PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CYBER VIOLENCE

ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ДІТЕЙ, ЩО ЗАЗНАЛИ КІБЕРНАСИЛЬСТВА

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The article examines the problem of cyber violence as a new form of threat to the psychological and social security of the individual reflects the content and forms of cyber violence against children. The influence of cyber violence on a child's life is analyzed. The consequences of cyber violence on the psycho-emotional state of the child are revealed. The aim of the study was to analyze the research features, factors of occurrence and prevention of cyber violence.
Analysis of domestic and foreign studies of various forms of cyberbullying has allowed us to systematize the psychological characteristics of "victims" on the following indicators: victim relations; communicative abilities of the sides; hostility – aggression; sociometrist status; emotional and psychological features; behavior in a conflict situation.
Harm caused to children and adolescents in or through the virtual environment is an act of real violence and has consequences in the real world. This violence, starting from materials depicting sexual abuse of children to online harassment, is the result of new forms of social interaction that take place in a qualitatively different environment, commonly known as cyberspace. Measures taken by individual states may not be sufficient. A common approach of all stakeholders is needed to support children's right to access information, as well as to protect them from harm that may be done to them. This approach emphasizes the need for serious accountability on the part of business organizations, as well as governments and civil society. The most priority areas of research include the study of the consequences of prolonged contact with materials of harmful content, as well as analysis of the nature and consequences of crimes associated with the exploitation of minors by their peers.
Key words: violence, cyber violence, psychological consequences, information technologies, adolescence.

У статті розглянуто проблему кібернасильства як нову форму загрози психологічній та соціальній безпеці особистості, відображено зміст та форму кібернасильства щодо дітей. Проаналізовано вплив кібернасильства на життя дитини. Розкрито наслідки кібернасильства для психоемоційного стану дитини. Метою дослідження є аналіз особливостей дослідження, факторів виникнення та попередження кібернасильства.
Аналіз вітчизняних та зарубіжних досліджень різних форм кіберзалякування дав змогу систематизувати психологічні характеристики «жертв» за такими показниками: стосунки з жертвами; комунікативні здібності сторін; ворожість – агресія; соціометричний статус; емоційно-психологічні особливості; поведінка в конфліктній ситуації. Шкода, заподіяна дітям та підліткам у віртуальному середовищі або через нього, є актом реального насильства та має наслідки в реальному світі. Це насильство, починаючи від матеріалів, що зображують сексуальне насильство над дітьми, закінчуючи переслідуванням в Інтернеті, є результатом нових форм соціальної взаємодії, які відбуваються в якісно іншому середовищі, загальновідомому як кіберпростір. Заходи, вжиті окремими державами, можуть бути недостатніми. Необхідний спільний підхід усіх зацікавлених сторін до підтримки права дітей на доступ до інформації, а також для захисту їх від шкоди, яка може бути заподіяна їм. Цей підхід підкреслює необхідність серйозної підзвітності як з боку бізнес-організацій, так і з боку урядів та громадянського суспільства. Найбільш пріоритетними напрямами досліджень є вивчення наслідків тривалого контакту з матеріалами шкідливого вмісту, а також аналіз сутності та наслідків злочинів, пов'язаних з експлуатацією неповнолітніх їх однолітками.
Ключові слова: насильство, кібернасильство, психологічні наслідки, інформаційні технології, підлітковий вік.

Introduction. Information space (cyberspace or info sphere) is a specific techno-social environment, which includes a variety of information streams of collection, processing, storage and transmission of information. Today, the Internet has become an integral part of the lives of a modern person and his immediate environment, which are rapidly navigating the virtual world, developing new needs and discovering their own ways to use the latest opportunities in digital technology. Along with the advantages, it is worth noting the emergence and deepening of the trend of increasing risks and threats to the psychological and social security of the individual from the virtual information space, which should primarily include cyber violence.

The convergence of the Internet and mobile phones (made possible by third-generation technology) is dramatically changing the way children and adults enter cyberspace. Until recently, entering cyberspace required access to fixed telephone lines and computers, but nowadays telephones provide access to cyberspace from anywhere. Due to this, it is increasingly difficult for parents and guardians today to monitor children and adolescents who use their phones online. Photo and video capture capabilities will allow phone users to transfer images further than their personal phone directories allow, namely, directly to cyberspace.

All children who use the Internet and do not have the relevant knowledge are at risk. At the

same time, teenagers fall into the risk zone first of all, because they do not have formed psychological stability and are at the beginning of their own socialization in society.

Cyberspace allows attackers to make contact and interact with children without adult supervision. In the real world, this is more difficult to do, for example, at home or at school, where responsible adults are more vigilant. Children, like adults, have easy access to age-inappropriate sites and harmful materials, including images of child sexual abuse, pornography, and literature that aim to present adult-child sexual relations as healthy or normal. The use of a child for the production of pornographic material in any context should be considered as serious violence and not as a by-product of other harm inflicted on the child. Additional research is needed to study this issue. Therefore, the aim of the article was to analyze research on the features, factors of occurrence and prevention of cyberbullying.

Literature review. The desire for security is the most urgent need of any living being, more broadly of any system, and its absence and the feeling of insecurity adversely affect the development and the very existence of any individual. Security as neutralization and reflection of existing and potential threats and ensuring the protection of the vital interests of the individual, society, the state is considered in three main life spheres: the biosphere (protection from natural disasters), the techno sphere (technical objects and mechanisms, such as nuclear power plants, railways, airports, etc.) and the anthroposphere (information space, the sphere of human relations, interpersonal communication and intergroup connections of social communities – nations and ethnic groups, professional groups, families, etc.). The last area is the subject of our research.

Problematic issues of new risks of violence due to the influence of digital technologies, detection of behavioral reactions, security and protection of the younger generation of users of the global information space are covered in scientific works by representatives of foreign and domestic scientific schools of psychological and sociological protection.

Within this issue, O'Connell, Price, & Barrow to abuse and harm to children and adolescents in cyberspace using new technologies include:

– sexing is the sending of intimate photos or videos using messengers;

– sextortion is the building of trust on the Internet to obtain intimate photos or videos for further blackmail of a child; when a child submits such a photo, he or she is either required to provide more intimate material, which is posted on sites where there is demand, or demanded money for not disclosing the received images;

– cyber grooming is the building of a relationship of trust with a child for the purpose of sexual abuse. Usually, the attacker meets the child on social networks and then forces him or her to commit very violent sexual acts in front of the camera or lures him/her to face-to-face meetings offline, where sexual violence or abuse occurs [10, p. 15].

Unfortunately, such crimes have no borders – the perpetrator and the victim can be on different continents, and even whole groups often work in this area.

Such crimes also occur in Ukraine, but, unfortunately, not only children but also parents know little about them, so they do not have the knowledge how to protect themselves or effectively deal with such a problem.

According to the statistics of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine only in June 2020, 110 cases of abuse of minors, 29 cases of sexual intercourse with a person who has not reached sexual maturity, etc. were registered [3]. Of course, these figures do not reflect the real scale of the outlined problem and indicate only the fact that this category of crimes is characterized by a high level of latency. Therefore, we consider it relevant to consider some features of the victim of violence.

The results of a survey of law enforcement officers show that in 58.8% of cases, crimes related to child pornography and cyberbullying are more often committed against female children, and 41.2% – that children are equally victims: both female and male children. This is confirmed by foreign studies, which show that the victims of this type of crime are most often women – 88.0%. Males in the total mass of victims are 12.0%. According to other data, for example, the friendly line "Friendly Runet" in 53.0% of the analyzed images with child pornography is boys [1, p. 8]. The age characteristics are dominated by persons aged 10 to 14 years (46.1%) and 7 to 10 years (26.5%). Persons aged 14 to 16 make up 24.0% and 16 to 18 years – 3.4%. Studies show that the most vulnerable are mainly children aged 7 to 16; they make up 72.6% of the total number of children. According to the results of a study aimed at determining the reasons why children are most often victims of child pornography and cyberbullying, found that 27.1% – children who have certain physiological characteristics and are not aware of the dangers of manipulating them; 42.4% – children are more trusting and indecisive than adults; 28.8% – children are not aware of certain areas (including sexual). At the same time, among the character traits that most often possessed by a victim of sexual violence: trust – 44.9%, immorality – 27.5%, frivolity – 20.3%, aggression – 3%. The level of education of such children is characterized by the following indicators: 41.4% are students of secondary schools, students of vocational schools – 12%, study at a technical school or institute – 15.5% of victims, work – 11.5%, do

not study anywhere and do not working – 19.6%. At the time of the crime against them, 73% of children lived with both parents, 18.3% lived with one mother or father, and 8.7% of children were orphans. The most vulnerable group consists of people who met on the street – 54.5%, which indicates the prevalence of neglect and homelessness. 28.8% of victims found their perpetrator via the Internet [10, p. 24].

In partnership with Microsoft, the Internet Foundation conducted a quantitative study of child and adolescent sexual content on the Internet, which covered a three-month period from September to November 2013. The study found that 18.5% of the content was produced with the participation of children aged 15 and younger, with 91% accounted for by girls. Out of the total number of materials on sexual abuse of children on the Internet, which involve children under the age of 15, 40% are children aged 7–10, and the other 42% – children aged 11–13. In addition, 85.9% of content depicting children under the age of 15 were created using a webcam. A large number of videos and images are distributed on third-party websites, which means that it is impossible to control their removal or subsequent distribution [13, p. 52].

The American organization THOR conducted a study among 2,100 victims of such crimes. Every fourth child was 12 years old or younger. At the same time, 62% of children agreed to the demands of criminals, but in 68% of cases they did not end, but rather increased. A study by the British National Community on the Prevention of Child Abuse (NSPCC) shows that 16% of children send their intimate photos [9, p. 21].

Thus, in general, we can state that the victimhood of juvenile victims of sexual violence is manifested in the inability to timely and correctly assess the situation, predict its development or develop and implement effective behavioral strategies in interaction with the offender and is determined by age, personality, dysontogenetic and psychopathological factors [2, p. 122].

Children who are unaware of online risks, with defective or problematic family relationships, who are harassed or isolated from peers, become more vulnerable to the risks of online violence. Often children who experience such relationships and situations do not like to talk about what is happening to them with friends, a trusted adult, parent or teacher precisely because they feel lonely and unprotected. It is this need to be heard and accepted and used by the aggressor, who imitates understanding, commitment, encouraging the child to open up and, thus, deserving of trust. Rapists usually choose these children because they do not usually share their difficulties.

Information and free conversations between the child and parents; between students and teachers or school police officers about the risks in the network can guide and help the child to recognize dangerous situations if they get into them, and will timely report violent or illegal actions in the network by people who come in contact with him.

It is important to understand how these crimes are committed. Wolak, Finkelhor, & Mitchell note that attackers usually meet a child on social networks or in online game chats. The most common Internet tools used by cyber aggressors:

– social networks;
– virtual chat rooms;
– online services of voice calls, sound and messages (Skype Messenger, Viber);
– game sites.

These resources allow unrestricted communication with children in complete isolation.

Cyber-aggressors can send letters/invitations to friendship to hundreds of children and wait for someone to respond, or purposefully choose a victim – a child by posts and profile which is clear that she or he is lonely and lacks attention and care or a child on a page on social networks find very candid texts/photos of a sexual nature. Criminals are registered on social networks under the guise of teenagers, indicate the interests of the victim, fill the page with the most plausible information. Communication can last from one evening to several weeks before the first photo is received, and then the demands for money or more private materials from the teenager come to start [16, p. 18].

While in the past it was not accepted to use encryption among criminals involved in the production and distribution of materials depicting sexual abuse of children, nowadays many offenders have learned to use local and remote storage media with built-in encryption with confidence out of fear that access to their collections will be blocked. As a result, it became more difficult for law enforcement agencies to trace the digital footprint, since information about all digital transactions, including correspondence related to the crime, is either encrypted or stored on remote servers rather than on a local computer. Criminals often use new technologies to reduce the amount of digital evidence.

The origin and background of offenders can also influence their further criminal behavior. Although the authors of various studies come to contradictory conclusions, some of them note that individuals, who have been subjected to violence from childhood, have a greater propensity for criminal behavior. Studies note that the likelihood of committing crimes may depend on the age at which and for how long the minor was subjected to violence, whether the authorities knew about it and what measures were taken. Some, although not all, child exploitation criminals can be classified as pedophiles, while others commit crimes only by chance.

Criminals know the psychology of children so well that they can find a key to almost every child. An American organization conducted an experiment to find out how long it takes for a criminal to receive a photograph from a child with his or her naked body. It turned out that a maximum of an hour is enough. Therefore, a trusting relationship between the parents and the child is so important. If a child does not know that such risks exist, then he or she easily succumbs to such manipulations and will not tell the parents. Malefactors ask children for help fill up with compliments, invite them to work as a model – there are many options. The family can be absolutely happy, but the child is simply not aware of the risks [9, p. 44].

The probability of becoming a victim of exploitation depends largely on how risky a child is on the Internet and whether he or she follows the security and privacy measures. Past exposure to violence and a disadvantaged family environment also increase the risk of victimization, especially the risk of being the victim of commercial sexual exploitation. Social isolation is another factor that affects a child's online behavior and the amount of time they spend there, as well as their willingness to seek help if problems arise.

However, Volkova, Volkova, & Isayeva note that some children are at particular risk due to a number of factors that increase their vulnerability and operate in any environment. These children are socially or economically disadvantaged, have already been sexually abused and exploited, are lonely, alienated from their parents and other people, have low self-esteem and / or lack self-confidence. Gender is also seen as a risk factor, with more girls than boys apparently suffering from cyber interactions (although boys are increasingly appearing in pornographic images circulating online) [2, p. 21].

Ainsaar & L f emphasize that adolescents who identify as homosexual or do not have a clear idea of their sexual orientation are at greater risk of being sexually exploited online. According to the report online behavior related to child sexual abuse, this group of children may be more vulnerable due to high interest in issues related to sexuality. When searching the Internet for information about homosexuality and sexuality, they can find people who have had similar experiences and, therefore, can more easily trust adults who they think will offer them support, when in fact these adults are hunting for them. Doubtful offline encounters, where online sex inclination or coercion sometimes occurs, occur more often in young homosexual adolescents than in other young people [6, p. 35].

Palmer & Stacey interviewed 465 parents whose children sit online for at least two hours every day. They found that parents underestimated the threat of cyberbullying, and sometimes did not know how often their child became a victim or criminal after watching scenes of violence or playing hard computer games; how often they view pornography and begin to receive lewd offers from strangers online. The gap between parents' perceptions and the reality in which the child lives is especially widened when parents are supporters of a liberal style of upbringing [12, p. 24].

When children (voluntarily or unintentionally) learn about sex and sexuality through access to pornography in the absence of emotional interaction derived from cyberspace, pornography for many young people increasingly becomes the basis for their understanding of sex and its role in intimacy.

Research conducted by The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Center has shown that the consequences of cyberbullying are quite serious for the identity of the child and adolescent – a child who is forced to pose in obscene videos or photos may suffer from the harmful effects of sexual violence and exploitation. Depending on the age and degree of physical violence used, a child who has been used to make pornography will suffer from physical trauma and pain. Later, she or he may experience a number of other consequences, including depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, exhaustion, difficulty concentrating, aggressive behavior and restrained anger [15, p. 14]. However, Denizet-Lewis notes that a child may feel guilty and fearful for his or her own safety and the safety of others. These children may find it difficult to trust people, they will try to look like adults, their role boundaries may be erased, and they may show confusion (caused, among other things, courtship by the abuser) [8]. O'Connell points out that a child who has been subjected to cyberbullying can harm him or herself, including by using alcohol and drugs, because some children are given drugs before they are abused. In some cases, the child may suffer from post-traumatic stress [11, p. 6].

A child may also face special detrimental factors as a result of being subjected to an image of violence in cyberspace. According to Carr, a child in this situation may think that the materials that show her humiliation do not fully show the violence she suffered, and give the impression that she was an accomplice in their creation. This problem is an additional traumatic burden for the child. She may find it difficult to tell what has happened to her because she fears that other people will not believe in her suffering. In front of the camera, children are usually made to smile and look pliable. Therefore, the child is afraid that others will think that she herself allowed the violence. A child may think that he or she will be able to cope with what has happened better if he or she denies the existence of events that are difficult for him or her to accept. A child affected in this way may immediately or later feel ashamed and afraid of being recognized [7, p. 32].

However, it is almost impossible to remove such materials from the network. In addition, they may end up on a dating site or child pornography portal, which will cause additional problems and stress. Researchers identify the following signs of cyberbullying:

– the child becomes closed, sad, tense, although no one has noticed him acting like this before; he or she began to behave differently with teachers, children, parents;

– the child has lost interest in learning, academic performance has declined sharply;

– the child is daydreaming somewhere, does not focus, is constantly on the phone and is very upset;

– the child began to lose pocket money very quickly.

There are also signs that a teenager can understand that virtual communication is dangerous:

– a stranger pays too much attention, fills up with compliments and comments, likes;

– very rapid development of relations, a quick transition to the discussion of sexual topics;

– transition to more secret chats – for example from Facebook to WhatsApp or an encrypted conversation in Telegram;

– sending to a child intimate photos (most often not real);

– a fit of anger when you refuse to send your intimate photo;

– a request to keep communication secret [2, p. 30].

Children often think that they can do whatever they want online, because they have "armor" in the form of a gadget screen and do not understand how virtual problems can turn into real risks to life.

Sub-group studies against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children suggest that shame may be more acute in adolescents than in younger children; for example, older girls may worry that a stain that the violence has inflicted on them will interfere with plans for future marriage and motherhood. Anxiety can be exacerbated when a child realizes that images of his or her violence will continue to be produced and disseminated in the future to audiences around and around the world. Some of these symptoms will occur even when the adolescent has made his own pornographic image [14, p. 83].

That is why Rushchenko points out that the consequences of such violence can be extremely devastating and have already led to suicides. Apparently, the virtual side, which facilitates harassment, reinforces the victim's feelings of violence. Some adolescents, after being persecuted, later begin to persecute others, although the relationship between the two is not entirely clear [4, p. 463].

Public authorities are obliged to create and consistently implement such policies that will help prevent and eliminate any cyberbullying. But parents, school staff and responsible citizens must respond appropriately when complaints of cyberbullying and cyberbullying are brought to their attention, and help prevent such crimes. The following are suggested as preventive measures: to tell children and adolescents that they should inform their parents or psychologist in case of any harassment; to inform parents and adolescents about the punishment of such offenses and the legal framework related to it; encourage parents who consider it common practice to re-check text messages and photos on adolescents' mobile phones; to inform parents about available services, about different types of software for monitoring info-filters; discuss with children and adolescents the general features of cybercrime against children, encourage parents to turn to an Internet service provider with help; block unsafe content – most devices have settings that allow you to block e-mail, instant messages, or text from specific people to carry out scheduled maintenance and monitoring of the use of computer and mobile devices by children undefined.

The solution to the problem, in our opinion, should go two ways. The first – "ambulance" – is to get acquainted with the algorithm of actions of as many people as possible, and the second way is the implementation of an effective program that includes psychological support (prevention and correction of psychological defects inherent in the aggressor or victim) and a system of measures from media education. Awareness of the consequences of media violence plays a significant role, which in combination with real problems can lead to irreparable consequences. Also important means of prevention are the formation of media immunity of children and adolescents, their protective mechanisms against cyber-aggressors, it is important to control the child's staying on the Internet, monitor its Internet reputation, as well as have the ability to be critical to information.

Conclusions. Harm caused to children and adolescents in or through the virtual environment is an act of real violence and has consequences in the real world. This violence, from materials depicting sexual abuse of children to online harassment, is the result of new forms of social interaction that take place in a qualitatively different environment, commonplace as cyberspace.

Analysis of domestic and foreign studies of various forms of cyberbullying has allowed us to systematize the psychological characteristics of "victims" on the following indicators: victim relations; communicative abilities of the sides; hostility – aggression; sociometrist status; emotional and psychological features; behavior in a conflict situation.

The psychological consequences of any violence can manifest themselves over the years. Victim adolescents, as adults, often suffer from insomnia, mental disorders, which are prone to suspicion, anxiety, depression and suicidal behavior. In later life they may suffer from emotional distress, mood and behavior swings, nervousness, and insecurity. All their lives they strive to protect their electronic "life" avoid group meetings, feel nervous when receiving mobile messages or e-mails, avoid talking about computers or mobile phones, about information security and copyright.

Measures taken by individual states may not be sufficient. A common approach of all stakeholders is needed to support children's right to access information, as well as to protect them from harm that may be done to them. This approach emphasizes the need for serious accountability on the part of business organizations, as well as governments and civil society. Just as children and adolescents are changing their ways of communicating and communicating in the information age, government and the system must also find new methods. Families are usually the first line of defense for children and young people. But, considering the fact that not all families are equally prepared to perform this task in relation to the virtual world and that different children are at different risks, families and guardians need special support.

It is necessary to put the study of the consequences of the use of new technologies and ensure the protection of victims at the forefront of combating violence against children with the help of modern technical means. However, more research is needed to assess the specific impacts of new technologies and to examine previously unknown forms of violence that have emerged concurrently with the rise of Internet connections. The most priority areas of research include the study of the consequences of prolonged contact with materials of harmful content, as well as analysis of the nature and consequences of crimes associated with the exploitation of minors by their peers.

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