to the proposed model in the light of culture (rural-urban) as shown in the following table (8).

Table (8) Values of Data Indicators of the Proposed Model of Cyberbullying According to Culture

Conformity	The ideal range of the indicator	Urban	countryside	Indicators of good conformity
	The value of Ka2 Not statistically significant	5.698 0.147	4.125 0.123	Statistical test Ka2 X2 Significance level Ka2
√	(zero) to (5)	1.585	1.624	degrees of freedom / 2Ka
√	(zero) to (1)	0.887	0.965	Good Conformity GFI Index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.874	0.824	AGFI corrector good conformity index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.894	0.89	Standard NFI Conformity Index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.907	0.911	Non-Standardized NNFI Conformity Index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.856	0.854	Comparative CFI Conformity Index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.801	0.798	Relative Conformance (RFI)) Index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.836	0.825	Incremental Conformity Index (IFI)
√	(zero) to (1)	0.906	0.924	Standard Lack of (PNFI) Conformity Index
√	(zero) to (1)	0.814	0.802	Lack of Conformity PGFI Index
√	(zero) to (0.1)	0.021	0.014	Root Mean Square RMSR Residual
√	(zero) to (0.1)	0.041	0.036	approach error RMSEA middle root

Table (8) shows the following:

1. All indicators of good conformity are achieved for the four-factor model of cyberbullying in the two different cultures (rural, urban).
2. Clear convergence in the values of different indicators across the two different cultures (rural, urban).
3. The global structure of the cyberbullying scale in the Egyptian environment is very similar, and this means that the factorial structure of

the cyberbullying scale does not differ according to culture (rural - urban).

4. The single latent factor model of cyberbullying has received good values for all indicators of good conformity, as the value of "Ka2" is not statistically significant, and the value of the expected false validity index for the current model (the one latent factor model) is lower than that of the saturated model, and that the values of the rest of the indicators fell within the ideal range for each indicator, which indicates a good match of the model to the data under test (Hassan, 2016, 370-371), that is, the confirmatory factor analysis confirmed the validity of the structure of the scale in its current form. This makes it usable to measure the level of exposure to cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social platforms in the Egyptian environment.

Finally, all the previous results indicate that the cyberbullying scale has an acceptable degree of constructive honesty and inherent honesty in the Egyptian environment, thus achieving the first hypothesis of the current study.

2. Results of the second hypothesis:

The second hypothesis states that **"the cyberbullying scale of Egyptian women using social media platforms has an acceptable degree of stability using the Cronbach alpha coefficient"**

To test this hypothesis, the stability of the scale was verified by the alpha method of Cronbach, on the members of the total study sample, and the stability coefficients were acceptable as shown in the table number (9).

Table (9) Values of Cyberbullying Scale Stability Coefficients

Alpha-Cronbach stability coefficients for the scale		Scale dimensions	M
Urban sample	Rural sample		
0.847	0.822	0.847	1
0.798	0.79	0.798	2
0.698	0.687	0.698	3
0.758	0.743	0.758	4
0.76	0.775	The scale as a whole	

*These values are a function at the level of (0.01)

From the above, it is clear from Table (9) that the cyberbullying scale has an acceptable degree of stability using the Cronbach alpha coefficient in the Egyptian environment, thus achieving the second hypothesis of the current study.

3. Results of the third hypothesis:

The third hypothesis states that **"the scale of cyberbullying among Egyptian women using social media platforms has an acceptable degree of internal consistency using correlations with the score of each dimension and the overall score of the scale."**

To test this hypothesis, the internal consistency of the scale was verified by calculating the correlation coefficient between the degree of dimension and the total score of the scale. For the members of the total study sample, and table number (10) explains that.

Table (10) Correlation coefficients between the score of each dimension and the total score of the cyberbullying scale

Coefficients of the correlation of the degree of dimension with the total score of the scale		Scale dimensions	M
Urban sample	Rural sample		
0.702	0.694	Electronic stealth	1
0.699	0.754	Electronic harassment	2
0.751	0.723	Electronic ejaculation	3
0.748	0.714	Electronic stalking	4

*These values are a function at the level of (0.01)

Illustrated by Table No. (10) that all the values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of dimension and the total score of the scale are statistically significant at the level of (0.01), which indicates the homogeneity of the scale. Thus it has an appropriate degree of internal consistency. The third hypothesis of the present study is thus fulfilled.

Conclusions and recommendations:

Since this study aims to build an Arab image of the scale Cyberbullying with Women using social media platforms The researcher used a number of steps represented in determining the dimensions as a main fulcrum by defining the concept of Cyberbullying Hence, the vocabulary of the scale was formulated taking advantage of the psychological and educational literature, and studies and research related to the subject of the study, where it was taken into account that the vocabulary covers the dimensions The four component of the scale. The indications of truthfulness, consistency and internal consistency of the scale were also verified by verifying the truthfulness of the methods of truthfulness: arbitrators, discriminatory (peripheral comparisons method), correlative (the test), and the exploratory factor using the SPSS V29 and confirmation using AMOS VS software²⁹ , stability was estimated by the Cronbach alpha method, in

addition to calculating the internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient between the score of each dimension and the overall score of the scale. The results showed that the current scale has an acceptable degree of objectivity and psychometric properties that justify its final use (40) Single to measure Cyberbullying exposure with Women using social platforms Similar to the sample of honesty, stability and internal consistency used in building the scale in the current study, where this tool can be used in psychological and educational counseling and guidance, so that it adds important information about Social platform users in addition to what cognitive measurement tools offer, so it is possible to know the level of Cyberbullying of women using social platforms And work to immunize them against this Violation that counts Sunday The most prominent cyber violations, cybercrimes, and one of the manifestations of digital extremism facing Arab women in the virtual environment.

Due to the limitation of the study sample to a sample from an Arab country one The current study recommends further studies on the final image of the current scale consisting of (40) is singled to include other samples from other brotherly and friendly Arab countries, in order to confirm confidence in the psychometric properties of the vocabulary of the scale to be used with a high degree of confidence in determining the level of Being cyberbullied with Women using social platforms in the .Arab environment to take appropriate actions then

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(Appendix 1) List of arbitrators' names and positions during the arbitration period on the cyberbullying scale

Degree	Name ⁽¹⁾	M
Professor of Educational Psychology and Learning Difficulties – Faculty of Education – Helwan .University	Prof. Dr. El-Sayed Abdel Hamid Suleiman	1
Professor of Educational Technology and Head of the Department of Curriculum and Teaching Methods - .Faculty of Education - Suez Canal University	Prof. Islam Jaber Allam	2
Professor of Educational Psychology and Learning Difficulties, and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Egyptian Association for Learning .Difficulties	Prof. Dr. Suleiman Abdel Wahed Youssef	3
Professor of Measurement, Evaluation, Psychological and Educational Statistics and Head of the Department of Educational Psychology - Faculty of Education - .Suez Canal University	Prof. Dr. Abdel Nasser El-Sayed Amer	4
Professor of Educational Technology - Faculty of .Education - Benha University	Prof. Alaa El-Din Saad Metwally	5
Professor of Mental Health and Vice Dean of the Faculty of Education for Graduate Studies and .Research – Benha University	Prof. Dr. Mohamed Kamal Aboul Fotouh	6
Professor of Educational Psychology and former Vice Dean of the Faculty of Education for Graduate Studies .and Research – Suez Canal University	Prof. Najla Abdullah College	7

^{The¹} names are arranged according to degree and alphabetical order.

Assistant Professor of Mental Health - Faculty of .Education - Minia University	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Samir Abu Bakr	8
Assistant Professor of Educational Psychology - .Faculty of Education - Benha University	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sameh Hassan Harb	9
Lecturer of Mental Health – Faculty of Education – Assiut University.	Dr. Maysara Hamdy Shaker	10

Cyberbullying Scale for Women Using Social Platforms Appendix (2)

Prepared by

Dr. Sobhia Ahmed Abdel Kader

Assistant Professor of Psychology - College of Education - King Khalid University
- Saudi Arabia

- General data:**

Name:	Age:
Type of platform used: (Facebook / Twitter / Instagram / Snapchat / Tik Tok) ...	

- Scale application instructions:**

My dear:

May Allah's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you!

The following is a set of (40) phrases, which apply to some individuals at a certain level. Each of these phrases is followed by five choices: (applies to me very much - applies to me a lot - applies to me to some extent - does not apply to me very much - does not apply to me at all). You are required to place a √ in front of each phrase under the selection that applies to you.

Please don't put more than a √ in front of a single statement, don't leave any statement unclear how it applies to you, and note that there are no right and wrong responses; just be honest in your choices.

With my sincere thanks and appreciation

Dr. Sobhia Ahmed Abdel Kader

It doesn't apply to me .at all	Don't apply to me too much.	Apply to me to some extent	It applies to me a lot	Apply to me very much		
					.I get obscene text messages from anonymous accounts	1
					.I am being impersonated via social media	2
					.I get ridiculed for my appearance on social media	3
					.I get text messages on social media to chase me	4
					I find an anonymous account that tracks me with insulting .comments	5
					Someone has a fake account to hurt me in order to take revenge .on me	6
					I get messages with obscene insults from one of the fake .accounts	7
					I receive multiple threats that my personal accounts on social .platforms will be hacked	8
					There is an anonymous account that is defrauding my identity .via social media	9
					.Someone posts my privacy via a fake account they own	10
					.Rumours spread about me on social media to discredit me	11
					I receive threats of verbal abuse through messages from .anonymous accounts	12
					An anonymous account is trying to exclude me from some .groups that are subscribed to it	13
					Someone promotes incorrect news about me through an .anonymous account	14
					.I receive insulting and defamatory messages about my person	15
					.One day I was exposed to threatening messages via Messenger	16
					There is an anonymous account trying to steal my photos to .exploit them against me	17
					Someone is sharing my information without my permission .through their anonymous Facebook account	18
					.Someone is designing a website for cursing and captivity	19

Response					Ferry	M
It doesn't apply to me .at all	Don't apply to me too much.	Appl y to me to some exten t	It appli es to me a lot	Appl y to me very much		
					I am exposed to people who impose themselves on me through .social media	20
					There's an anonymous account looking through my emails for .mistakes I had in the past	21
					I get messages that bother me via social media from anonymous .accounts	22
					Someone takes a pseudonym to slander me to damage my .reputation	23
					I was blackmailed to prevent the publication of my photos that .were stolen from my profile	24
					There is an anonymous account that incites my friends against .me	25
					.Someone belittles me through their fake Facebook account	26
					.Being slandered on social media is losing my self-confidence	27
					I receive threats to post videos about me on various social .media sites	28
					There is one anonymous account who took my photos, distorted .them and posted them on other accounts	29
					I am being insulted and mocked by an anonymous account for .not commenting on its posts	30
					.When I get ridiculed on social media, I am negatively affected	31
					.I am harassed on my personal Facebook page	32
					There is an anonymous account that speaks to others in my .name as if it were me	33
					Someone is giving me obscene nicknames for disagreeing with .their opinions	34
					.I get insulted when I comment or like what friends post	35
					He sends me friend requests from people I don't know to add to .my personal account	36

Response					Ferry	M
It doesn't apply to me .at all	Don't apply to me too much.	Apply to me to some extent	It applies to me a lot	Apply to me very much		
					I am being tricked by anonymous accounts to reveal my .personal information	37
					.Someone is mocking my photos posted on social media	38
					.I get obscene words while accessing social media	39
					I receive multiple threats to snitch me on different social media .sites	40