Saudi Family Attitudes Towards the Dangers of Cybercrime to Adolescents: A Field Study Applied to a Sample of Saudi Families in the Riyadh Region

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Abstract:
The study aimed to describe Saudi family attitudes towards the dangers of cybercrime on adolescents, as a field study applied to a sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region. In line with the type of study, the researcher relied on the social survey approach to sample Saudi families in the Riyadh region, and the study population was determined by workers in Saudi families in the Riyadh region. Riyadh. The study sample was limited to a sample of (585) Saudi families in the Riyadh region. The study relied on a questionnaire tool for Saudi families in the Riyadh region. The results of the study confirmed that the attitudes of the Saudi family towards the psychological risks of cybercrime on adolescents were represented by: the adolescent entering into a cycle of depression, feeling constant anxiety, feeling lonely and isolated from others, becoming distracted and lacking in concentration, excessive nervousness, losing motivation for life, lying and denying the facts. The need for psychological support, the incidence of obsessive-compulsive disorder, and that the attitudes of the Saudi family towards the psychological risks of cybercrime on adolescents have been represented in: that the adolescent's relationship with his siblings worsens, he becomes an introverted person, his relationship with his parents worsens, he does not talk to others, he refuses to attend social events, his interactions decrease. Socially, his relationship with his friends deteriorates, he does not support his family in crises, he becomes a lot of problems, he becomes unable to communicate, he becomes less socially responsible. The attitudes of the Saudi family towards the health risks of cybercrime on teenagers have been represented by: that the teenager loses his appetite, changes his eating pattern, suffers from psychological illnesses, refuses to go to the doctor, denies the pain he suffers, becomes obese and overweight, smokes heavily, does not maintain his health. His personal hygiene, he does not exercise, he uses drugs and alcohol, he uses stimulants on exam days, and the Saudi family's attitudes towards the educational risks of cybercrime on teenagers have been represented by: the teenager falters academically, refuses to go to school, loses motivation to learn, his relationship with schoolmates worsens, His relationship with teachers deteriorates, he often runs away from school, hates studying and doing homework, does not maintain his study tools, cheats on tests, suffers from an inability to memorize, and requests a transfer from school.

Keywords: trends - Saudi family - risks - cybercrime - adolescents.

FIRST: RESEARCH PROBLEM:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the countries where the number of internet users has increased, and as a result, there has been an increase in the size of cybercrime. A recent study by Ibn Amira and Al-Nasser confirmed that the number of cybercrimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the year 1435 AH was (168) cybercrimes, representing 7.7%, and in the year 1436 AH, the number was (1073), representing 49%, and in the year 1437 AH, the number of cybercrimes was (951), representing 43.4%. The most prominent of these crimes were extortion (26.9%), followed by defamation and slander (19.3%), pornography (7.6%), unauthorized access to a project for damage or modification (7.3%), terrorism (7.3%), crimes against companies and countries (5.5%), fraud (5.1%), and privacy

violations (5.1%). Other cybercrimes accounted for 16.0%. Cybercrimes have become a threat to governments, companies, individuals, and families. Therefore, there has been a strong call for strict measures and intensified efforts to educate the public about digital security and methods of protection against cybercrimes. This aims to prevent financial fraud, hacking, the distribution of prohibited materials, the promotion of fraudulent companies, extortion, and other ethical violations online. Specialized reports in the field of information and communication technology indicate that recorded cases of cybercrimes, including financial fraud, the distribution of prohibited materials, and software piracy, pose an increasing threat. For governments, companies, and individuals alike, cybercrime is projected to cause the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries losses ranging from AED 2.68 billion (approximately USD 550 million to USD 735 million) annually. These figures are expected to rise due to the increasing widespread use of the internet for communication and conducting business transactions by both individuals and institutions. The increasing prevalence and diversification of cybercrime undoubtedly inflicts significant financial losses, exceeding those caused by traditional crimes. This impact extends beyond individuals to organizations and institutions, negatively affecting the economy. The danger of cybercrime lies in its unique nature, distinguishing it from other types of crime. This distinctive characteristic stems from its use of electronic intermediaries, a hallmark of societal progress and a key driver of cybercrime at both the individual and societal levels. These technologies are a hallmark of advanced societies and a primary means of generating cybercrime, whether at the individual or societal level. Furthermore, the harm caused by cybercrimes far exceeds that of traditional crimes, as digital technology enhances criminals' capabilities, facilitating their crimes in the virtual world while concealing their identities and enabling them to commit cybercrimes swiftly, without direct contact with the victim. This occurs against a backdrop of the inability of existing laws to keep pace with the rapid evolution of cybercrimes. Undoubtedly, the social repercussions of cybercrimes on individuals and families, in particular, center on the erosion of social relationships, difficulty adapting to others, and the suppression of dialogue and integration within society and the family. Other social consequences of defrauding family members include neglecting family communication, children's disengagement from their studies, lack of focus, social isolation, and a decline in social skills for forming friendships and interacting with others. Young people become shy, unable to express themselves, and experience a decrease in self-confidence. Furthermore, one of the negative effects of technology and cybercrime is the spread of ethics and behaviors that contradict our traditions and Islamic faith. This leads to increased family breakdown, generational conflict in thought, culture, and behavior, and a feeling of alienation from family and human connection. Another negative effect is the significant gap between societal beliefs and traditions and the need for these values in the younger generation. This generation's attachment to Western values and ethics separates them from our society and strengthens their connection to the outside world, diminishing their sense of national belonging. All these behaviors have contributed to increased family disintegration, rising divorce rates, and higher levels of moral deviance and violence. Therefore, every family in society as a whole must be aware of the dangers of technology use and the spread of cybercrime, and their negative effects on the individual, the family, and society.

We find that digital technology is an inescapable part of our lives. In this era, characterized by a massive influx of knowledge and information, and witnessing numerous transformations due to the rapid spread of digital technologies and their dominance over our daily lives and intensive use, cybercriminals have found fertile ground to achieve their criminal aims. Consequently, these successive changes in the information age have exposed adolescents to numerous cybercrimes such as defamation, harassment, theft of personal

files, blackmail, and various forms of cyber assault. These assaults affect adolescents psychologically, socially, and within their families, hindering their contribution to the development of their society and necessitating the provision of social protection against cybercrimes. This has led the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to prioritize combating cybercrimes, resulting in the issuance of the Anti-Cybercrime Law by Cabinet Resolution No. 79 dated 7/3/1428 AH, and its ratification by Royal Decree No. M/17 dated 8/3/1428 AH.

The family is considered one of the most important institutions responsible for socialization in all societies. It is the source of morality and the primary pillar for regulating behavior, in addition to its role in instilling values in children and shaping their personalities. The family contributes to shaping the moral values of its children, as it forms the individual's personality and determines their future behavior towards the group and society. This influence can be positive or negative depending on the values instilled in the individual, which prepare them to interact with the outside world, enabling them to adapt to changes and face challenges.

The family plays a significant role in maintaining the progress and cohesion of society by promoting moral values in its children as guidelines for regulating individual and collective behavior, which in turn reflects on society. Therefore, the family undertakes several educational roles towards its children, encompassing all aspects of their upbringing. Thus, the family must fulfill its role in a balanced and comprehensive manner, because neglecting or failing to balance these aspects can significantly contribute to children's delinquency. Given the severity and rapid pace of technological change and its negative impacts on the individual and the family as a whole, it is crucial for all social and humanistic disciplines to identify the manifestations and risks of these successive changes and to assess the family's awareness of these dangers in order to address them and protect their children from their potential negative consequences.

Based on the above, the main problem addressed in this study is: What are the attitudes of Saudi families towards the risks of cybercrime to adolescents?

SECONDLY: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH:

(1) Theoretical and Scientific Importance:

1. With the global, regional, and local spread of cybercrime in Saudi society, understanding the nature of computer and internet crimes, their objective characteristics, and identifying their subject matter, risks, the extent of the resulting losses, and the traits and motives of their perpetrators, is of exceptional importance for effectively addressing this phenomenon and its economic, security, social, and cultural risks.
2. The scientific importance of this study also lies in its modest attempt to contribute to enriching the Arabic library in general, and the Saudi library in particular, with a set of theoretical data related to the attitudes of Saudi families towards the risks of cybercrime to adolescents. (2) Practical and Applied Significance:
1. The practical significance of this study lies in its modest attempt to assist officials in understanding Saudi families' attitudes toward the dangers of cybercrime for adolescents. This understanding will help in developing appropriate educational and awareness plans to address these dangers.

2. This study may contribute to identifying Saudi families' attitudes toward the dangers of cybercrime for adolescents, providing indicators for addressing and confronting these dangers scientifically.

Third: Research Objectives:

1. To identify Saudi families' attitudes toward the psychological risks of cybercrime for adolescents.
2. To identify Saudi families' attitudes toward the social risks of cybercrime for adolescents.
3. To identify Saudi families' attitudes toward the health risks of cybercrime for adolescents.
4. To identify Saudi families' attitudes toward the educational risks of cybercrime for adolescents.

Fourth: Research Questions:

1. What are Saudi families' attitudes toward the psychological risks of cybercrime for adolescents?
2. What are Saudi families' attitudes toward the social risks of cybercrime for adolescents?
3. What are Saudi families' attitudes toward the health risks of cybercrime for adolescents?
4. What are Saudi families' attitudes toward the health risks of cybercrime for adolescents?
1. What are the attitudes of Saudi families towards the educational risks of cybercrimes on adolescents?

Fifth: Research Concepts:

(1) The Concept of Attitudes:

An attitude is defined as a psychological predisposition or learned mental readiness to respond positively or negatively to people, things, subjects, situations, or symbols in the environment that elicit this response. ( ) An attitude is a hypothetical concept that refers to personal agreement expressing preference or dislike for a particular subject, which is the object of the attitude. Attitudes often have two patterns: a positive attitude or a negative attitude, which expresses a person's viewpoint towards an event, thing, person, etc., which is the object of the attitude. Attitudes can be modified or changed through the experiences or knowledge with which a person interacts. Attitudes are linked to feelings, as feelings are one of the fundamental pillars through which attitudes change. ( ) The concept of attitude is also one of the concepts with the most diverse intellectual orientations. One orientation views attitude as a tendency towards behavior close to or distant from certain environmental factors, or assigning positive or negative criteria to them according to the individual's attraction to or aversion from them. ( )

Some view attitude as an acquired motive manifested in a relatively stable affective predisposition that determines an individual's feelings and behavior toward specific objects in relation to their environment, in terms of preference or aversion. An individual likes and is drawn to something if their attitude toward it is positive, or dislikes and is repelled by it if their attitude is negative. ( ) Others see attitude as an acquired response and mental predisposition that develops in a person as a result of past experiences. This response and predisposition are characterized by a reasonable degree of stability. ( ) Based on the preceding definitions of attitude, it is observed that this concept includes three dimensions:

A. The cognitive dimension: This is represented by the cultural framework that an individual acquires through education, past experiences, and upbringing, enabling them to judge or evaluate within this cognitive framework.

B. The affective dimension: This is represented by the individual's feelings that determine acceptance or rejection of a particular object.

C. The behavioral dimension: This is represented by the set of responses an individual makes to a given subject, reflecting their beliefs and ideas as seen in the first dimension, and their feelings towards that subject or situation, which are encompassed in the second dimension.

Operationally, the attitudes in this study are defined as:

The intellectual orientations and opinions of Saudi families in the Riyadh region regarding the (psychological, social, health, and educational) risks of cybercrimes to adolescents in Saudi society.

(2) The concept of family:

The family is defined as a group of individuals related by blood or marriage who live together. ( )

The family is also defined as a group of people related by marriage or blood who interact with each other within the framework of defined social roles such as husband, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, and sister. ( )

Operationally, the family in this study is defined as:

The group consisting of a husband, wife, and children who are related by marriage, live together, and in which the children are under the care of their parents, and who live in the Riyadh region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(3) The Concept of Cybercrime:

There is virtually no consensus on the definition of cybercrime, either in terms of how it is defined or what crimes it encompasses. Van der Hulst and Neve noted the absence of a general definition and a consistent theoretical framework in this field of crime. The terms "virtual," "computer," "electronic," and "digital" are frequently used, indicating a significant gap in definition. Some refer to it as "Cyber Crime," considering this term to include computer crimes and network crimes. Others call it "Computer-Related Crimes," which are crimes where a computer is the means of committing them. Some have termed them "Computer Crimes," referring to acts where the computer is the target of the crime. Al-Anzi (2019) stated that these perspectives fall short of defining cybercrime in its broader sense, as this type of crime no longer aims solely to harm the computer or data, but has become a threat on a wider scale, as reflected in the evolution of the concept.

The definition of cybercrime remains shrouded in ambiguity, leading to numerous efforts to establish a specific, comprehensive, and definitive definition. However, no single definition has been agreed upon. Some have even argued against defining it, claiming that this type of crime is simply a traditional crime committed electronically. This divergence has resulted in multiple definitions of cybercrime and the emergence of several classifications. Some of these classifications rely on a set of criteria, while others focus on identifying the means used in the cybercrime. ( ) Thus, it is a crime of a material nature, consisting of any unlawful act or behavior through the use of electronic media such as computers, mobile devices, telephone networks, information transmission networks, and the internet, which causes or could cause the victim to suffer a loss or the perpetrator to gain any profit. These crimes aim to unlawfully access, transfer, copy, or delete confidential data that is not permitted to be viewed, transferred, copied, or deleted, or to threaten and blackmail individuals and entities concerned with that information, or to destroy the data and computers of others using viruses. ( )

Cybercrimes are also defined as any deviant act committed by an individual through the use of electronic media such as computers, mobile devices, telephone communication networks, information transmission networks, the Internet, or the illegal uses of computer or electronic data. (( ) Which aligns with the approach of the US Bureau of Technology Assessment, defining it as a crime in which computer data and software play a major role. ((Cybercrime is a physical crime encompassing any illegal behavior related in any way to electronic devices, resulting in the perpetrator gaining benefits while the victim suffers losses. The objective of these crimes is always to steal and hack information stored on devices, or to blackmail individuals using information stored on their stolen devices. (( ))

Some approaches emphasize the necessity of the computer being the target of the crime for it to be classified as cybercrime. This approach defines it as a crime committed on or within a computer system, or as an illegal activity aimed at copying, altering, deleting, or accessing information stored within the computer or information transferred through it. (( )) Some have also focused on defining cybercrime based on the perpetrator's knowledge of information technology. David Thompson, a proponent of this view, defines it as any crime requiring the perpetrator to possess knowledge of computer technology. ((This approach focuses on the cognitive aspect Cybercrime is defined as a crime because it is linked to technical knowledge or computer skills.

Finally, there is the trend toward defining cybercrime based on different and varied criteria, moving beyond the previous ones. One such definition, provided by Belgian experts in response to a questionnaire conducted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on information fraud, states that it is any act or omission that infringes upon tangible or intangible assets and results directly or indirectly from the use of information technology. Following this trend, a significant number of those interested in studying cybercrime have adopted the OECD's definition of cybercrime as any illegal, unethical, or unauthorized behavior related to the automated processing or transmission of data. This definition is based on more than one criterion: the first relates to the description of the behavior, and the second to the connection of the behavior to the automated processing or transmission of data. From the above, the differences in opinions and perspectives regarding the definition of cybercrime are evident. States, through their legal institutions, have sought to establish legislative concepts upon which they base the penalties they impose for these crimes, and they have not left themselves to the mercy of differing opinions. The concept was addressed. The Saudi Arabian Anti-Cybercrime Law, issued by Cabinet Resolution No. 79 dated 7/3/1428 AH (corresponding to 2007 CE) and ratified by Royal Decree No. M/17 dated 8/3/1428 AH (corresponding to 2007 CE), defines cybercrime as: “Any act committed using a computer or information network in violation of the provisions of this law.” This is the text of paragraph eight of Article (1) of the Saudi Anti-Cybercrime Law. Despite the differences among specialists in defining cybercrimes according to their respective fields of expertise, they all agree that these cybercrimes are committed through the use of computers and the internet, and constitute an infringement on the property and privacy of others. Operationally, according to the current study, cybercrime is defined as: “A set of offenses committed against adolescents in Saudi society through social media or computers, by Saudi or non-Saudi individuals, with the intent to harm the victim, whether morally or psychologically, or to inflict direct or indirect material harm, or for the purpose of extortion to obtain money, which warrants punishment.” These violations are committed against Saudi teenagers under the Cybercrime Law.

Sixth: Previous Studies:

Saigh's study (2018) entitled: Family Awareness of Cybersecurity and its Relationship to Cybersecurity Precautions. The research aimed to identify family members' awareness of the cybersecurity concept and its relationship to their security precautions against cybercrimes. The research adopted a descriptive-analytical approach to achieve its objective. The research tools consisted of a questionnaire to identify family members' awareness of the cybersecurity concept and its relationship to their security precautions to prevent cybercrimes. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of (215) individuals from the Makkah region in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The research concluded with a number of results, including that there is a statistically significant relationship between family members' awareness of the cybersecurity concept and the security precautions they take to prevent cybercrimes. Furthermore, there were no statistically significant differences at the (0.05)

level in the practices that family members undertake to protect themselves from cybercrimes attributable to the study variables (gender, occupation, age, education level, and average family income). The research recommended training family members on the security measures, procedures, and precautions that should be followed to protect themselves and their loved ones from cyberattacks and crimes, in order to reduce the risks resulting from the hacking of computer devices and networks, which stems from the user's lack of awareness of the importance of information security and protection.

Al-Hadi's study (2020), titled "Adolescents' Exposure to Cybercrimes via Digital Media and its Impact on their Perception of Egyptian Social Security," aimed to identify adolescents' exposure to cybercrimes through digital media and its impact on their perception of Egyptian social security. The research employed a media survey methodology. The research instrument consisted of a questionnaire, which was administered to a sample of 350 adolescents in the Qalyubia and Menoufia governorates (190 from Qalyubia and 160 from Menoufia). The results confirmed statistically significant differences between the mean scores of males and females on the scale measuring the impact of their exposure to cybercrimes on their perception of social security. The research recommended providing continuous information about cybercrimes and addressing them promptly and transparently. It also recommended the necessity of enacting legislation to combat cybercrimes committed through digital media. Al-Nasser's study (2021), titled "The Reality of Adolescent Girls' Exposure to the Dangers of the Digital World in Saudi Society: A Study Applied to a Sample of Intermediate School Students in Riyadh," further explored this topic. This study aimed to identify the extent to which adolescent girls are exposed to the risks of the digital world, according to UNICEF's classification, and to determine the most dangerous applications for them. The study employed a social survey methodology using a questionnaire. The sample consisted of 402 female middle school students in Riyadh, selected using stratified random sampling. The results revealed that content-related risks are among the most prevalent types of risks adolescent girls face in the digital world, followed by communication risks and then behavioral risks. The results also showed that the applications where adolescent girls are most exposed to digital risks are Instagram, Twitter, and Snapchat. In terms of usage, YouTube ranked first, followed by Snapchat, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, TikTok, and then the games PUBG and Fortnite. The researcher recommended the establishment of a specialized unit within the Communications and Information Technology Commission, comprising experts in social, psychological, and cybersecurity fields. This unit would also include representatives from visual and print media, as well as social media influencers who impact children and adolescents. The study further recommended that the National Committee for Regulating Ethical Content in Information Technology focus its efforts on the most popular websites and applications in the digital world, such as Twitter and Instagram, by intensifying monitoring and working to reduce the availability of harmful and inappropriate content on these platforms. ( ) Aishat's study (2022), titled: Cybercrime: Motives for Engagement and Mechanisms of Social Control. This study aimed to highlight the motives behind the inclination of young adolescents towards cybercrime, using a descriptive and diagnostic approach to the phenomenon. The goal was to identify various mechanisms of social control as a preventative and remedial strategy by activating the role of social institutions responsible for the socialization and education of young people. This is especially crucial given the alarming increase in crime rates within society, which necessitates finding ways to curb the growth and spread of this phenomenon, particularly in light of the excessive use of modern technologies and the uncomplicated access young adolescents have to them. Therefore, serious efforts are needed to protect this group from the various dangers and threats facing them and society.

Al-Sarouji's study (2022) is titled: "Adolescents' use of cybercrime prevention pages and its relationship to their cybersecurity." This study aimed to identify the relationship between adolescents' use of cybercrime prevention pages and their cybersecurity, to identify the most frequently used cybercrime prevention pages, to identify the motives of the respondents for seeking information from these pages, and to assess their level of cybersecurity after exposure to them. The study was descriptive, employing a media survey methodology. The study sample consisted of 400 male and female first-year university students (aged 17-18) who were available online. The study relied on a questionnaire to collect data on adolescents' use of cybercrime prevention pages and its relationship to their cybersecurity. The results showed an increase in the level of cybersecurity among adolescents after using cybercrime prevention pages, as their ability to protect themselves from online fraud, their electronic devices, and online blackmail increased. The study also found an increase in the rate of use of cybercrime prevention pages by the adolescent sample. The most frequently used cybercrime prevention pages were: first, the page of Mohamed El-Gendy; second, the page of Qawm; and third, the page of the Ministry of Interior. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology's page ranked fourth, while the Internet Crimes Investigation Department's page ranked fifth. The study's results revealed the most important motives for respondents seeking information about cybersecurity. The first motive was "my need for information about cybercrimes," followed by the recent increase in cybercrimes, and finally, "fear for my safety from cybercrimes." The study also confirmed a statistically significant relationship between respondents' motives for seeking information from cybercrime prevention pages and their level of cybersecurity. Furthermore, the study found a statistically significant relationship between the frequency with which the study sample used cybercrime prevention pages and their level of cybersecurity. ( ) Jamal's study (2022), titled "Cyberbullying and its Relationship to Social Cohesion and Meaning of Life among a Sample of Adolescent Students in Amman," aimed to determine the relationship between cyberbullying, social cohesion, and meaning of life among a sample of adolescent students in Amman. The study sample consisted of 1,686 adolescent boys and girls. The results showed that the levels of cyberbullying, social cohesion, and meaning of life were all moderate. Statistically significant differences were found in the level of cyberbullying attributed to the gender variable, favoring males; to the family type variable, favoring divorced families; and to the adolescent stage variable, favoring those in late adolescence. The results also showed statistically significant differences in the level of social cohesion attributed to the gender variable, favoring females; to the family type variable, favoring traditional families; and to the adolescent stage variable, favoring those in middle adolescence. Statistically significant differences were also found in the level of meaning in life attributed to the gender variable, favoring females, and to the family type variable, favoring traditional families; however, no differences were found in the adolescent stage variable. A statistically significant negative relationship was found between the dimensions of the cyberbullying scale and both social cohesion and meaning in life among adolescents. ( ) Ali's study (2022), titled: "Adolescents' Use of Facebook and its Relationship to Their Blackmail Anxiety: A Field Study." This study aimed to identify adolescents' use of Facebook and its relationship to their anxiety about cyber extortion. It is a descriptive study using a survey methodology. The study sample consisted of a random sample of (550) adolescent secondary school students in Minya Governorate, comprising (275 males and 275 females). The study relied on a questionnaire to collect the required data. The results of the study revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between adolescents' use of Facebook and their anxiety about cyber extortion.

Al-Qarni's 2023 study, titled "The Reality of the Family's Role in Protecting Children from Cyberbullying," aimed to reveal the family's role in protecting children from cyberbullying.

It described the phenomenon of cyberbullying, its forms, negative effects, and motivations, presented the most important theories explaining it, and identified the challenges facing families in the digital age. The study employed a descriptive methodology and a questionnaire developed by the researcher to assess the family's role in protecting children from cyberbullying, considering the variables of role, nationality, and educational level. The study was conducted with 1,040 parents in Makkah and concluded that the family environment is a significant motivator for protecting children from cyberbullying. It provides a framework for guiding and educating children, fostering good morals and high ideals, and cultivating ethical awareness when using the internet. The study demonstrated that families have a high level of awareness (strongly agree), with a mean score of 4.22 and a standard deviation of 0.822. Statistically significant differences (at a significance level of less than 0.05) were found in the responses of the study participants regarding the family's role in protecting their children from cyberbullying, based on the variable of nationality. All these differences favored residents, who had the highest mean scores. No statistically significant differences were found in the responses of the study participants regarding the family's role in protecting their children from cyberbullying, based on the variable of educational level. ( ) Al-Masloukhi's study (2023). The impact of cyberbullying on adolescents' feelings of loneliness. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of cyberbullying among adolescents, assess their sense of loneliness, and explore the relationship between cyberbullying levels and loneliness. The researcher employed a descriptive methodology and developed a cyberbullying scale comprising four dimensions: cyber intrusion, cyber harassment, cyber slander, and cyber stalking. A loneliness scale was also developed, consisting of 31 statements, half positive and half negative. The study sample comprised 269 adolescents who had experienced cyberbullying. The study found that the perceived prevalence of cyberbullying among adolescents had a mean of 3.95 and a standard deviation of 1.09, indicating a high level of perception. Cyber harassment ranked first with a mean of 4.15, followed by cyber stalking with a mean of 3.97, and cyber slander with a mean of 3.87. Then, following cyberbullying, came in fourth place with an average score of (3.83). The study also found that the degree of adolescents' feeling of psychological loneliness, as measured by the items on the overall psychological loneliness scale, had an average score of (2.85) and a standard deviation of (0.937), indicating a moderate level of agreement. The study recommended conducting multivariate longitudinal studies to identify predictive factors for cyberbullying, which can then be used to guide the design of preventative programs. It also recommended the necessity of societal engagement with and mitigation of cyberbullying by instilling concepts of digital literacy, information awareness, and virtual identity in adolescents and their families. This includes raising parental awareness of all activities their children engage in online and on social media, and implementing guidance programs in schools and through the media to educate adolescents on strategies for confronting cyberbullying and improving their decision-making abilities. ( )

Commentary on Previous Studies:

A. The current research agrees with previous studies in addressing an important social issue: the dangers of cybercrime to adolescents.

B. The current research differs from previous studies in its treatment of a novel issue—to the best of the researcher's knowledge—namely, the attitudes of Saudi families toward the dangers of cybercrime to adolescents. This is a field study conducted on a sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region.

C. The current research benefited from previous studies in formulating the research problem and its scientific and practical significance, as well as in formulating its objectives,

questions, and thematic, human, spatial, and temporal boundaries, and in developing its methodological procedures.

Seventh: Research Scope:
(1) Thematic Scope: Saudi families' attitudes toward the dangers of cybercrime to adolescents; a field study conducted on a sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region.
(2) Human Scope: Saudi families in the Riyadh region.
(3) Spatial Scope: The Riyadh region.
(4) Temporal Scope: The year 1445 AH. Eighth: Methodological Procedures of the Research:

(1) TYPE OF RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY:

This research is a descriptive study that aims to characterize the attitudes of Saudi families towards the risks of cybercrimes to adolescents. It is a field study conducted on a sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region. In accordance with the research type, the researcher adopted the social survey methodology with the sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region.

(2) Research Population and Sample:
The research population was defined as working members of Saudi families in the Riyadh region, and the research sample consisted of (585) Saudi families in the Riyadh region.

(3) Data Collection Tools:
The research relied on a questionnaire for Saudi families in the Riyadh region. The questionnaire was designed within a set of methodological steps, including a review of theoretical literature, previous research and studies, and questionnaires related to the research topic. The dimensions of the questionnaire were defined as follows:
Questionnaire Description: The questionnaire consists of (43) statements measuring Saudi families' attitudes towards the risks of cybercrime to adolescents, in addition to a set of variables representing the demographic characteristics of the research sample, namely (gender, place of residence, type of residence, father's education level, mother's education level, family's monthly income, and number of children).
Each statement in the questionnaire was assigned a weight on a five-point Likert scale (strongly agree, agree, somewhat agree, disagree, strongly disagree). A response of "strongly agree" receives five points, "agree" receives four points, "somewhat agree" receives three points, "disagree" receives two points, and "strongly disagree" receives only one point. The overall arithmetic mean was calculated according to the following scale:
Table (1) shows the questionnaire's scale according to the five-point Likert scale.

Strongly disagree	Disagree	to some extent	Agreed	Strongly agree
1 -1,80	2,60 -1,81	3,40 -2,61	4,20 -3,41	5 -4,21
weak		middle	strong	

Questionnaire Validity: Validity is a crucial characteristic in assessing the suitability of a research instrument (questionnaire). Validity refers to the quality and suitability of the research instrument as a tool for measuring what it is designed to measure, and the characteristic it is intended to measure. Questionnaire validity includes the following:

(1) Expert Validity: The researcher presented the questionnaire in its initial form to five faculty members from the Department of Sociology and Social Work at Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University in Riyadh and King Saud University in Riyadh, in order to determine the validity of the questionnaire items in terms of: (the suitability of the statements to the dimension they were placed in, the suitability of the statements to the characteristic they measure, and the clarity and correctness of the language used in the items).

(2) Construct validity: This is expressed by the ability of each item in the questionnaire to contribute to the total score. Statistically, this is expressed by the correlation coefficient between each item and the total questionnaire score, regardless of the functional meaning of this correlation. The validity of the items was calculated using the appropriate item correlation coefficient criterion. The validity of the research instrument was calculated using a two-way validity approach, which aims to determine the degree of internal consistency of the research instrument through the Pearson correlation coefficient between the score of each item and the total score of the other items in the questionnaire to which they belong. This measures the validity of the items included in the research instrument, meaning content validity, as well as consistency with the total questionnaire score, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (2) shows the Pearson correlation coefficients for the questionnaire items

Significance	R	M	Significance	R	M	Significance	R	M
0,01	0,77	29	0,01	0,68	15	0,01	0,77	1
0,01	0,56	30	0,01	0,89	16	0,01	0,56	2
0,01	0,89	31	0,01	0,56	17	0,01	0,65	3
0,01	0,75	32	0,01	0,89	18	0,01	0,82	4
0,01	0,85	33	0,01	0,65	19	0,01	0,57	5
0,01	0,78	34	0,01	0,76	20	0,01	0,76	6
0,01	0,66	35	0,01	0,59	21	0,01	0,72	7
0,01	0,89	36	0,01	0,89	22	0,01	0,86	8
0,01	0,84	37	0,01	0,76	23	0,01	0,68	9
0,01	0,77	38	0,01	0,58	24	0,01	0,51	10
0,01	0,75	39	0,01	0,67	25	0,01	0,88	11
0,01	0,68	43	0,01	0,77	26	0,01	0,77	12
0,01	0,55	41	0,01	0,60	27	0,01	0,54	13
0,01	0,64	42	0,01	0,77	28	0,01	0,42	14
0,01	0,72	43						

The results in the previous table clearly show that all questionnaire items are positively correlated with the total questionnaire score at the (0.05, 0.01) level, indicating a high degree of validity for all questionnaire items. This demonstrates high internal consistency coefficients and indicates sufficient and reliable validity indicators for the research application.

Correlationship coefficient of each item with the total questionnaire score:

Table No. (3) illustrates the construct validity of the items (correlation of item scores with the total score)

Significance	R	M	Significance	R	M	Significance	R	M
0,01	0,66	29	0,01	0,57	15	0,01	0,55	1
0,01	0,45	30	0,01	0,78	16	0,01	0,44	2

0,01	0,78	31	0,01	0,45	17	0,01	0,54	3
0,01	0,73	32	0,01	0,78	18	0,01	0,71	4
0,01	0,74	33	0,01	0,54	19	0,01	0,46	5
0,01	0,67	34	0,01	0,65	20	0,01	0,65	6
0,01	0,55	35	0,01	0,48	21	0,01	0,61	7
0,01	0,78	36	0,01	0,68	22	0,01	0,75	8
0,01	0,73	37	0,01	0,65	23	0,01	0,57	9
0,01	0,75	38	0,01	0,37	24	0,01	0,41	10
0,01	0,70	39	0,01	0,56	25	0,01	0,75	11
0,01	0,74	43	0,01	0,66	26	0,01	0,74	12
0,01	0,55	41	0,01	0,56	27	0,01	0,63	13
0,01	0,62	42	0,01	0,55	27	0,01	0,43	14
0,01	0,51	43						

The results in the previous table show that all statements are significant at the (0.05, 0.01) level, with correlation coefficients for the items ranging from (0.11-0.90). This indicates high internal consistency coefficients and suggests high and sufficient validity indicators that can be relied upon in the current research application.

Questionnaire Reliability: Reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha, as shown in the following table:

Table (4) shows Cronbach's alpha coefficients for questionnaire reliability

Alpha value	**Number of phrases**	**axis**	**M**
0,76	10	**Psychological risks**	**A**
0,69	11	**social risks**	**B**
0,83	11	**Health risks**	**C**
0,85	11	**Educational risks**	**D**
0,78	43	The survey as a whole	

Table (4) shows that Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the reliability of the questionnaire's axes ranged from (0.64-0.88), while the overall reliability coefficient for the questionnaire was (0.78). All these values are high, indicating the reliability of the questionnaire.

(4) Statistical Methods Used:

To achieve the research objectives and analyze the collected data, the researcher used several appropriate statistical methods using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Among the most important of these methods were:

1. Frequencies and percentages, to identify the demographic characteristics of the research population.
2. Pearson's correlation coefficient to calculate the internal consistency of the research instrument, as well as to study Saudi families' attitudes towards the risks of cybercrime to adolescents.
3. Cronbach's alpha coefficient and split-half reliability coefficient to calculate the reliability coefficients for the different axes of the research instrument.

NINTH: DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS:

(1) Results Related to the Primary Data of the Research Population:

Table (5) shows the distribution of the research sample according to gender.

%	K	Sex	M
%57,8	338	**male**	A
%42,2	247	**feminine**	B
%**100**	**585**	**Total**	

The results in the previous table show that:
The distribution of the research sample from Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to gender was as follows: Males (fathers) ranked first at 57.8%, followed by females (mothers) at 42.2%. This may be explained by the eagerness of both parents in each family to participate in the current research, given their interest in the topic and their desire to benefit their children.

Table No. (6) shows the distribution of the research sample according to place of residence.

%	K	Residence	M
%60,0	351	Central Riyadh	A
%24,3	142	East Riyadh	B
%2,2	13	West Riyadh	C
%2,2	13	South Riyadh	D
%11,3	66	North Riyadh	E
%**100**	**585**	**Total**	

The results in the previous table show that:
The distribution of the research sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to place of residence was as follows: Central Riyadh residents ranked first (60.0%), East Riyadh residents ranked second (24.3%), North Riyadh residents ranked third (11.3%), and West and South Riyadh residents ranked fourth and fifth (2.2%). This may be explained by the fact that the research sample was a simple random sample that did not take into account proportional distribution among the five Riyadh regions.

Table No. (7) shows the distribution of the research sample according to type of residence.

%	K	type of housing	M
%64,4	377	Ownership	A
%35,6	208	tenant	B
%**100**	**585**	**Total**	

The results in the previous table show that:
The distribution of the research sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to type of housing was first in ownership (64.4%) and second in rent (35.6%). This result is consistent with the nature and type of housing for the majority of the population of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, especially in the Riyadh region.

Table No. (8) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the father's education level.

%	K	Father's education level	M
%20,9	122	**Diploma or less**	A
%18,0	105	**Higher Diploma**	B
%48,2	282	**Bachelor's**	C
%12,9	76	**Postgraduate studies**	D

%**100**	**585**	**Total**

The results in the preceding table show that:
The distribution of the research sample from Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to the father's education level was as follows: first, a bachelor's degree (48.2%); second, a diploma or lower (20.9%); third, a higher diploma (18.0%); and fourth and last, postgraduate studies (12.9%). This may be explained by the high educational level of the fathers in the research sample, with the majority holding bachelor's or higher diploma degrees. This underscores the importance of studying their attitudes toward the dangers of cybercrime to adolescent family members.

Table No. (9) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the mother's education level.

%	**K**	**Mother's level of education**	**M**
%34,4	201	**Diploma or less**	A
%20,2	118	**Higher Diploma**	B
%31,8	186	**Bachelor's**	C
%13,6	80	**Postgraduate studies**	D
%**100**	**585**	**Total**	

The results in the previous table show that:
The distribution of the research sample from Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to the mother's education level was as follows: First, a diploma or less (34.4%); second, a bachelor's degree (31.8%); third, a higher diploma (20.2%); and fourth and last, postgraduate studies (13.3%). This may be explained by the high educational attainment of the mothers in the families included in the research sample and the eagerness of most of them to participate in and benefit from the research.

Table No. (10) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the family's monthly income level.

%	**K**	**Family monthly income level**	**M**
%2,2	13	Less than 5000 riyals	A
%34,9	204	From 5000 to less than 10000 riyals	B
%42,8	251	From 10,000 to less than 15,000 riyals	C
%15,6	91	From 15,000 to less than 20,000 riyals	D
%4,4	26	From 20,000 riyals or more	E
%**100**	**585**	**Total**	

The results in the preceding table show that:
The distribution of the research sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to the family's monthly income level is as follows: First place: Families with a monthly income of (10,000 to less than 15,000 riyals) at (42.8%); Second place: Families with a monthly income of (5,000 to less than 10,000 riyals) at (34.9%); Third place: Families with a monthly income of (15,000 to less than 20,000 riyals) at (15.6%); Fourth place: Families with a monthly income of (20,000 riyals or more) at (4.4%); and Fifth and last place: Families with a monthly income of (less than 5,000 riyals) at (2.2%). This result is

consistent with the nature of average monthly incomes for families in Saudi society, which are characterized by their high level, enabling them to live at a good standard of living.

Table No. (11) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the number of children.

%	**K**	**Number of children**	**M**
%20,0	117	three sons	A
%44,6	261	four sons	B
%31,0	181	five sons	C
%4,4	26	six children or more	D
%**100**	**585**	**Total**	

The results in the previous table show that:
The distribution of the research sample of Saudi families in the Riyadh region (parents) according to the number of children was as follows: four children (44.6%), five children (31.0%), three children (20.0%), and six or more children (4.4%). This may be explained by the fact that the average number of children in the research sample families is consistent with the average number of children in Saudi families at present.
(2) Results related to answering the research questions:
Answer to the first question: What are the attitudes of Saudi families towards the psychological risks of cybercrimes on adolescents?

Table No. (12)
Illustrates the attitudes of Saudi families towards the psychological risks of cybercrimes on adolescents

Order	**standard deviation**	**arithmetic mean**	**Strongly disagree**	**Disagree**	**to some extent**	**Agreed**	**Strongly agree**	**phrase**	**M**
2	0,78	4,42	13	0	52	182	338	He feels constantly anxious	1
10	0,89	3,27	13	26	39	208	299	He suffers from obsessive-compulsive disorder	2
7	0,71	3,80	39	52	104	182	208	Loss of motivation for life	3
8	0,72	3,73	26	78	130	143	208	He lies and denies the facts.	4
9	0,74	3,67	39	65	156	117	208	He needs psychological support	5
6	0,66	4,10	26	39	65	195	260	He becomes more irritable.	6

1	0,90	4,51	26	0	13	156	390	He falls into a cycle of depression. .	7
5	0,87	4,24	26	-	65	208	286	He experiences distraction and lack of focus.	8
4	0,82	4,33	13	13	26	247	286	He isolates himself from others.	9
3	0,84	4,36	13	13	52	182	325	He feels lonely	10

The results of the table above show that:
Saudi families' attitudes towards the psychological risks of cybercrimes on adolescents were ranked as follows: - First place: Statement No. (7) (falls into depression) with a mean of (4.51) and a standard deviation of (0.90).
- Second place: Statement No. (1) (feels constant anxiety) with a mean of (4.42) and a standard deviation of (0.78).
- Third place: Statement No. (10) (feels lonely) with a mean of (4.36) and a standard deviation of (0.84).
- Fourth place: Statement No. (9) (isolates from others) with a mean of (4.33) and a standard deviation of (0.82).
- Fifth place: Statement No. (8) (experiences distraction and lack of focus) with a mean of (4.24) and a standard deviation of (0.87).
- Sixth place, statement number (6) (becomes more nervous), with a mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (0.66).
- Seventh place, statement number (3) (loses motivation to live), with a mean of (3.80) and a standard deviation of (0.71).

- Eighth place, statement number (4) (lies and denies facts), with a mean of (3.73) and a standard deviation of (0.72).
- Ninth place, statement number (5) (needs psychological support), with a mean of (3.67) and a standard deviation of (0.74).
- Tenth place, statement number (2) (develops obsessive-compulsive disorder), with a mean of (3.27) and a standard deviation of (0.89).
This reveals that Saudi families' perceptions of the psychological risks of cybercrime to adolescents include: depression, persistent anxiety, loneliness and isolation, distractibility and lack of focus, excessive irritability, loss of motivation, lying and denial of facts, a need for psychological support, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. This was confirmed by the results of Al-Hadi's 2020 study, which demonstrated adolescents' exposure to numerous psychological risks stemming from cybercrime. Al-Masloukhi's 2023 study also corroborated this, identifying adolescents' feelings of psychological loneliness as a significant risk associated with cybercrime.
The answer to the second question: What are Saudi families' perceptions of the social risks of cybercrime to adolescents?

Table (13) illustrates Saudi families' perceptions of the social risks of cybercrime to adolescents.

Order	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Strongly disagree	Disagree	to some extent	Agreed	Strongly agree	phrase	M
8	0,75	4,22	0	52	52	195	286	He does not support his family in times of crisis.	1
3	0,81	4,40	0	39	39	156	351	His relationship with his parents deteriorates	2
2	0,68	4,51	0	26	26	156	377	Becomes an introvert	3
1	0,59	4,64	0	13	13	143	416	His relationship with his brothers deteriorates	4
6	0,71	4,24	13	13	65	234	260	His social interactions decrease	5
10	0,72	4,10	39	0	130	156	260	He becomes unable to communicate	6
7	0,74	4,22	26	13	52	208	286	His relationship with his friends deteriorates	7
5	0,77	4,24	26	0	78	182	299	He refuses to attend social events	8
11	0,80	3,96	39	26	104	169	247	He becomes less socially responsible	9
9	0,70	4,20	26	13	39	247	260	It becomes very problematic	10
4	0,88	4,36	39	0	26	169	351	He doesn't talk to others	11

The results of the table above show that:
Saudi families' attitudes towards the social risks of cybercrimes on adolescents were ranked as follows: - First place: Statement No. (4) (His relationship with his siblings deteriorates) with a mean of (4.64) and a standard deviation of (0.59).

- Second place: Statement No. (3) (He becomes withdrawn) with a mean of (4.51) and a standard deviation of (0.68).
- Third place: Statement No. (2) (His relationship with his parents deteriorates) with a mean of (4.40) and a standard deviation of (0.81).
- Fourth place: Statement No. (11) (He does not talk to others) with a mean of (4.36) and a standard deviation of (0.88).
- Fifth place: Statement No. (8) (He refuses to attend social events) with a mean of (4.24) and a standard deviation of (0.77).
- Sixth place, statement number (5) (His social interactions decrease) with a mean of (4.24) and a standard deviation of (0.71).
- Seventh place, statement number (7) (His relationship with his friends deteriorates) with a mean of (4.22) and a standard deviation of (0.74).
- Eighth place, statement number (1) (He does not support his family in crises) with a mean of (4.22) and a standard deviation of (0.75).
- Ninth place, statement number (10) (He becomes more troublesome) with a mean of (4.20) and a standard deviation of (0.70).
- Tenth place, statement number (6) (He becomes unable to communicate) with a mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (0.72).
- Eleventh place, statement number (9) (He becomes less socially responsible) with a mean of (3.96) and a standard deviation of (0.80).

This reveals that Saudi families' perceptions of the psychological risks of cybercrime to adolescents are as follows: the adolescent's relationship with siblings deteriorates, leading to social withdrawal; their relationship with their parents worsens; they become withdrawn and stop talking to others; they refuse to attend social events; their social interactions decrease; their relationships with friends worsen; they fail to support their family during crises; they become more troublesome; they become unable to communicate; and they become less socially responsible. This is further supported by the findings of the Al-Nasser 2022 study, which indicated that content-related risks are among the most common risks faced by adolescent girls in the digital world, followed by communication risks and then social behavior risks.

Answer to the third question: What are Saudi families' perceptions of the health risks of cybercrime to adolescents?

Table (14) illustrates Saudi families' perceptions of the health risks of cybercrime to adolescents.

Order	**standard deviation**	**arithmetic mean**	**Strongly disagree**	**Disagree**	**to some extent**	**Agreed**	**Strongly agree**	**phrase**	**M**
3	0,66	4,10	13	65	91	143	273	He suffers from mental illness	1
9	0,70	3,80	13	52	182	130	208	He does not exercise	2
10	0,55	3,71	26	78	117	182	182	He uses drugs and alcohol	3

8	0,69	3,82	13	91	91	182	208	He does not maintain his personal hygiene.	4
5	0,68	4,00	0	0	169	182	234	He denies the pain he is suffering.	5
6	0,72	3,91	13	91	52	208	221	Obesity and weight gain are common	6
11	0,67	3,44	91	91	52	169	182	He uses stimulants during exam days.	7
7	0,65	3,91	26	13	143	208	195	He smokes heavily	8
4	0,64	4,10	26	13	104	182	260	He refuses to go to the doctor	9
2	0,85	4,58	13	0	26	143	403	His eating pattern changes	10
1	0,88	4,64	0	0	39	130	416	loss of appetite	11

11. Loss of appetite 416 130 39 0 0 4.64 0.88 1

The results of the table above show that:

Saudi families' attitudes towards the health risks of cybercrimes on adolescents were ranked as follows: - First place: Statement No. (11) (Loss of appetite) with a mean of (4.64) and a standard deviation of (0.88).

- Second place: Statement No. (10) (Changes in eating habits) with a mean of (4.58) and a standard deviation of (0.85).
- Third place: Statement No. (1) (Develops mental illnesses) with a mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (0.66).
- Fourth place: Statement No. (9) (Refuses to go to the doctor) with a mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (0.64).
- Fifth place: Statement No. (5) (denies the pain he suffers from) with a mean of (4.00) and a standard deviation of (0.68).
- Sixth place: Statement No. (6) (is obese and overweight) with a mean of (3.91) and a standard deviation of (0.72).

- Seventh place: Statement No. (8) (smokes heavily) with a mean of (3.91) and a standard deviation of (0.65).
- Eighth place: Statement No. (4) (does not maintain personal hygiene) with a mean of (3.82) and a standard deviation of (0.69).
- Ninth place: Statement No. (2) (does not exercise) with a mean of (3.80) and a standard deviation of (0.70).
- Tenth place: Statement No. (3) (uses drugs and alcohol) with a mean of (3.71) and a standard deviation of (0.55). - Eleventh place: Statement No. (7) (Using stimulants during exam periods) with a mean of (3.44) and a standard deviation of (0.67).

It is clear from the above that the Saudi family's attitudes towards the health risks of cybercrimes on adolescents are represented by: the adolescent losing their appetite and changing their eating habits, developing psychological problems, refusing to see a doctor, denying their pain, becoming obese and overweight, smoking heavily, neglecting personal hygiene, not exercising, and using drugs, alcohol, and stimulants during exam periods. This is what the results of the Al-Sarouji 2022 study confirmed: that health risks are among the most significant risks to which adolescents are exposed due to cybercrimes.
Answer to the fourth question: What are the Saudi family's attitudes towards the educational risks of cybercrimes on adolescents?

Table No. (15) illustrates the Saudi family's attitudes towards the educational risks of cybercrimes on adolescents.

Order	**standard deviation**	**arithmetic mean**	**Strongly disagree**	**Disagree**	**to some extent**	**Agreed**	**Strongly agree**	**phrase**	**M**
7	0,77	4,60	0	0	26	182	377	He hates studying and doing homework.	1
6	0.76	4,62	0	0	26	169	390	School truancy is common	2
5	0,76	4,64	0	0	13	182	390	His relationship with the teachers deteriorates	3
2	0,89	4,73	0	0	26	104	455	He refuses to go to school	4
11	0,80	4,31	13	26	78	117	351	Transfer request from school	5
4	0.74	4,64	0	0	26	156	403	His relationship with his schoolmates deteriorates	6
10	0,66	4,52	13	13	13	143	403	He suffers from an inability to memorize.	7
3	0,83	4,71	0	0	13	143	429	He loses the motivation to learn	8
9	0,81	4,56	0	26	26	130	403	He cheats on tests	9
1	0,75	4,80	0	0	0	117	468	He is struggling academically	10
8	0,68	4,56	0	26	52	78	429	He doesn't take care of his study materials.	11

The results of the table above show that:

Saudi families' attitudes toward the educational risks of cybercrimes for adolescents were ranked as follows: - First place: Statement No. (10) (He struggles academically) with a mean of (3.80) and a standard deviation of (0.75).
- Second place: Statement No. (4) (He refuses to go to school) with a mean of (4.73) and a standard deviation of (0.89).
- Third place: Statement No. (8) (He loses motivation to learn) with a mean of (4.71) and a standard deviation of (0.83).
- Fourth place: Statement No. (6) (His relationship with schoolmates deteriorates) with a mean of (4.64) and a standard deviation of (0.74).
- Fifth place: Statement No. (3) (His relationship with teachers deteriorates) with a mean of (4.64) and a standard deviation of (0.76).
- Sixth place, statement number (2) (frequently skips school) with a mean of (4.62) and a standard deviation of (0.76).
- Seventh place, statement number (1) (dislikes studying and doing homework) with a mean of (4.60) and a standard deviation of (0.77).
- Eighth place, statement number (11) (does not take care of his study materials) with a mean of (4.56) and a standard deviation of (0.68).
- Ninth place, statement number (9) (cheats on tests) with a mean of (4.56) and a standard deviation of (0.81).
- Tenth place, statement number (7) (suffers from an inability to memorize) with a mean of (4.52) and a standard deviation of (0.66).
- Eleventh place, statement number (5) (requests to transfer from school) with a mean of (4.31) and a standard deviation of (0.80). This reveals that Saudi families' perceptions of the educational risks of cybercrime for adolescents are as follows: the adolescent experiences academic difficulties, refuses to attend school, loses motivation to learn, experiences strained relationships with classmates and teachers, frequently skips school, dislikes studying and doing homework, neglects their school supplies, cheats on tests, struggles with memorization, and requests to transfer schools. This aligns with the findings of a 2022 study by Ali, which confirmed that educational risks and academic difficulties are among the most significant dangers faced by adolescent students due to cybercrime.

General Research Findings:

(1) Results Related to Primary Data of the Research Population:
- According to gender, males (fathers) ranked first at (57.8%), followed by females (mothers) at (42.2%). - According to place of residence, residents of central Riyadh ranked first (60.0%), followed by residents of eastern Riyadh (24.3%), then residents of northern Riyadh (11.3%), and finally, residents of western and southern Riyadh (2.2%).
- According to type of housing, homeownership ranked first (64.4%), followed by renting (35.6%).
- According to father's education level, a bachelor's degree ranked first (48.2%), followed by a diploma or lower (20.9%), then a higher diploma (18.0%), and finally, postgraduate studies (12.9%).
- According to mother's education level, a diploma or lower ranked first (34.4%), followed by a bachelor's degree (31.8%), then a higher diploma (20.2%), and finally, postgraduate studies (13.3%). - According to monthly household income level, the first category was households with a monthly income of 10,000 to less than 15,000 riyals (42.8%), followed by households with a monthly income of 5,000 to less than 10,000 riyals (34.9%), then households with a monthly income of 15,000 to less than 20,000 riyals (15.6%), then households with a monthly income of 20,000 riyals or more (4.4%), and finally, households with a monthly income of less than 5,000 riyals (2.2%).

- According to the number of children, the first category was households with four children (44.6%), followed by households with five children (31.0%), then households with three children (20.0%), and finally households with six or more children (4.4%). (2) Results related to answering the research questions:
Answer to the first question: What are the attitudes of Saudi families towards the psychological risks of cybercrimes on adolescents?
It was found that the attitudes of Saudi families towards the psychological risks of cybercrimes on adolescents were manifested in the following ways: the adolescent falling into a cycle of depression, experiencing constant anxiety, feeling lonely and isolated from others, suffering from distraction and lack of focus, excessive nervousness, loss of motivation, lying and denial of facts, needing psychological support, and developing obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Answer to the second question: What are the attitudes of Saudi families towards the social risks of cybercrimes on adolescents?

It was found that the attitudes of Saudi families towards the psychological risks of cybercrimes on adolescents were manifested in the following ways: the adolescent's relationship with siblings deteriorates, they become withdrawn, their relationship with their parents deteriorates, they stop talking to others, refuse to attend social events, their social interactions decrease, their relationship with friends deteriorates, they do not support their family during crises, they become more troublesome, they become unable to communicate, and they become less socially responsible.

Answer to the third question: What are the attitudes of Saudi families towards the social risks of cybercrimes on adolescents?

It became clear that Saudi families' attitudes toward the health risks of cybercrime for teenagers included: loss of appetite and changes in eating habits; psychological problems; refusal to see a doctor; denial of pain; obesity and weight gain; heavy smoking; neglect of personal hygiene; lack of exercise; drug and alcohol use; and the use of stimulants during exam periods.

The answer to the fourth question: What are Saudi families' attitudes toward the educational risks of cybercrime for teenagers?
It became clear that Saudi families' attitudes toward the educational risks of cybercrime for adolescents manifested as follows: the adolescent struggles academically, refuses to go to school, loses motivation to learn, experiences strained relationships with classmates and teachers, frequently skips school, dislikes studying and doing homework, neglects their school supplies, cheats on tests, struggles with memorization, and requests to transfer schools.

Research Recommendations:

1. The need to focus on raising family awareness about how to deal with the risks of cybercrime (psychological, social, health, and educational) for adolescents.
2. The importance of organizing family counseling programs that aim to develop family awareness of the nature of adolescence and how to deal with it, as well as the needs and problems of adolescents.

3. Enhancing the role of social media in raising Saudi families' awareness of the risks of cybercrime for children in general and adolescents in particular.
4. Strengthening communication between families and student counselors in middle and high schools to collaborate in addressing the risks of cybercrime for adolescents. 5. Raising family awareness of positive parenting methods that foster honesty and transparency in children, encouraging them to disclose any problems they face, especially those related to blackmail and cybercrime.
6. Supporting the social values of adolescents, particularly those of honesty, truth, justice, cooperation, and social responsibility, to help them confront the dangers of cybercrime.
7. Cultivating religious awareness in adolescents to build well-rounded personalities capable of coping with social pressures and problems, including those they face due to the dangers of cybercrime.
8. Developing guidance manuals for families and public schools in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, contributing to raising awareness among families, teachers, and adolescents about how to deal with the (psychological, social, health, and educational) risks of cybercrime on adolescents.

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