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Investigating the Role of Anonymity in Online Insensitivity Among Teenagers

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Abstract

In the current digital era, cyberbullying, defined as the intentional use of digital platforms to inflict harm on other users through hostile and aggressive behaviour, has grown to be a very serious concern. As everyone has started to increasingly rely on social media for communication and a main source of entertainment, especially amongst adolescents, incidents of online harassment and emotional abuse have grown rapidly. One factor often associated with cyberbullying is anonymity. It is the power that individuals have to conceal their true identity when communicating online. This lack of identification can create a sense of detachment and reduce personal accountability. The perceived protection offered by anonymity can lower the threshold for socially unacceptable actions, making it simpler for people to bully, harass or intimidate others in online spaces without worrying about the repercussions. The present study explores the impact of anonymity on insensitive behaviour and cyberbullying among teenagers in the Indian subcontinent. Sixty participants (30 anonymous, 30 non-anonymous) were selected using convenience sampling, and data were collected through online surveys where participants had to rate insensitivity in troll comments on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the most insensitive. The research followed a quantitative design. The findings revealed that there was no significant distinction between the anonymous and non-anonymous groups' overall responses, suggesting that anonymity alone may not drive online insensitivity. However, significant differences in the reaction were seen in passive-aggressive and personal insults, such as “Remember when you were thin?” and “Having a brain would be a good start,”. Limitations included a small, geographically limited sample and gender imbalance. In order to fully understand the complex connection between anonymity and online activity, future research should include larger, more varied populations.

Keywords: *Anonymity; Non-Anonymity; Cyberbullying; Victimisation; Social Media Consumption*

1. Introduction

Cyberbullying, a form of online harassment and bullying, is often found on digital forums, gaming apps, social media platforms and messaging platforms. Unlike traditional bullying, cyberbullying utilises technology and online spaces to intimidate, threaten, humiliate, or emotionally harm someone. The

internet enables perpetrators to target victims outside of physical spaces, such as schools and workplaces (UNICEF, 2024; Cyberbullying Research Centre, 2024).

There has been a rapid increase in cases of cyberbullying, found all across the globe (Hutson, 2016). This has been attributed to the rise of internet accessibility and technological advancements. (Where is cyberbullying most common - Bing, n.d.). Millions of people around the world, especially teenagers, are engaging on social media more and more, bringing forth more opportunities for online harassment.

Cyberbullying takes place on a variety of social media and online platforms, including Instagram, TikTok, Discord, and Snapchat. It also includes gaming platforms and messaging apps. Cyberbullying takes many forms, such as harassment, trolling, spreading rumours, public humiliation, and stalking. These actions have extreme emotional and social impacts on the victims.

In recent times, cyberbullying has become a trend. The algorithmic nature of social media amplifies the impact. Hate comments and insensitive comments spread rapidly and go viral. This toxic behaviour is normalised when influencers, or popular personalities, engage with their hate comments, which indirectly encourages the bullies.

The new and current age has created and is fostering a culture of insensitivity and insecurity. Constant exposure to violent, negative, and insensitive content has desensitised many people. They are now less empathetic towards others and to the harm their actions cause. For bullies, insecurity is often the primary driver of this behaviour. Targeting other online creations creates a sense of control and a way to project their insecurities onto others. Simultaneously, the competitive nature of social media, with constant competition about the number of likes, followers, and validation, creates a toxic environment. This makes people more vulnerable to cyberbullying and encourages violent behaviour to seek attention and assert dominance. Recent advances in generative AI have also introduced new forms of targeted harassment, contributing to a more complex online environment (Hinduja, 2024).

Cyberbullying may take many forms, including but not limited to non-consensual sharing of personal photos and videos, spreading rumours, creating fake accounts to impersonate or defame someone, and sending hurtful messages. Cyberbullying often exploits the anonymity offered by the internet, allowing perpetrators to avoid accountability. The victims suffer greatly from this, developing low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression (Englander, 2021) and, in more extreme cases, self-harm or suicide. It can also damage relationships and create toxic environments (John et al., 2018). Cyberbullying shares considerable overlap with traditional forms of bullying in terms of its psychological impact and intent to harm (Waasdorp & Bradshaw, 2015).

Cyberbullying differs from traditional bullying in multiple ways. While cyberbullying can take place anywhere, and people can hide behind screens and maintain anonymity, conventional bullying usually occurs in physical locations. Additionally, online platforms allow cyberbullying to reach a larger audience as compared to conventional bullying. This larger reach amplifies the impact of bullying. Additionally, content shared online remains accessible indefinitely, making it difficult to completely remove these materials and leave a lasting digital footprint.

There can be many reasons as to why cyberbullying occurs, such as individuals imitating the behaviours they observe, experiencing stress and frustration, and channelling it into bullying others. Additionally, power imbalances can play a role, too, with bullies often targeting individuals they perceive as weak. In some cases, buying is driven by vengeful emotions. It can also be how the anonymity of the

internet reduces personal accountability, making people more likely to engage in harmful actions they would otherwise avoid.

Anonymity is the state of being unidentified by others. It can be understood differently in different contexts, for example, authors may use pseudonyms while publishing works online (Westfall, 2013). As Emmanuel and McDonald (2016) explain through Kierkegaard's existential concepts, anonymity can serve as a reflective space where individuals navigate identity in the absence of public scrutiny.

In this case, anonymity refers to being unknown to other users online, where a person's identity, such as their name, location, or personal information, is concealed (Anonymity, 2025). On the internet, it is easier to maintain anonymity than one would think. It can be done with the help of various tools and technologies, such as pseudonyms, private accounts, fake profiles, VPNs, fake IP addresses, etc. Although anonymity provides protection, privacy, and freedom of speech, it may also encourage negative behaviour, such as trolling and cyberbullying.

Anonymity allows people to speak freely, especially in oppressive regimes, where individuals fear judgment and/or repercussions (Varley, 2022). It protects personal information from being misused, prevents hacking, and shields users from unwanted attention. However, it enables harmful and irresponsible behaviour. In anonymous settings, harassment and trolling often increase, and when these actions occur, it is difficult to identify and hold the offenders accountable.

There are many tools that can conceal one's identity online. For example, VPNs reroute a user's internet connection through a secure server, masking their real location and activity, changing IP address, using encrypted messaging software, etc.(GeeksforGeeks, 2025). Similarly, incognito browsing prevents the storage of a user's data, browsing history, and cookies, also offering anonymity.

2. Methodology

Aim: To understand how the prevalence of anonymity leads to online insensitivity among teenagers.

Research Question:

Does anonymity cause a significant difference in how teenagers respond to insensitive comments found on social media platforms?

Sample size and sampling technique:

The participants of this study included overall 60 teenagers (30 = anonymous, 30 = non-anonymous) from the Indian subcontinent. The results were collected with the help of a convenience sampling technique to select participants. Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all participants.

This study followed a quantitative research design. A structured approach was used to collect numerical data that could be analysed subjectively and objectively. The quantitative approach allowed the researcher to draw conclusions based on numerical data.

Data collection procedure: The data was collected through two online surveys on Google Forms. The survey consisted of 16 questions designed to understand how anonymity impacts the expression of sensitivity online.

Two Google survey forms were created for two different sets of people in the same age bracket. The first survey form maintained complete anonymity, and the respondent knew it was anonymous. The second survey form had no anonymity. The second form asked for the name, age, email, and school name. Both surveys used the same troll comment, and the respondents were asked to rate how mean the comments were, according to them, with 5 being 'very mean' and 1 being 'not mean at all'.

Ethical considerations:

This study included obtaining informed consent from all participants to ensure they were aware of the purpose and scope of the research. Confidentiality of responses was strictly maintained to protect the privacy of the participants and encourage honest feedback. Additionally, clear instructions were provided to respondents, explaining the aim, nature and scope of the study.

Outlining the nature of the study, their rights as participants, and the voluntary nature of their involvement.

Statistical analysis employed: DataTab was utilised to run a t-test to compare how anonymous and non-anonymous groups responded to the statements.

3. Results

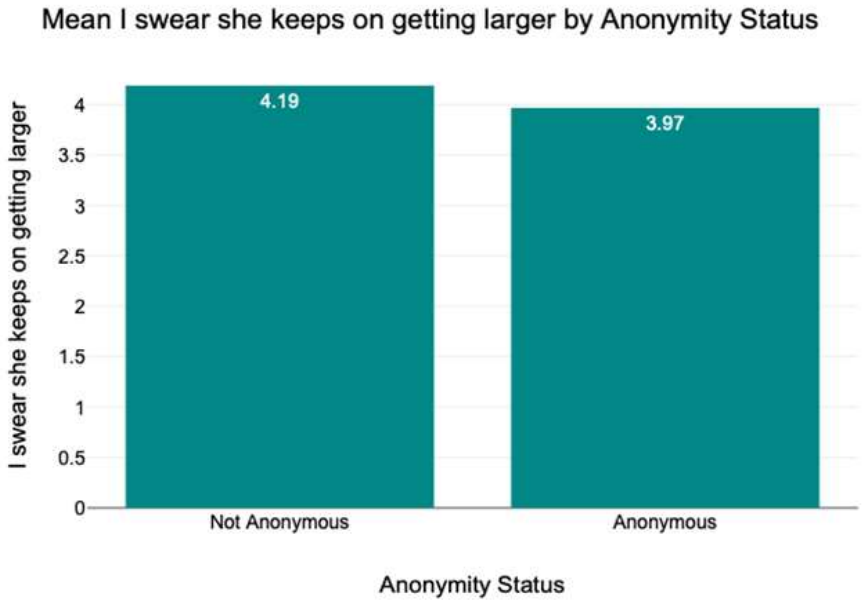

Figure 1 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "I swear she keeps on getting larger."*

Table 1 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "I swear she keeps on getting larger."*

		n	M	S.D.	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 1	N.A	32	4.19	1.4				
					0.67	60	.507	0.17
	A	30	3.97	1.19				

**N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 1 = I swear she keeps getting larger*

According to Table 1, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.97, S.D. = 1.19) and non anonymous (M = 4.19, SD = 1.4) groups on the statement "I swear she keeps getting larger," t = 0.67, p = .507 (p > 0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.17, which indicates a small effect size.

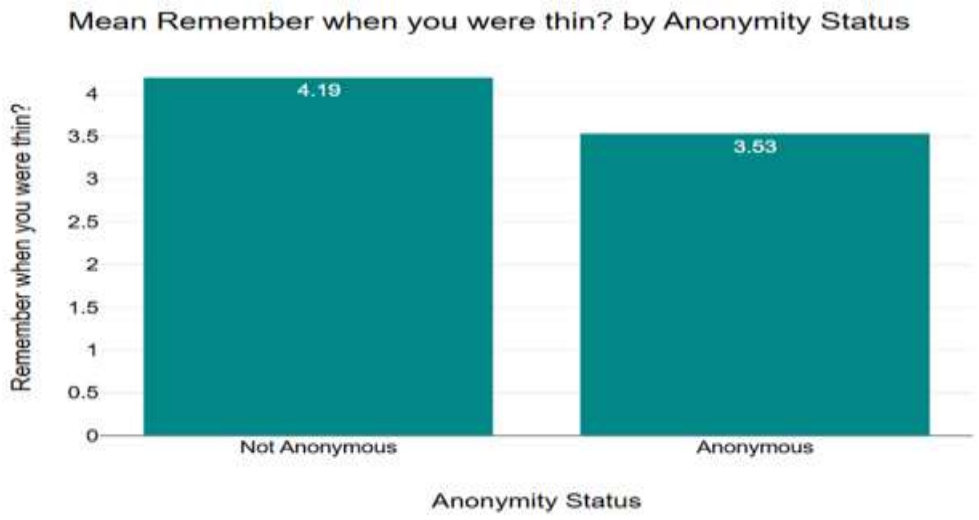

Figure 2 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups in the statement "*Remember when you were thin?*"*

Table 2 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "Remember when you were thin?"*

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 2	N.A	32	4.19	1.33	2.03	60	.047	0.52
	A	30	3.53	1.2				

According to the Table, there was a significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.53, S.D. = 1.2) and non-anonymous (M = 4.19, S.D. = 1.33) groups on the statement "Remember when you

were thin?" t=2.03, p =0.47 (p<0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.52, which indicates a moderate effect size.

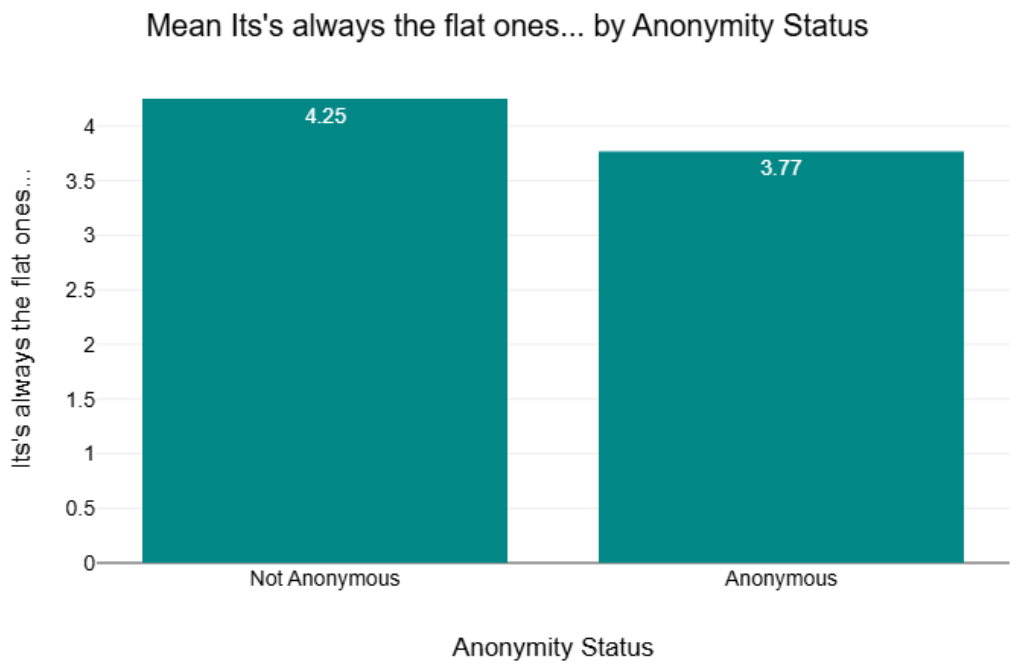

Figure 3 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*It's always the flat ones as if they have to compensate for something.*"*

Table 3 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*It's always the flat ones as if they have to compensate for something."

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 3	NA	32	4.25	0.98	1.88	60	0.65	0.48
	A	30	3.77	1.04				

**N. A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 3 = It's always the flat ones, as if they have to compensate for something*

According to Table 3, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M =3.77, S.D. =1.04) and non-anonymous (M = 4.25, S.D. = 0.98) respondents on the statement "It's always the flat ones as if they have to compensate for something" t=1.88 p = 0.65 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.48, which indicates a small to moderate effect size.

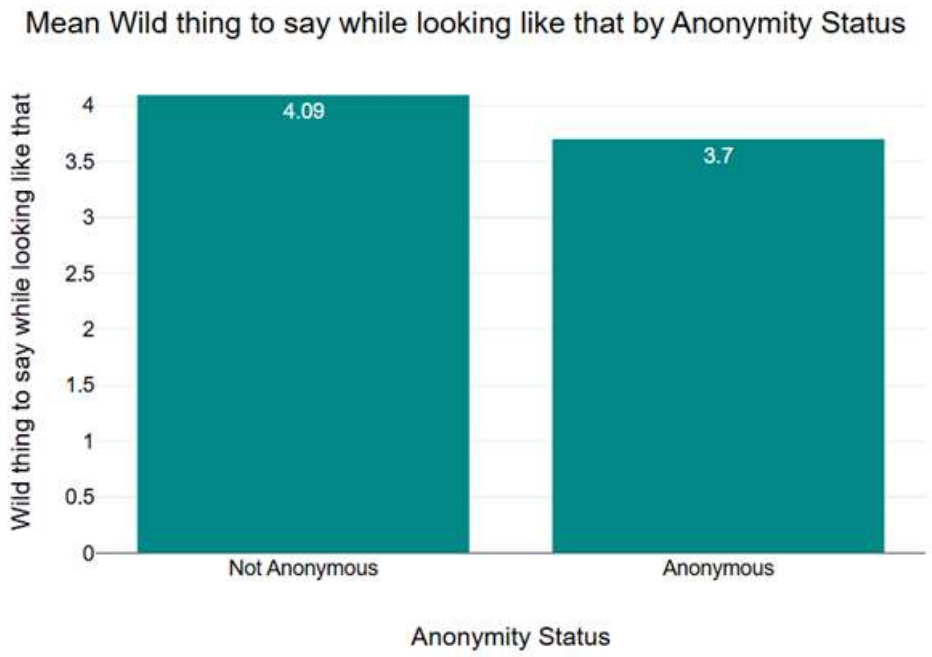

Figure 4 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Wild thing to say while looking like that.*"*

Table 4 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Wild thing to say while looking like that.*"*

		n	M	S.D.	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 4	N.A.	32	4.09	1.33	1.15	60	0.255	0.29
	A	30	3.7	1.37				

**N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 4 = Wild thing to say while looking like that*

According to Table 4, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.7, S.D. = 1.37) and non anonymous (M = 4.09, S.D. = 1.33) groups on the statement "Wild thing to say while looking like that" t= 1.15, p = 0.255 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.29, which indicates a small effect size.

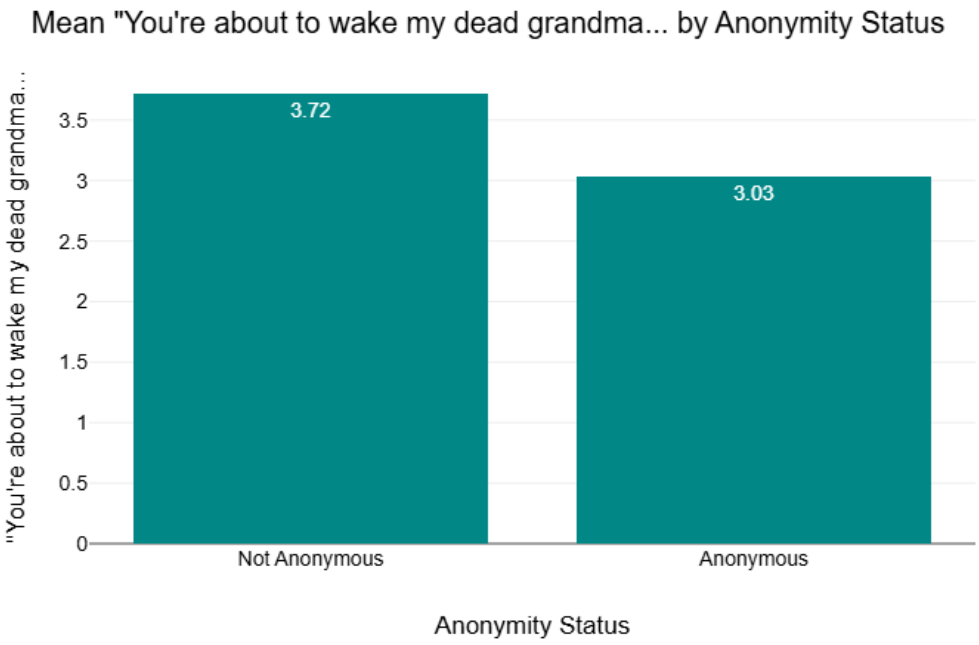

Figure 5 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*You're about to wake my dead grandma up, stop op.*"*

Table 5 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*You're about to wake my dead grandma up, stop.*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 5	N.A.	32	3.72	1.55	1.87	60	0.067	0.47
	A	30	3.03	1.33				

*N. A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 5 = You're about to wake my dead grandma up, stop

According to Table 5, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.03, S.D. = 1.33) and non anonymous (M = 3.72, S.D. = 1.55) groups on the statement " You're about to wake my dead grandma up, stop " t= 1.87, p = 0.067 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.47, which indicates a small effect size.

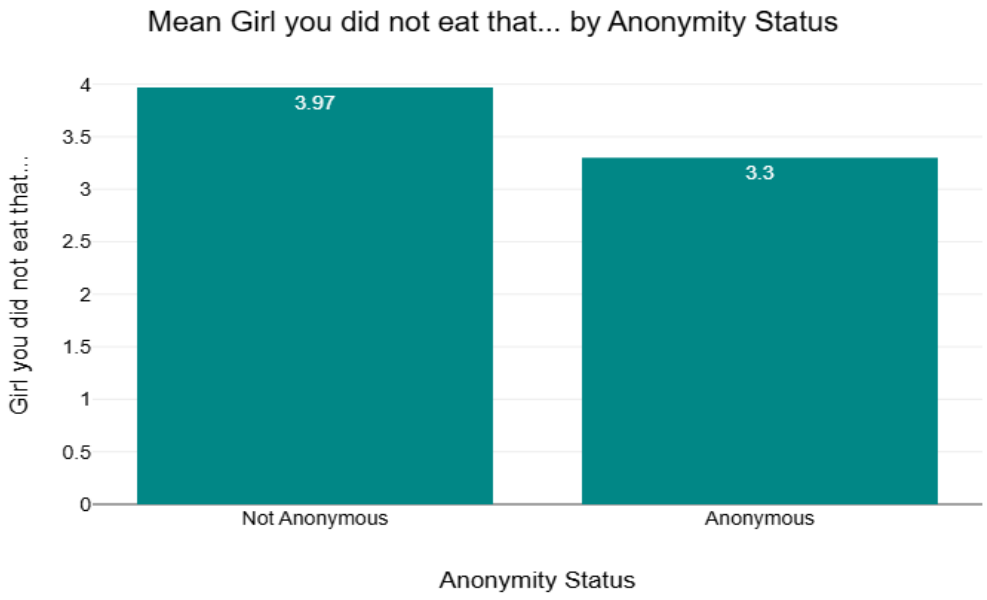

Figure 6 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Girl, really you did not eat that, keep your talent hidden.*"*

Table 6 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Girl, you did not eat that, keep your talent hidden. en*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	p	df	Cohen's d
Statement 6	N.A.	32	3.97	1.56	1.81	0.076	60	0.46
	A	30	3.3	1.34				

*N. A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 6 = Girl, you did not eat that, keep your talent hidden

According to Table 6, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.3, S.D. = 1.34) and non anonymous (M = 3.97, S.D. = 1.56) on the statement " Girl you did not eat that, keep your talent hidden " t= 1.81, p = 0.076 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.46, which indicates a small to moderate effect.

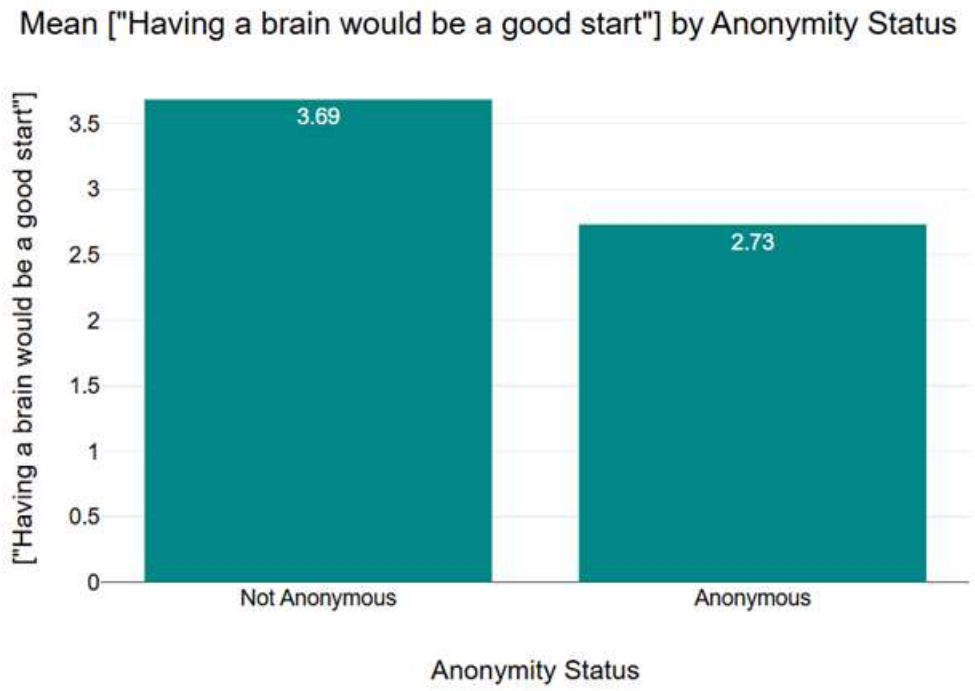

Figure 7 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Having a brain would be a good start.*"*

Table 7 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Having a brain would be a good star.*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	p	df	Cohen's d
Statement 7	N.A.	32	3.69	1.47	2.72	0.009	60	0.69
	A	30	2.73	1.28				

*N .A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 7 = Having a brain would be a good start

According to Table 7, there was a significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 2.73, S.D. = 2.28) and non-anonymous (M = 3.69, S.D. = 1.47) groups on the statement " Having a brain would be a good start, "t = 2.72, p = 0.009 ($p<0.05$). The value of Cohen's d was 0.69, which indicates a moderate to large effect.

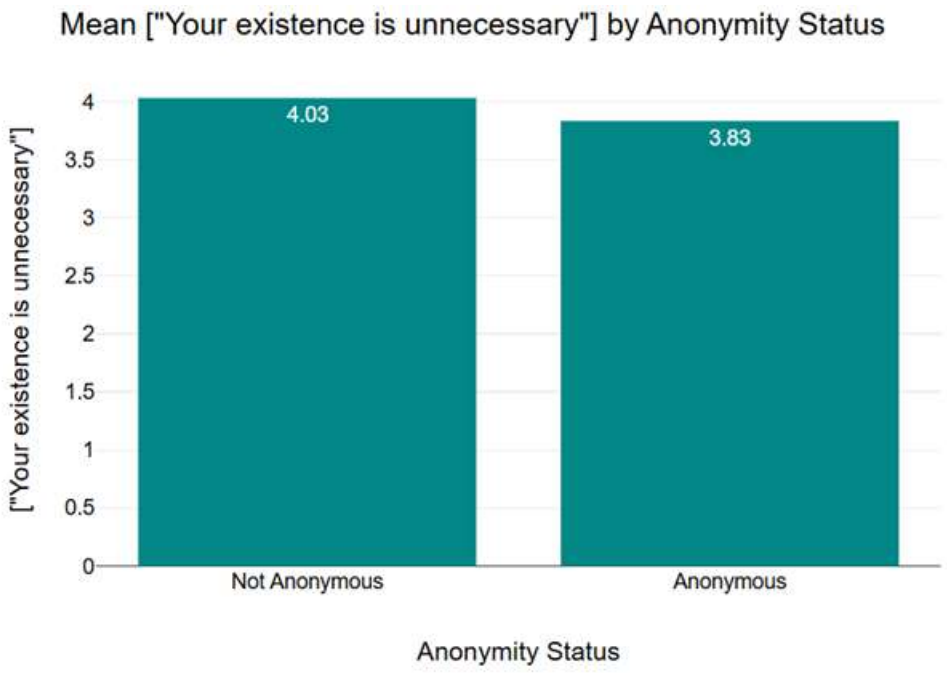

Figure 8 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Your existence is unnecessary.*"*

Table 8 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Your existence is unnecessary.*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	p	df	Cohen's d
Statement 8	N.A.	32	4.03	1.36	0.6	0.551	60	0.15
	A	30	3.83	1.23				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 8 = Your existence is unnecessary

According to Table 8, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.83, S.D. = 1.23) and non-anonymous (M = 4.03, S.D. = 1.36) groups on the statement " Your existence is unnecessary "t 0.6, p = 0.551 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.15, which indicates a small effect size.

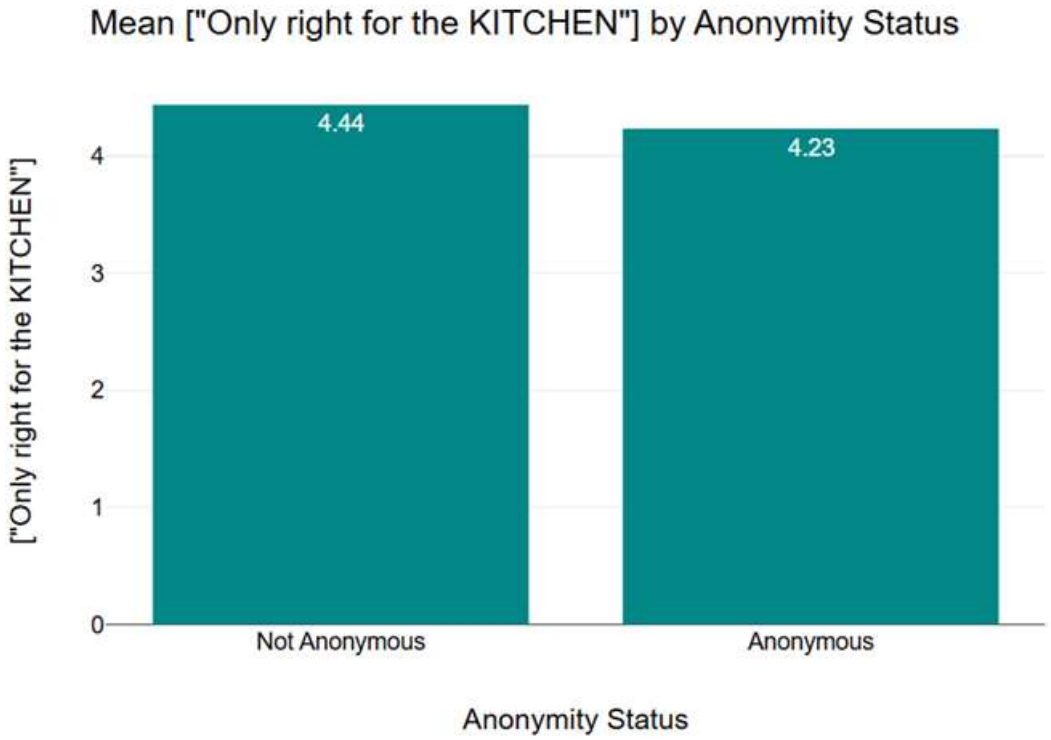

Figure 9 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Only right for the KITCHEN.*"*

Table 9 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Only right for the KITCHEN."

		n	M	S.D	t	p	df	Cohen's d
Statement 9	N.A.	32	4.44	1.08	0.78	0.437	60	0.2
	A	30	4.23	0.97				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 9 = Only right for the KITCHEN

According to Table 9, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 4.23, S.D. = 0.97) and non-anonymous (M = 4.44, S.D. = 1.08) groups on the statement "Only right for the KITCHEN" t 0.78, p = 0.437(p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.2, which indicates a small effect size.

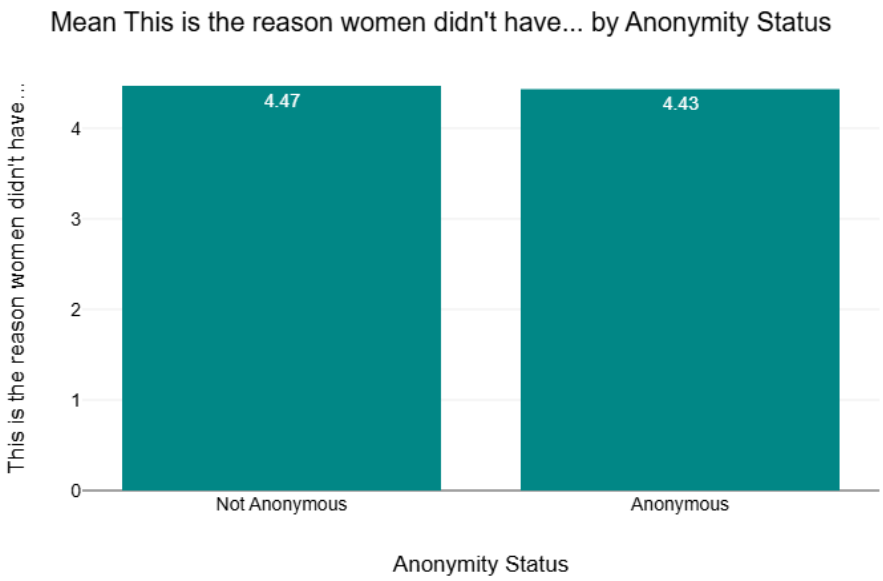

Figure 10 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement* "This is the reason women didn't have any rights."

Table 10 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement* "This is the reason women didn't have any rights."

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 10	N.A.	32	4.47	1.02	0.15	60	0.878	0.04
	A	30	4.43	0.77				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 10 = This is the reason women didn't have any rights

According to Table 10, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 4.43, S.D. = 0.77) and non anonymous (M = 4.47, S.D. = 1.02) groups on the statement " This is the reason women didn't have any rights" t= 0.15, p = 0.878 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.04, which indicates a very small effect size.

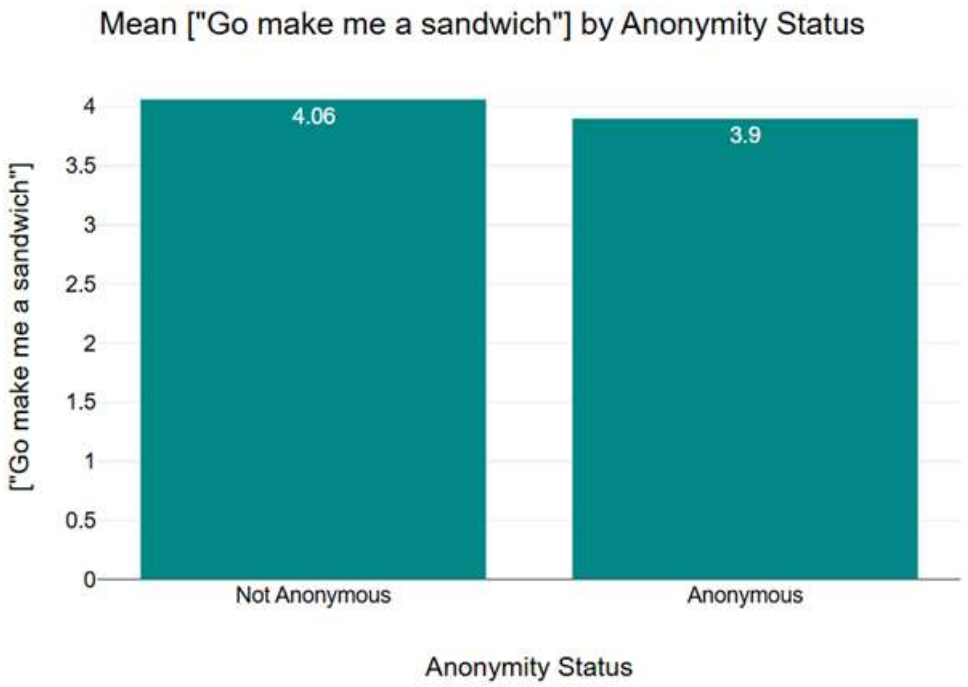

Figure 11 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Go make me a sandwich."

Table 11 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Go make me a sandwich."

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 11	N.A.	32	4.06	1.13	0.52	60	0.605	0.13
	A	30	3.9	1.32				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 11 = Go make me a sandwich

According to Table 11, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.9, S.D. = 1.32) and non-anonymous (M = 4.06, S.D. = 1.13) groups on the statement "Go make me a sandwich" t = 0.52, p = 0.605 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.13, which indicates a small effect size.

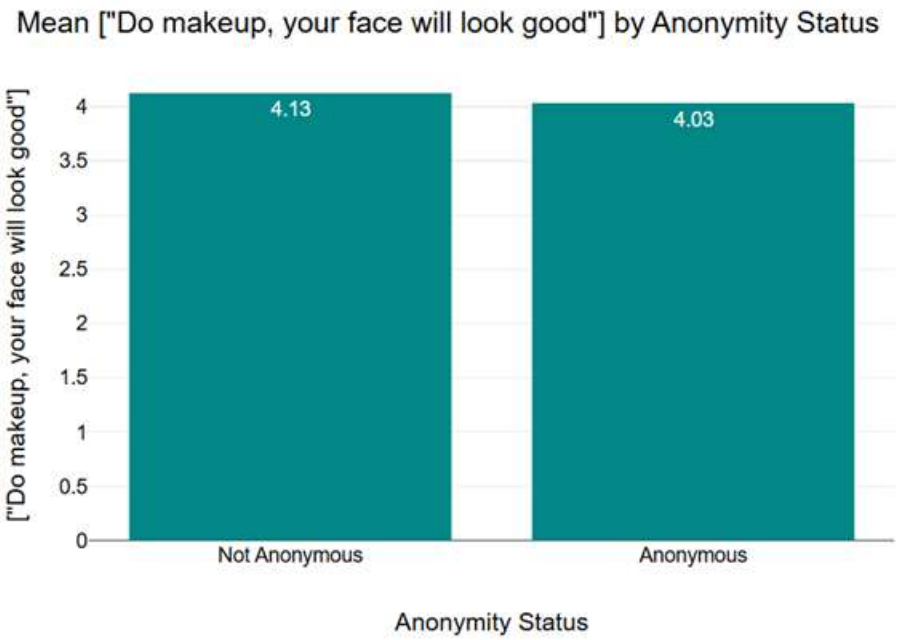

Figure 12 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Do makeup, your face will look good.*"*

Table 12 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Do makeup, your face will look good.*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 12	N.A.	32	4.13	1.21	0.32	60	0.75	0.08
	A	30	4.03	1.03				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 12 = Do makeup, your face will look good

According to Table 12, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 4.03, S.D. = 1.03) and non anonymous (M = 4.13, S.D. = 1.21) groups on the statement " Do makeup, your face will look good" t= 0.32, p = 0.75 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.08, which indicates a very small effect size.

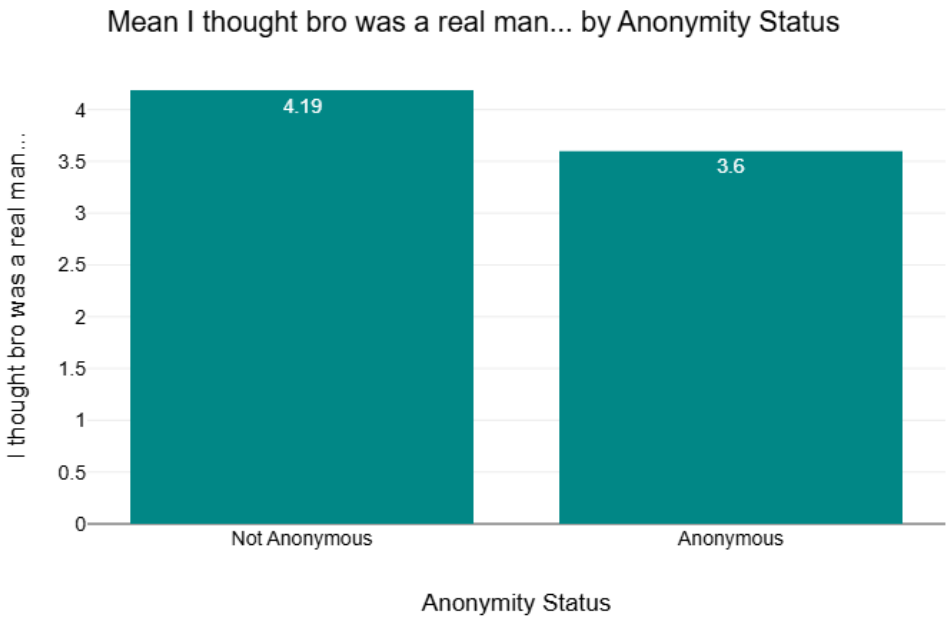

Figure 13 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*I thought bro was a real man. His personality is good, but he is gay.*"*

Table 13 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*I thought bro was a real man. His personality is good, but he is gay."

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 13	N.A.	32	4.19	1.12	1.91	60	0.061	0.48
	A	30	3.6	1.3				

*N. A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 13 = I thought bro was a real man. His personality is good, but he is gay

According to Table 13, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.6, S.D. = 1.3) and non anonymous (M = 4.19, S.D. = 1.12) groups on the statement " I thought bro was a real man. His personality is good, but he is gay" t= 1.91, p = 0.061 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.48, which indicates a small to moderate effect size.

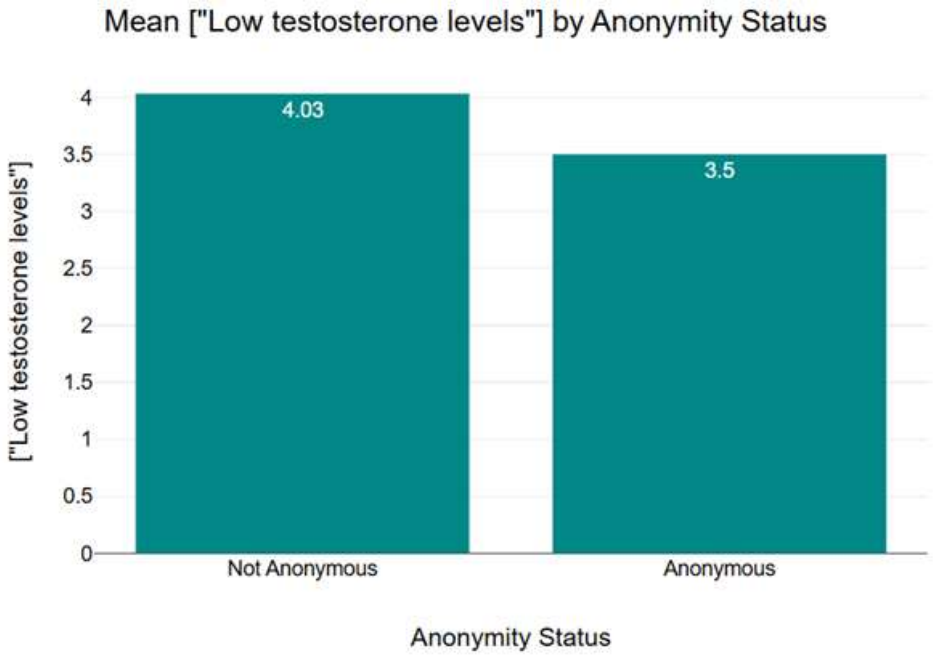

Figure 14 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Low testosterone levels.*"*

Table 14 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Low testosterone levels.*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 14	N.A.	32	4.03	1.28	1.62	60	0.111	0.41
	A	30	3.5	1.31				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 14= Low testosterone levels

According to Table 14, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.5, S.D. = 1.31) and non-anonymous (M = 4.03, S.D. = 1.28) groups on the statement " Low testosterone levels" t = 1.62, p = 0.111 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.41, which indicates a small to moderate effect size.

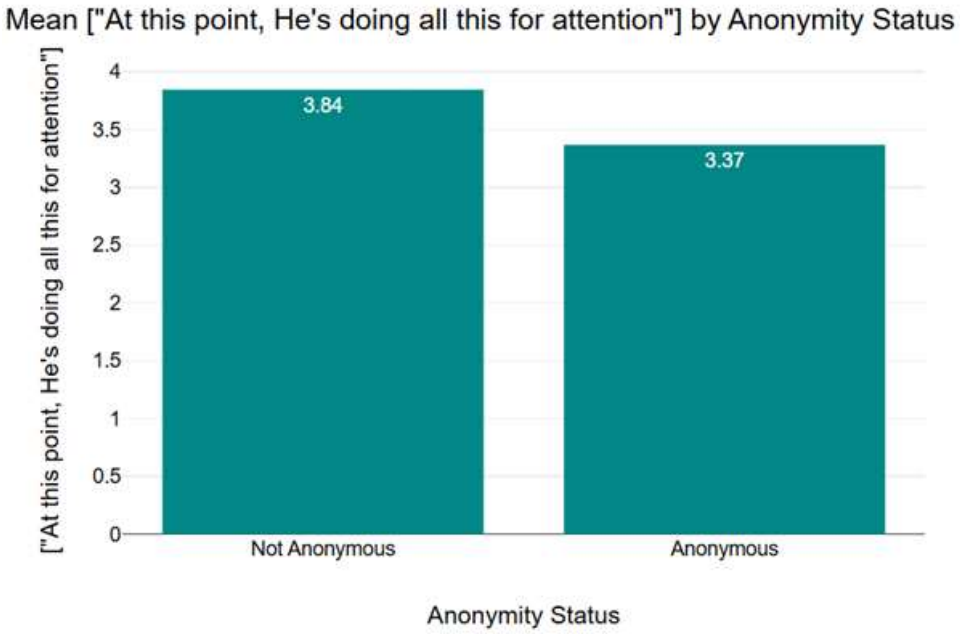

Figure 15 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*At this point, He's doing all this for attention."

Table 15 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*At this point, He's doing all this for attention.*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 15	N.A.	32	3.84	1.35	1.45	60	0.153	0.37
	A	30	3.37	1.25				

*N. A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 15 = At this point, He's doing all this for attention

According to Table 15, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.37, S.D. = 1.25) and non anonymous (M = 3.84, S.D. = 1.35) groups on the statement " At this point, He's doing all this for attention" t= 1.45, p = 0.153 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.37, which indicates a small effect size.

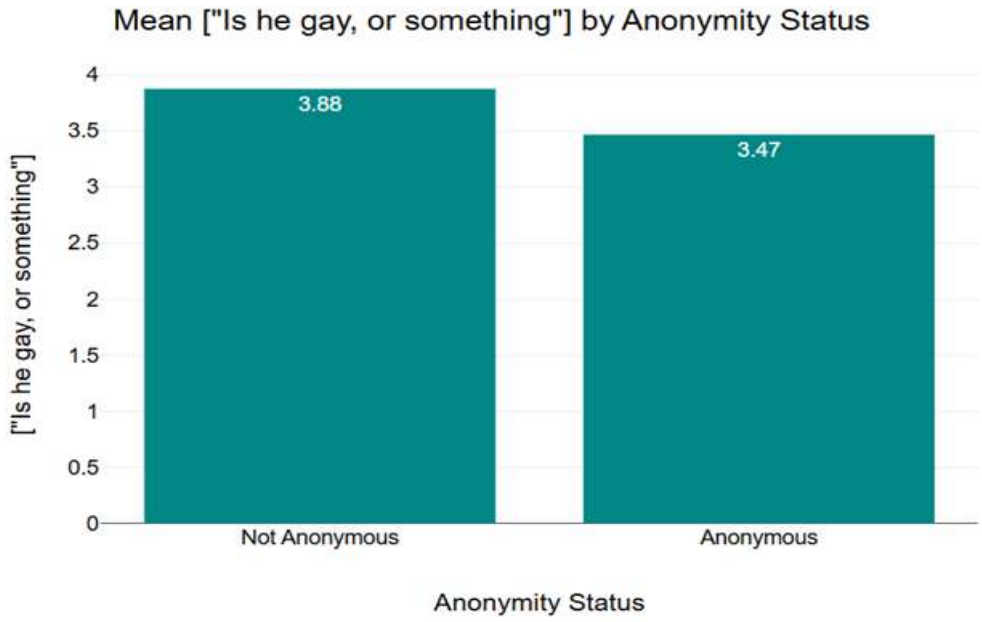

Figure 16 *shows the mean of anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Is he gay, or something?*"*

Table 16 *shows the differences between anonymous and non-anonymous groups on the statement "*Is he gay, or something?*"*

		n	M	S.D	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Statement 16	N.A.	32	3.88	1.45	1.06	60	0.295	0.27
	A	30	3.47	1.59				

*N.A = Non Anonymous, *Statement 16= Is he gay, or something

According to Table 16, there was no significant mean difference between anonymous (M = 3.47, S.D. = 1.59) and non-anonymous (M = 3.88, S.D. = 1.45) groups on the statement " Is he gay, or something?" t = 1.06, p = 0.295 (p>0.05). The value of Cohen's d was 0.27, which indicates a small effect size.

Discussion

This study's findings showed that the anonymous and non-anonymous groups largely did not differ significantly from one another, implying the possibility that insensitive online activity is not always caused by anonymity. However, this might not necessarily be true of the entire population, but only of the present sample.

The data found in this study revealed an exception for passive-aggressive, sarcastic, and personal insults. This included the following statements: “Remember when you were thin?” and “Having a brain would be a good start.” Both of these comments are targeted, intended to undermine the recipient’s self-esteem. This type of comment aligns with what prior researchers have termed as "toxic disinhibition" (Suler, 2004), where users exploit their anonymous status to express hostile behaviour. This aligns with findings by Lapidot-Lefler and Barak (2011), who demonstrated that anonymity combined with lack of visual cues intensifies toxic online behaviours.

Similarly, stated by Christopherson (2007) argues that the anonymous status allows individuals to act in a way they usually would not, in a real-life interaction.

However, the relationship between online behaviour and anonymity is not simply linear. Other studies also emphasise the importance of platform context and differences in each individual. For example, Bernstein et al. (2011) analysed user behaviour on 4chan (AAAI, 2023) , a highly anonymous platform, and found that platform norms and cultural influence played a stronger role than anonymity in shaping user interactions.

Additionally, Moore et al. (2012) found that it was more likely for anonymous platforms to contain aggressive and insensitive posts, particularly in contexts where controversial topics were discussed. This indicated that topic sensitivity can also impact the effects of anonymity. A recent case study by Setiabudi et al. (2023) on public outrage over fuel price hikes in Indonesia found that anonymous users were significantly more likely to post hate speech, illustrating how anonymity interacts with political and social triggers.

Qian & Scott (2007) noted that for some users, particularly those who are shy or socially anxious, anonymity can provide a space for healthy emotional expression that would otherwise be difficult. Similarly, Joinson (2001) showed that anonymity can foster greater self-disclosure and emotional openness, suggesting that its effects depend greatly on individual traits and situational factors.

Moreover, Fox & Tang (2016) emphasised the role of gender differences in anonymous online behaviour. Their study discovered that there was a higher chance of males engaging in insensitive behaviours and aggression in anonymous contexts, while females often used anonymity as a protective shield to safely express emotions or opinions, without fearing judgment and harassment.

Conclusion

Cyberbullying is when someone uses a digital platform to harass, insult, or defame another person. It is most commonly found on social media apps, and important factors, such as peer influence, cultural influence, and anonymity, play a role in its occurrence. This investigation focused on understanding whether anonymity causes a significant difference in how teenagers respond to insensitive comments found on social media platforms. This study aimed to understand how the prevalence of anonymity leads to online insensitivity among teenagers.

This study offers valuable insights into how anonymity affects adolescent behaviour online. The majority of comments did not differ significantly between anonymous and non-anonymous settings. The 2 statements, where there was a significant difference, were personal and passive-aggressive comments - “Remember when you were thin?” and “Having a brain would be a good start.”. This indicates that anonymity is not the only factor that causes insensitive behaviour.

Limitations of the Study

1. The results' applicability to a wider population is limited due to the small sample size.

2. Unequal representation of genders made it difficult to draw reliable comparisons between male and female online behaviours.

3. All participants were from the same region, which may have influenced their social media usage due to cultural factors or platform preferences, restricting the results' applicability to other areas or cultural contexts.

Future Recommendations

Future Researchers should consider sampling participants from multiple regions to minimise the impact of local cultural or platform-specific biases.

1. Future research should include participants from varied age groups, socioeconomic backgrounds, and cultural contexts to capture a broader understanding of online communication behaviours.

2. Building on current findings, further research should examine how anonymity influences online communication across diverse populations.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that there was no conflict of interest regarding the conduct, analysis, and publication of this research.

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