



RESEARCH ARTICLE / ARAŞTIRMA YAZISI

Workplace Cyber Bullying in Accommodation Businesses, Psychological Wellness and Emotional Intelligence

Konaklama İşletmelerinde İş Yeri Siber Zorbalığı, Psikolojik İyi Oluş ve Duygusal Zekâ

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Abstract:

With the developments in technology, the use of communication technologies is increasing day by day. As a result of these developments, people communicate with each other in online environments. Moving the communication between people to virtual environments has led them to spend more time on the internet. However, this situation also has some negative aspects. Many people are bullied in virtual environments and are negatively affected by this situation. Employees are among the people who are cyberbullied. For this reason, workplace cyberbullying takes its place as a great danger in working life. This situation has revealed that the issue of workplace cyberbullying should be investigated. In this research, a research was conducted on the employees of accommodation establishments by addressing the tourism sector, which is human-oriented. It is aimed to examine how workplace cyberbullying affects psychological well-being and emotional intelligence. In line with this purpose, the survey technique was used as a data collection method and the analyses obtained from the survey results were interpreted by structural equation modeling. The results of the research show that cyberbullying has a negative relationship with employees' psychological well-being levels and emotional intelligence levels. In other words, the increase in cyberbullying levels of employees causes a decrease in psychological well-being and emotional intelligence levels.

Keywords: Workplace cyberbullying, Psychological well-being, Emotional intelligence.

*This study includes a partial PhD dissertation of the second author supervised by the first author.

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Öz:

Teknolojide yaşanan gelişmeler ile birlikte iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımında her geçen güne artış yaşanmaktadır. Bu gelişmeler neticesinde insanlar iletişimlerini çevrimiçi ortamlarda kurmaktadır. İnsanlar arasındaki iletişimin sanal ortamlara taşınması onların internette daha fazla zaman geçirmelerine yol açmıştır. Ancak bu durumun bazı olumsuz yanları da bulunmaktadır. Birçok insan sanal ortamlarda zorbalığa uğramakta ve bu durumdan olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Siber zorbalığa uğrayan insanlar arasında çalışanlarda bulunmaktadır. Bu sebeple iş yeri siber zorbalığı çalışma hayatında büyük bir tehlike olarak yerini almaktadır. Bu durum iş yeri siber zorbalığı konusunun araştırılması gerektiğini ortaya koymuştur. Bu araştırma da insan odaklı olan turizm sektöründe ele alınarak konaklama işletmeleri çalışanları üzerinde bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Çalışanların uğradıkları iş yeri siber zorbalığının psikolojik iyi oluş ve duygusal zekâlarına nasıl etki ettiğinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda veri toplama yöntemi olarak anket tekniği kullanılmış olup, anket sonuçlarından elde edilen analizler yapısal eşitlik modellemesi yapılarak yorumlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucu, siber zorbalığın çalışanların psikolojik iyi oluş düzeyleri ve duygusal zekâ seviyelerinde negatif yönde bir ilişki oluşturduğunu göstermektedir. Yani çalışanların siber zorbalık seviyelerinde oluşan yükselme psikolojik iyi oluş ve duygusal zekâ seviyelerinde düşüşe neden olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş yeri siber zorbalığı, Psikolojik iyi oluş, Duygusal zeka.

Introduction

The rapid development of internet technology has significantly benefited human life in many ways. However, these developments bring along some negative effects as well. Unconscious and uncontrolled use of the Internet can lead to undesirable situations. This is because besides the benefits it offers, it also involves various risks.

Similar to the rest of the world, social media platforms have gained popularity and internet usage is rising in our country. With the current state of technology, communication and information access are possible from any location, regardless of time or space. Although this situation is perceived as positive, there are downsides as well. Changes and developments impact individuals' value judgments, communication styles and behaviors in their professional lives. Along with the digitalization of communication, work environments began to shift towards a digital environment and paved the way for cyberbullying in the workplace (Chu, 2020).

Emotional intelligence is defined as the individual's ability to perceive, understand, evaluate and manage emotions. Emotional intelligence involves controlling one's emotions rather than acting on them. Employees with higher emotional intelligence scores take a more active role in their relationships with colleagues and can control their relationships because they are skilled in managing emotions (Karabatak vd., 2018). This situation has a positive effect on organizations. Because organizations depend on employees who can establish effective communication skills, able to manage their emotions and possess technical skills (Dennehy vd., 2020)

The concept of psychological well-being is related to the positive progress of individuals in their daily lives. Good feeling and positive functionality are woven throughout the concept. In terms of psychological well-being, sustainability encompasses both the capacity to manage negative emotions as well as positive emotions (Ryff vd., 2004). Excessive and prolonged negative emotions can have a detrimental impact on an individual's daily life and psychological well-being (Pepler vd., 2021).

The concept of emotional intelligence emerged with the influence of Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences. According to Gardner, emotional intelligence is based on

communication with oneself, adaptive intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, character and personality intelligence (Tufan, 2011).

With the intensive use of technology, the change in the perception of time and space due to its sustainable innovation-oriented structure has started to reflect on the business world, and a completely new business world without time and space boundaries has emerged. As a result of this changing business world, more orientation towards the internet world is observed. As a result, bullying has spread online as well (Kowalski, Toth, & Morgan, 2017).

Cyberbullying is becoming a global concern and a multifaceted problem in today's world. Therefore, an interdisciplinary view should be adopted in solving this problem and the issue should be addressed from multiple perspectives. Cyberbullying at the workplace is becoming a significant risk in working life. For this reason, it has become a subject of investigation in businesses. The present study focuses on the sector of tourism, which is human-oriented, and investigates the exposure of employees in accommodation businesses to workplace cyberbullying. In this context, the issue of workplace cyberbullying was examined through psychological well-being and emotional intelligence variables, as well as the psychological well-being and emotional intelligence conditions of workplace cyberbullying observed in the employees of accommodation businesses were evaluated (Hsieh, 2020).

As another definition, emotional intelligence is the ability to use emotion and reason simultaneously (Kaur & Hirudayaraj, 2021). However, it is important to remember that emotions are not the result of a malfunctioning mind. Instead, it refers to employing the mind to comprehend the meaning and causes of emotions (Macaulay vd., 2022).

Method

Victims of cyberbullying, where traditional bullying is carried out in a technological environment, encounter negative psychological, physical, spiritual, and emotional

effects. As a result, the victim consequently feels defenseless, powerless, and alienated from society. In this particular context, the aim of this study is to look into the emotional intelligence and psychological well-being of people who have been exposed to cyberbullying. Based on the specific spatial context in question, the study focuses on whether cyberbullying tools have different effects on psychological well-being and emotional intelligence scores (Karasar, 2023).

Hypotheses 1

H₀: Psychological well-being factors have no effect on workplace cyberbullying.

H₁: Psychological well-being factors have an impact on workplace cyberbullying.

Hypotheses 2

H₀: Emotional intelligence factors have no effect on workplace cyberbullying.

H₁: Emotional intelligence factors have an impact on workplace cyberbullying.

Research Model

In the present study, a general survey model was adopted and comparative relational tests were applied between the dependent variables and the independent variable. The research model is schematized in the figure below.

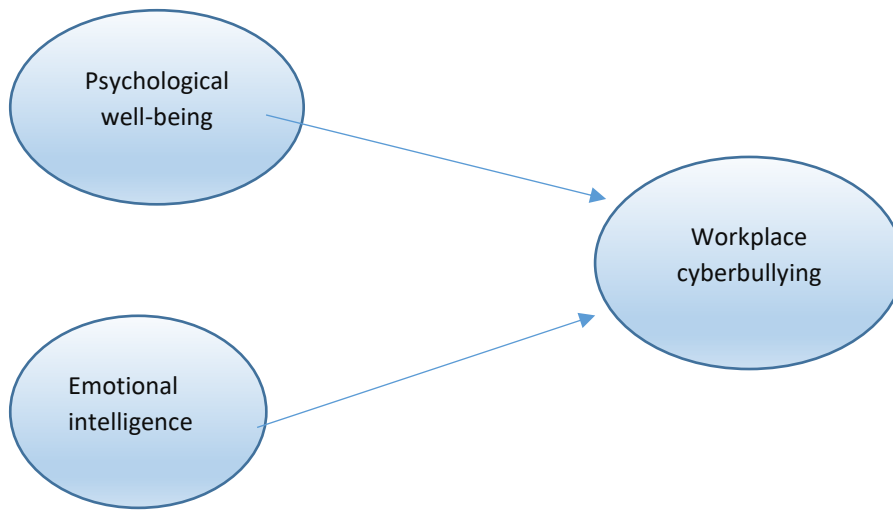


Figure 1. Research Model on the Difference of Cyberbullying on Psychological Well-Being and Emotional Intelligence

Population and Sample of the Study

The tourism sector is a dynamic service industry that is always evolving. Developments contribute to the national economy to a great extent. Hotels have one of the biggest shares in this contribution. Therefore, developments in hotels intensify the competitive environment.

There are two types of research population. First is the general population, which is easier to define and abstract, yet more challenging to access due to its larger research area. Second is the observational population, which is easier to access and has a narrower and more concrete research area. This is referred to as the study population.

Izmir and Erzurum were the primary study populations for our research because Izmir is a popular destination for summer travelers while Erzurum is the epicenter of winter travelers. Additionally, the fact that both provinces are chosen for conferences and congresses held outside of the summer and winter seasons, are highly capable of meeting the demands and have distinct socio-cultural structures are also significant considerations.

The population of the research consists of employees of 4-5 star hotels operating in Izmir and Erzurum provinces. The research sample was collected from concrete data using the complete census method.

Data Collection Tools

"Socio-Demographic Questionnaire" was employed to collect information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants, "Workplace Cyberbullying Scale" was employed to measure the cyberbullying experiences of the employees, "Emotional Intelligence Scale" was employed to determine their emotional intelligence levels, and "Psychological Well-Being Scale" was employed to reveal their psychological well-being levels.

A socio-demographic questionnaire comprising 10 questions was created to collect data regarding the respondents' accurate self-identification. This included their gender, age, education level, ownership of a computer or mobile phone, income level, working hours, and the amount of time they spent on the internet each day.

In order to investigate the experiences of hotel employees taking part in the study with regard to workplace cyberbullying, the Turkish adaptation of the "Workplace Cyberbullying Scale (WCBS)" developed by Farley et al. was applied. There are two factors in the scale:

Work-Oriented Cyberbullying and Individual-Oriented Cyberbullying. While Work-Oriented Cyberbullying is based on an individual's work experiences, Individual-Oriented Cyberbullying includes his/her personal construct (Kanbur & Kanbur, 2018).

The Psychological Well-being Scale is a one-dimensional, 7-point Likert-type scale (1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Somewhat disagree, 4=Unsure, 5=Somewhat agree, 6=Agree, 7=Strongly agree) developed by Diener et al. to measure the psychological well-being levels of individuals.

The Emotional Intelligence Scale developed by Wong and Law (2002) and adapted into Turkish by Deniz (2012) was employed to measure the emotional intelligence levels of the participants in the present study. Based on the theories of emotional intelligence proposed by Mayer and Salovey, the scale has four dimensions and sixteen items. These dimensions are self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, and relational management.

Tests Used in Data Analysis

SPSS (Statistical Package For Social Science) 22.0, AMOS (Analysis of Moment Structures) 22.0 and Jamovi 2.3.13 statistical programs were employed to analyze the data obtained in the study. Frequency analysis was used to determine the participant profile, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was used to determine the main variables, and structural equation modeling was applied to determine the differences between the variables.

Cronbach's Alpha Values

	Erzurum	İzmir
Workplace cyberbullying scale	0.940	0.991
Psychological well-being scale	0.970	0.972
Emotional intelligence scale	0.982	0.960

The calculated alpha values are a coefficient which demonstrates how similar or similar the questions in the scales are. They are obtained by adding the unit's total score to the individual scale question scores (Karakaya, 2021).

Based on the Alpha Coefficients, the reliability of the scale is interpreted as follows.

- $\leq \alpha < 0.40$ the scale is not reliable.
- $0.40 \leq \alpha < 0.60$ the reliability of the scale is low.
- $0.60 \leq \alpha < 0.80$ the scale is quite reliable.

Validity and Reliability Analyses of the Scales Used in the Study

The term validity determines the degree to which a scale is accurate. Alternatively put, it serves as an indicator of the extent to which the scale can measure the concept it is supposed to measure. The validity of the scales is critical for the correct interpretation of the results obtained from the analyses.

The validity of the scales used in the social science fields is typically assessed through factor analysis. Factor analysis is a method that reveals new conceptually meaningful factors by addressing the relationships between variables.

Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which is a measure of the internal consistency of the items, is utilized to explain or question the homogeneous structure of the items in a scale. It is interpreted that the items in a scale with a high Cronbach's alpha coefficient are consistent with each other and consist of items measuring the same feature. Cronbach's alpha is frequently used in Likert-type scales.

The Cronbach alpha values calculated by analyzing the data obtained as a result of the study are as follows:

- $0.80 \leq \alpha < 1.00$ the scale is highly reliable.

According to the Cronbach's alpha values given in Table 4.3, the scales used in the questionnaires for Erzurum and Izmir provinces were found to be highly reliable.

Findings

Frequency analysis was performed to determine the distribution of demographic characteristics of the employees and Table 1. is shown.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Demographic Characteristics of Employees

Variables	Erzurum		İzmir	
	n	f (%)	n	f (%)
Gender				
Female	174	46.6	296	50.2
Male	199	53.4	294	49.8
Age				
18-24	29	7.8	40	6.8
25-30	83	22.3	99	16.8
31-35	118	31.6	172	29.2
35+	143	38.3	279	47.3
Education status				
Primary school	-	-	-	-
High school	-	-	-	-
Associate degree	120	32.2	229	38.8
Bachelor's degree	121	32.4	205	34.7
Master's degree	132	35.4	156	26.4
Income level				
6000 TL and below	369	98.9	561	95.1
6001 TL and above	4	1.1	29	4.9
Years of employment				
1-5 years	92	24.7	153	25.9
6-10 years	126	33.8	171	29.0
10 years and above	155	41.6	266	45.1
Purpose of Internet Use				
For Social Media	143	38.3	118	31.6
For Education	136	36.3	172	29.2
For News Reading	94	25,4	83	39,2

Before proceeding with the parameter estimations, the goodness of fit tests of the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) model were examined and the suitability of the model to the data was tested. In this respect, the goodness of fit tests of the CFA model were examined. Goodness-of-fit tests are statistical methods used to evaluate how well the model fits the data. These tests determine how well or poorly the model fits the data by evaluating its fit to the data. At this stage, CFA analyzes the results of the

goodness-of-fit tests of the model. If the test results show that the model is a good fit to the data, then parameter estimation is initiated. Parameter estimates are statistical parameters used to determine the relationships between the factors in the CFA model. Here, it is emphasized that the CFA model is tested for fit to the data and applied appropriately. This is important because fitting the model to the data increases its potential to yield valid and reliable results.

Table 2. Erzurum Province Model Goodness-of-Fit Values

Goodness-of-Fit Indices	Indicator	Model Value
χ^2/sd	$\chi^2/sd \leq 5$	4.71
RMSEA	$RMSEA \leq 0.08$	0.078
CFI	$0.95 \leq CFI$	0.951
TLI(NNFI)	$0.90 \leq TLI$	0.915

RMSEA	RMSEA \leq 0.08	0.061
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Izmir Province Model Goodness-of-Fit Values

Goodness-of-Fit Indices	Indicator	Model Value
χ^2/sd	$\chi^2/sd \leq 5$	3.95
RMSEA	RMSEA \leq 0.08	0.060
CFI	$0.95 \leq$ CFI	0.968
TLI(NNFI)	$0.90 \leq$ TLI	0.931
RMSEA	RMSEA \leq 0.08	0.058

In the field of social sciences, normality tests sometimes lead to misleading results. Therefore, examining the skewness and kurtosis coefficients of the variables can provide more reliable results. In this context, George and Mallery (2010) stated that the skewness and kurtosis

coefficients between -2.0 and +2.0 indicate that the data are normally distributed, and in a later study, Tabachnick and Fidell (2013) stated that the skewness and kurtosis coefficients between -1.5 and +1.5 indicate that the data are normally distributed.

Table 3. *Erzurum Province Psychological Well-Being Scale Measurement Model Parameter Estimation*

Sub-dimensions	Path coefficient	p
PM1	0.786	<.000
PM2	0.754	<.000
PM3	0.861	<.000
PM4	0.730	<.000
PM5	0.603	<.000
PM6	0.738	<.000

Erzurum Province Emotional Intelligence Scale Measurement Model Parameter Estimation

Sub-dimensions	Path coefficient	p
EI1	0.702	<.000
EI2	0.694	<.000
EI3	0.778	<.000
EI4	0.718	<.000
EI5	0.831	<.000
EI10	0.738	<.000
EI11	0.685	<.000
EI12	0.820	<.000
EI13	0.660	<.000
EI14	0.726	<.000
EI15	0.720	<.000
EI16	0.735	<.000

When Table 3 is examined, it can be concluded that the Psychological Well-Being scale's sub-dimension questions are significant since $p < 0.05$. In this case, since the p values of the questions in the sub-dimensions of the "Psychological Well-Being Scale" are less than 0.05

significance level, it is determined that these questions are statistically significant in the sub-dimensions of the measurement tool in general. Consequently, it is believed that certain elements of psychological well-being can be measured by the questions in these sub-dimensions.

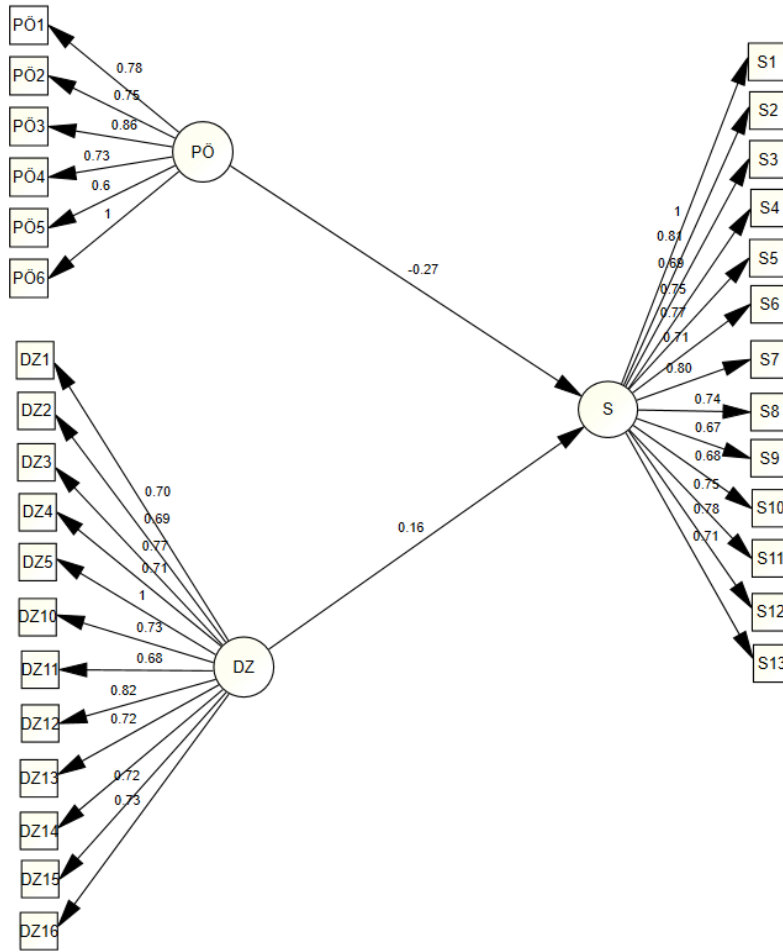


Figure 1. Erzurum Province Structural Equation Model

Table 4. Erzurum Province Structural Model Parameter Estimation

Relationship	β	R ²	p	Hyp.	Conc.
PM → WPCB	-0.274	0.231	<.001	H ₁	Accepted
EI → WPCB	0.168	0.120	<.001	H ₂	Accepted

There is a significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between psychological well-being scale and emotional intelligence scale and workplace cyberbullying scale according to these results. These results indicate that there is a negative relationship between the psychological well-being scale and the workplace cyberbullying scale, and a positive relationship between the emotional intelligence scale and the workplace cyberbullying scale. Similar results are observed in some other studies in the literature (Durak et al., 2010; Schumaker et al. 1993). The following explains the negative relationship between the workplace

cyberbullying scale and the psychological well-being scale. Individuals who are subjected to cyberbullying at work could experience a decline in their psychological well-being. Stress, anxiety, anger and emotional damage caused by cyberbullying may affect the overall satisfaction level and negatively affect psychological well-being. In addition, individuals who are exposed to workplace cyberbullying may experience lower levels of emotional well-being. Cyberbullying can trigger negative emotions such as stress, anxiety, sadness, and anger. Consequently, this can affect overall psychological well-being.

Table 5. Izmir Province Psychological Well-Being Scale Measurement Model Parameter Estimation

Sub-dimensions	Path coefficient	p
PM1	1.131	<.000
PM2	1.140	<.000
PM4	1.024	<.000

Izmir Province Emotional Intelligence Scale Measurement Model Parameter Estimation

Sub-dimensions	Path coefficient	p
EI1	1.767	<.000
EI2	0.755	<.000
EI3	1.096	<.000
EI4	1.298	<.000
EI6	0.419	<.000
EI7	0.920	<.000
EI11	0.925	<.000

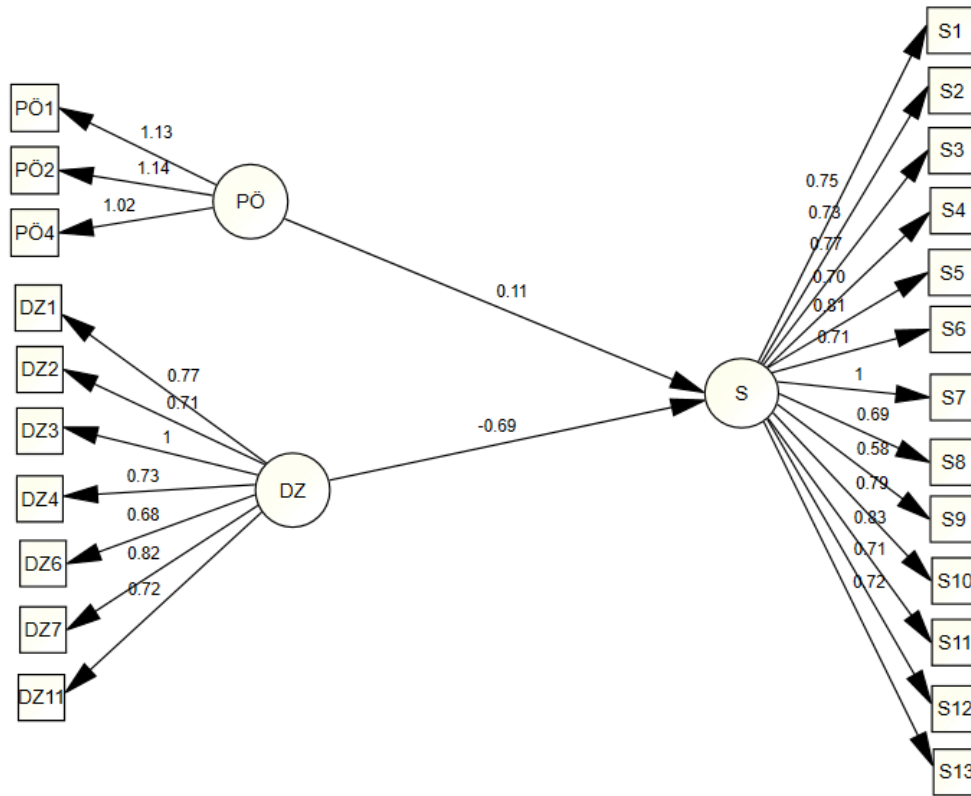


Figure 2. Izmir Province Structural Equation Modeling

Table 6. Izmir Province Structural Model Parameter Estimation

Relationship	β	R ²	p	Hyp.	Conc.
PM → WPCB	0.117	0.127	<.001	H ₁	Accepted
EI → WPCB	-0.695	0.561	<.001	H ₂	Accepted

The results showed that the Workplace cyberbullying scale was positively impacted by the psychological well-being scale, and that the Workplace cyberbullying scale and the Emotional intelligence scale had a significant negative relationship ($p < 0.05$). These results are similar to some studies in literature (Gönenç, 2018; Eliçora, 2020). Accordingly, individuals with low emotional intelligence tend to show more aggression, anger or emotional reactions. This indicates that these individuals may be more prone to damaging behaviors such as cyberbullying.

In addition, people with low emotional intelligence may find it difficult to express their emotional needs in a healthy way and may engage in harmful behaviors such as cyberbullying instead.

Discussion

When the relationship between cyberbullying and cyber victimization is examined, studies have found that the participants are in a statistically significant relationship (Peker vd., 2022). In the present study, a significant

relationship was found between cyberbullying and cyber victimization, and these findings are consistent with the data in the literature. This shows that individuals who are cyberbullied experience victimization.

When examining the cyberbullying levels of the participants according to their psychological well-being scores, it is observed that there is a significant negative difference between them in studies conducted on different populations in the literature. According to the results of the study conducted by Amalu (2018) on university students, the relationship between cyberbullying and psychological well-being is statistically significant. In the present study, it was also stated that there was a significant and negative correlation between cyberbullying and psychological well-being which was at a low level. In the literature review, only a single research examining cyberbullying and psychological well-being together was found. In this context, it can be said that the present study deals with and examines a topic that has been studied in a very limited number of studies. In addition, Padır, Eroğlu, and Çalışkan (2015) concluded that subjective happiness negatively predicts cyberbullying, and it was stated that the probability of cyberbullying decreases as subjective happiness increases. Similarly, Uz-Baş, Öz-Soysal, and Aysan (2016) reported a negative relationship between psychological well-being and excessive use of the internet and negative consequences of the internet, which are subscales of problematic internet use. In this study, findings consistent with the data in the literature were obtained and it was determined that the level of cyberbullying was low in participants with high levels of psychological well-being. In conclusion, the findings revealed that cyberbullying negatively affects psychological well-being.

When the difference between the cyberbullying levels of participants and their emotional intelligence scores was analyzed, it was determined that those with higher emotional intelligence scores had lower cyberbullying scores (Peker, 2024). According to this interpretation, people with high emotional intelligence scores are emotionally stable, highly empathetic, and have a deeper understanding of the emotions of others. The low level of emotional intelligence in individuals with high cyberbullying scores suggests that cyberbullying negatively affects emotional intelligence.

Individual differences determine how each person is affected by cyberbullying. Especially those who are frequent users of digital environments and try to express themselves through their identities in these environments have high levels of cyberbullying. It is also evident that employees who experience cyberbullying have lower psychological well-being than other employees and that these individuals still carry significant scars.

Taking into account the studies in the literature, as result of this research, it was determined that cyberbullying in the workplace negatively affects the psychological well-being of employees and their emotional intelligence levels regarding their own feelings. Cyberbullying, which negatively affects the psychological and physical well-being of employees, causes a loss of performance in employees and this leads to a decrease in productivity within the business. Furthermore, employees who are subjected to cyberbullying experience a decline in their emotional intelligence, which leads to a decline in their

thinking skills and difficulties in emotional regulation. This situation has a negative impact on the organization.

Overall, as a result of this study, it was found that there is a negative correlation between cyberbullying and psychological well-being as well as emotional intelligence, and that cyberbullying is a negative predictor of psychological well-being and emotional intelligence. Therefore, high levels of cyberbullying lead to low levels of psychological well-being and emotional intelligence.

Employees with emotional expression skills get along better and have more positive working relationships with colleagues. Employees with higher levels of emotional intelligence are conscious of their own feelings, grow empathetic toward fellow employees, and have a deeper understanding of those around them. Employees who can correctly understand the emotions of other individuals are more successful in their bilateral relationships. As a result, they identify the causes of the negative situations they face and are able to respond in an appropriate manner. Employees with high emotional intelligence are more effective in solving the problems they encounter at work because they are skilled in managing their emotions. This situation increases their work efficiency therefore employees with high emotional intelligence become more indispensable for businesses.

Cyberbullying in the workplace has negative effects on employees resulting in psychological effects such as stress, anxiety disorder, tension and depression. This situation brings along problems including losing emotional control, failing to recognize and understand the feelings of others, and experiencing emotional instability. All these negative situations lead to anxiety, failure, and decreased work efficiency. As a result, since employees demonstrate job dissatisfaction, this condition lowers the work efficiency of businesses.

Based on the findings of this study, some suggestions can be made. In order to increase social skills, businesses should organize social organizations and in-service training should be provided on related topics. When recruiting personnel, individuals with high performance in these matters should be preferred. Different analyses can be made by adding other variables in the relationship between cyberbullying and psychological well-being and emotional intelligence.

In addition to this, employees should be provided with psychological training on emotion control. Physical activity opportunities should be increased in the work environment to help employees manage their emotions (table tennis, etc.) Employees who are exposed to cyberbullying and have low levels of psychological well-being are provided with free psychological support and can be encouraged to seek psychological support on the issues they have problems with by having experts in the organization.

Also, the reasons that lead individuals to cyberbullying can be found and preventive studies can be carried out. Cyberbullying behaviors can be reduced by conducting informative studies and activities to increase the level of psychological well-being. Training on digital literacy and internet awareness are organized in enterprises. Evaluations can be made by conducting different research between departments in accommodation businesses.

As well as these, new studies can be identified by conducting research in other enterprises and revealing the differences between enterprises. Considering that cyberbullying is likely to become an increasingly common problem, preventive interventions and informative trainings can be arranged. Clear policies for workplaces on the use of digital media will help end cyberbullying before it starts.

The fact that the sample group of the study consisted of hotel employees is insufficient to determine the differences between the variables. In addition to this information, further studies can be conducted on the tourism sector and other tourism-related sectors through different sample groups. In addition to this study, in which the participants' own responses were used as instruments, qualitative studies can be conducted by utilizing expert interviewers. Variables such as organizational commitment, job satisfaction, belonging and social relations can be added to shed light on future studies.

All things considered, companies that value individuals, understand the emotions and thoughts of their employees, and can speak to their hearts and minds will be able to adapt to changes more swiftly and maintain their success as a company.

Declarations

Ethics Committee Approval

Ethical approval was obtained from the Scientific Research Ethics Committee of Ağrı İbrahim Çecen University, Ağrı, Türkiye (29.03.2024 with Protocol No. 127). Prior to their participation, all participants were provided with and approved informed consent forms.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable

Availability for Data and Materials

Not applicable

Competing Interests

The author declares that no competing interests in this manuscript.

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Authors' Contributions

GNS carried out the proposal of the main idea of the research, YAO contributed to the collection of data. YAO performed the analyses and made contributions to the interpretation of the findings. GNS made a great contribution to writing the introduction and discussion section of the article. All authors have read and approved the final version of the article.

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