CHAPTER FOUR
# RESULTS

After explaining the procedure of this research in the previous chapter, this chapter presents the results of data collected from 250 respondents regarding cyber love. The findings are categorized in four major areas which are general demographic data of the participants, their experience about cyber love, the Internet usage, and attitudes towards cyber love. In terms of the attitudes, the results are broken down into cyber love existence, trustfulness, safety, interpersonal relationship support, and potential to develop to offline love. The statistics presented in this chapter are processed by SPSS Version 12.0
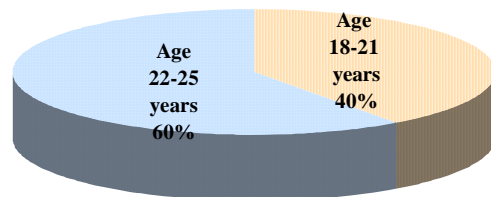
4.1   GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE PARTICIPANTS

The demographic information of participants is demonstrated by the following figures.
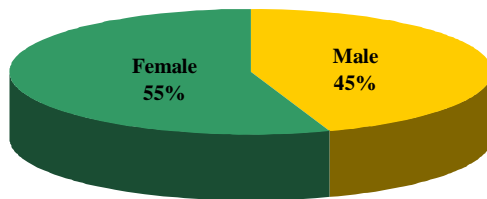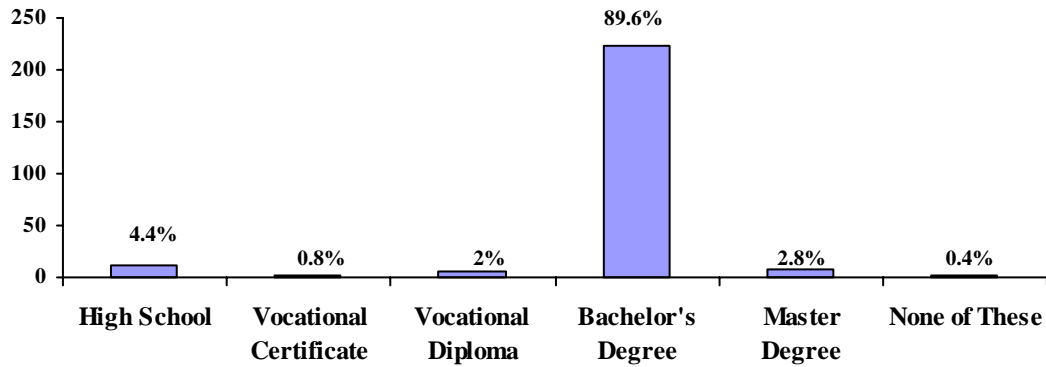
*Figure 2. Gender*   *Figure 3. Age group*

From 250 respondents, 55% were female and 45% were male as presented in figure 2. Figure 3 represents the proportion of age group. Forty percent of participants were 18-21 years old while 60% were 22-25 years old.

Figure 4. Educational level

The educational level presented in figure 4 shows that the majority of the respondents fell in bachelor degree level (89.6%). The remaining were high school, master degree, vocational diploma, vocational certificate, and none of these respectively.

Figure 5. Occupation
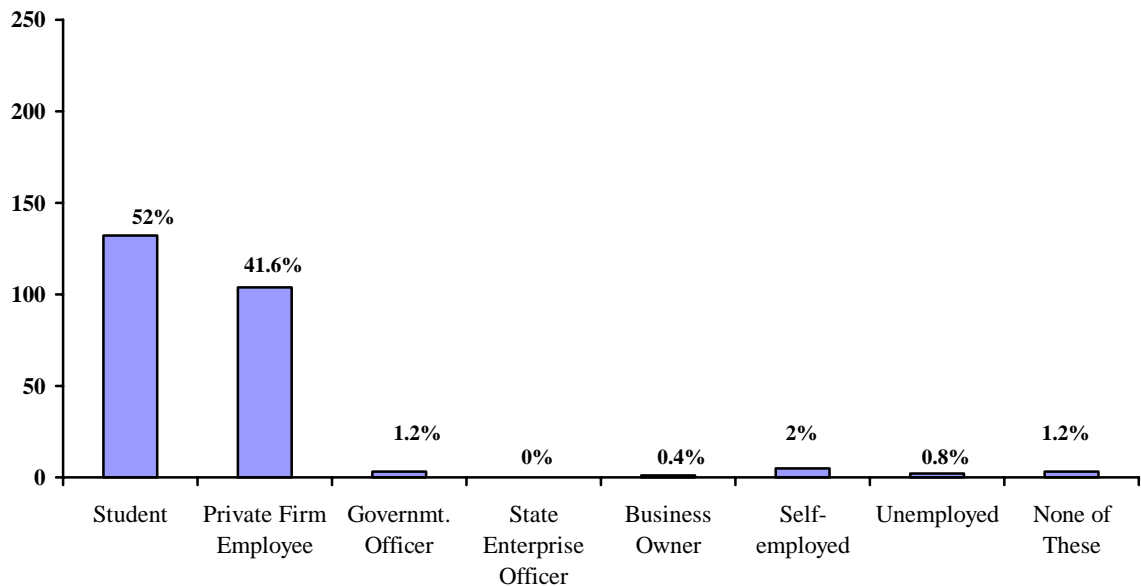
As shown in figure 5, more than half of the respondents were students (52%) and nearly half of them (47.2%) were working adolescents.

4.2 EXPERIENCES ABOUT CYBER LOVE

The respondents' experiences about cyber love are shown below.

Figure 6. Indirect experiences about cyber love (knowing someone who has cyber love)

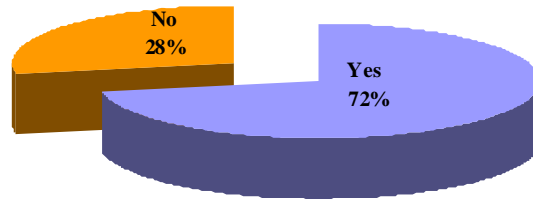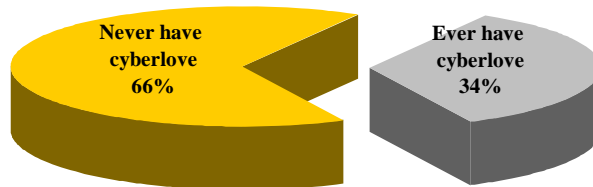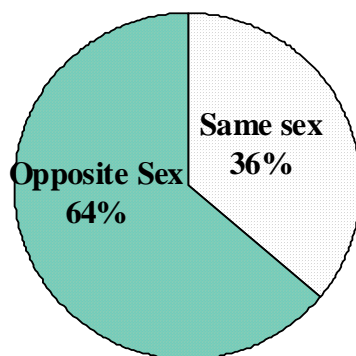
Figure 6 observes that 72% of 250 participants knew someone who has cyber love while nearly one-third of them did not (28%).
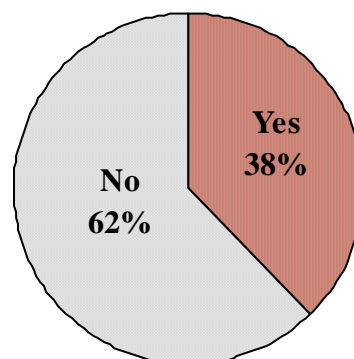
Figure 7. Personal experiences about cyber love

Two-third of the respondents never had cyber love (66%); only 34% experienced it by themselves.

Figure8. Sex of cyber love partner   *Figure 9. Intention to develop to offline love*

From 86 participants who had direct experiences, 64% had cyber love with the opposite sex and 36% had a same sex cyber partner, (Figure 8). More than one-third of the respondents with direct experiences intended to develop their cyber love to offline love (38%) but the remaining two-third (62%) would like to keep their relationship online purely, (Figure 9). Further descriptive statistics about cyber love experiences are presented in the following tables.

Table 2. Cyber Relationship Development

How long do you build your Cyber love?	Frequency	%
Less than 1 month	**27**	**31.4**
1-3 months	**26**	**30.2**
4-6 months	10	11.6
7-12 months	13	15.1
More than 1 year	10	11.6
Total	86	100.0
Do you keep contact with your cyber love partner?	Frequency	%
Yes	**59**	**68.6**
No	27	31.4
Total	86	100.0
Have you ever met your cyber love partner?	Frequency	%
Yes	**66**	**76.7**
No	20	23.3
Total	86	100.0

Approximately two-thirds of the respondents who had experienced cyber love spent only 3 months or less to build their relationships (61.6%). Only 11.6% spent more than 1 year for building cyber love. More than two-thirds still kept contact with their cyber partners (68.6%) and merely 31.4% left the relationship. Almost four-fifths had face-to-face encounters with their cyber love partners (76.7%).

Table 3. Changes after Face-to-Face Encounter

Frequency of the Internet contact after meeting your cyber love partner	Frequency	%
Increase	8	12.1
Not change	**38**	**57.6**
Decrease	20	30.3
Total	66	100.0
Degree of fondness after meeting your cyber love partner*	Frequency	%
Increase	20	30.8
Not change	**37**	**56.9**
Decrease	8	12.3
Total	65	100.0

Note - One answer was missing.

After meeting their cyber love partners, more than half of the respondents who had a face-to-face encounter, neither changed frequency of the Internet contact (57.6%) nor degree of fondness towards their cyber partner (56.9%). However, one-third of them decreased the amount of the Internet contact (30.3%) and 30.8% were more fond of their cyber love partner after they had met and conversed, (Table 3).

4.3   THE INTERNET USAGE

The data regarding the Internet usage among 250 respondents is presented by the following tables.

Table 4. Purpose of Using the Internet

What do you use the Internet for?	Do most often	Do often secondly	Do often thirdly
E-mail	**64** **(26%)**	**53** **(22.1%)**	**50** **(21.1%)**
Finding information	**57** **(23.2%)**	**80** **(33.3%)**	**66** **(27.8%)**
Query / Web board	9 (3.7%)	10 (4.2%)	21 (8.9%)
Chat or MSN	**72** **(29.3%)**	**68** **(28.3%)**	**62** **(26.2%)**
Web blog	11 (4.5%)	10 (4.2%)	12 (5.1%)
Game online	15 (6.1%)	17 (7.1%)	17 (7.2%)
Others	18 (7.3%)	2 (0.8%)	9 (3.8%)
Total	246 (100%)	240 (100%)	237 (100%)

Note - Some answers were missing.

Table 4 represents the purpose of the Internet usage. Participants were asked to rank 3 activities they used the Internet for. The result shows that chatting or MSN, finding information, and e-mailing were the most popular online activities among the respondents.

Table 5. Frequency of the Internet Usage

How frequently do you use the Internet?	Frequency	%
Every day	**121**	**48.4**
4-5 times/week	65	26.0
2-3 times/week	35	14.0
Less than 2 times/week	29	11.6
Total	250	100.0

Nearly half of the respondents used the Internet every day (48.4%). Around one-fourth used the Internet 4-5 times/week. Fourteen percent used it 2-3 times and 11% used it less than 2 times per week.

Table 6. Time Using the Internet Each Time

How long do you spend for using the Internet each time?	Frequency	%
More than 5 hours	53	21.2
4-5 hours	38	15.2
2-3 hours	**106**	**42.4**
Less than 2 hours	53	21.2
Total	250	100.0

From Table 6, 42.4% of the participants spent 2-3 hours using the Internet each time, followed by more than 5 hours and less than 2 hours which were 21.2% equally. Only 15.2% spent 4-5 hours each time.

4.4   ATTITUDES TOWARDS CYBER LOVE

The core finding of this study is shown in the following tables and the interpretation of mean score is referenced here.

Attitudes		**Mean Score**
Strongly agree	=	1.00 – 1.80
Agree	=	1.81 – 2.60
Neutral	=	2.61 – 3.40
Disagree	=	3.41 – 4.20
Strongly disagree	=	4.21 – 5.00

Table 7. Attitudes towards Cyber love

Attitudes towards cyber love in each point	Mean	Attitude
Existence	2.67	Neutral
Trustfulness	3.59	Disagree
Safety	3.41	Disagree
Interpersonal relationship support	3.00	Neutral
Potential to develop to offline love	2.69	Neutral
Total	**3.11**	**Neutral**

Table 8. Attitudes towards People Who Have Cyber love

How do you think about people who have cyber love?	Frequency	%
Positively	11	4.4
Neutral	**203**	**81.2**
Negatively	36	14.4
Total	250	100.0

The overall attitude of 250 respondents towards cyber love got 3.11 mean scores which fell into neutral rating, corresponding to the attitude towards other people who have cyber love, Table 7-8. However, when considered part by part, the result shows that the respondents had negative attitudes towards trustfulness and safety of cyber love. Besides, there were some interesting points if considering frequency statistics and percentages of each statement. When overlooking the percentage of neutral attitudes, the direction of participants view is revealed clearly. The data are presented in the tables below.

Table 9. Reality of Cyber love

Cyber love is a real relationship	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**45**	**18.0**
Agree	**103**	**41.2**
Neutral	84	33.6
Disagree	14	5.6
Strongly disagree	4	1.6
Total	250	100.0

Table 10. Characteristic of Cyber love

Cyber love has the same characteristic as offline love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	10	4.0
Agree	54	21.6
Neutral	112	44.8
Disagree	**61**	**24.4**
Strongly disagree	**13**	**5.2**
Total	250	100.0

Table 11. Sensitivity of Cyber love

Cyber love can create deep sentiment as offline love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**12**	**4.8**
Agree	**73**	**29.2**
Neutral	104	41.6
Disagree	50	20.0
Strongly disagree	11	4.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 12. Effect of Cyber love

Cyber love can make some effects on partners' life as offline love.	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**36**	**14.4**
Agree	**111**	**44.4**
Neutral	75	30.0
Disagree	22	8.8
Strongly disagree	6	2.4
Total	250	100.0

Although the participants had neutral attitudes towards the existence of cyber love, Table 9 shows that 59.2% of them agreed that cyber love is a real relationship. Table 11 and 12 represent a positive attitude towards cyber love's sensitivity (34%)

and its effect on partners' life (58.8%). However, nearly 30% of the respondents did not agree that cyber love has the same characteristics as offline love, (Table 10).

Table 13. Self-disclosure

Cyber partners usually disclose themselves straightforwardly	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	6	2.4
Agree	19	7.6
Neutral	83	33.2
Disagree	**94**	**37.6**
Strongly disagree	**48**	**19.2**
Total	250	100.0

Table 14. Sincerity

Cyber partners have sincerity for their relationship	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	3	1.2
Agree	14	5.6
Neutral	123	49.2
Disagree	**91**	**36.4**
Strongly disagree	**19**	**7.6**
Total	250	100.0

Table 15. Last Long Relationship

Cyber partners intend to keep their relationship last long	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	4	1.6
Agree	8	3.2
Neutral	113	45.2
Disagree	**91**	**36.4**
Strongly disagree	**34**	**13.6**
Total	250	100.0

Table 16. Honesty

Cyber partners are honest with their mates	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	4	1.6
Agree	5	2.0
Neutral	90	36.3
Disagree	**99**	**39.9**
Strongly disagree	**50**	**20.2**
Total	248	100.0

Note - Two answers were missing.

Table 13-16 reinforce the conclusion that the respondents definitely had negative attitudes towards trustfulness of cyber love.

Table 17. Physical Safety

Cyber love provides more physical safety than offline love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	5	2.0
Agree	39	15.6
Neutral	93	37.2
Disagree	**79**	**31.6**
Strongly disagree	**34**	**13.6**
Total	250	100.0

Table 18. Pain from Rejection

Cyber love is less vulnerable to hurt from rejection than offline love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**6**	**2.4**
Agree	**84**	**33.7**
Neutral	99	39.8
Disagree	41	16.5
Strongly disagree	19	7.6
Total	249	100.0

Note - One answer was missing.

Table 19. Deceit

Cyber love is less vulnerable to deceit than offline love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	6	2.4
Agree	30	12.0
Neutral	84	33.7
Disagree	**87**	**34.9**
Strongly disagree	**42**	**16.9**
Total	249	100.0

Note - One answer was missing.

Table 20. Cause of Deceit or Crime

Cyber love is not the cause of deceit or crime	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	5	2.0
Agree	13	5.2
Neutral	72	28.8
Disagree	**100**	**40.0**
Strongly disagree	**60**	**24.0**
Total	250	100.0

In general, the respondents did not agree that cyber love is safe. Nevertheless, the data in Table 18 indicates that around one-third of the participants (36.1%) agreed that cyber love is less vulnerable to pain from refusal than offline love.

Table 21. Cyber love and Demure People

Cyber love suits shy people	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**13**	**5.2**
Agree	**71**	**28.4**
Neutral	100	40.0
Disagree	50	20.0
Strongly disagree	16	6.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 22. Cyber love and People Who are Unsuccessful in Interpersonal Relationship

Cyber love suits people who are unsuccessful in offline interpersonal relationship	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	8	3.2
Agree	44	17.6
Neutral	108	43.2
Disagree	**70**	**28.0**
Strongly disagree	**20**	**8.0**
Total	250	100.0

Table 23. Cyber love and Social Isolated People

Cyber love suits people who isolate themselves from society	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	12	4.8
Agree	35	14.1
Neutral	106	42.6
Disagree	**77**	**30.9**
Strongly disagree	**19**	**7.6**
Total	249	100.0

Note - One answer was missing.

Table 24. Cyber love and Cause of Social Isolation

Cyber love makes people separate from society	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	19	7.6
Agree	52	20.9
Neutral	98	39.4
Disagree	**63**	**25.3**
Strongly disagree	**17**	**6.8**
Total	249	100.0

Note - One answer was missing.

Table 25. Cyber love and Cause of Reality Isolation

Cyber love makes people out of reality	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**39**	**15.6**
Agree	**88**	**35.2**
Neutral	76	30.4
Disagree	37	14.8
Strongly disagree	10	4.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 21 signifies that nearly one-third of the participants agreed that cyber love is suitable for shy people. Thirty-five percent did not think cyber love is for people who have problems about offline interpersonal relationships; and 38.5% disagreed that cyber love suits socially isolated people, (Table 22-23). Table 24 presents that 32.1% of participants did not believe that cyber love makes people separate from society. However, Table 25 shows that half of the respondents agreed that cyber love causes people to get out of reality.

Table 26. Possibility to be Offline Love

Cyber love has possibility to transform to offline love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**17**	**6.9**
Agree	**126**	**51.0**
Neutral	86	34.8
Disagree	12	4.9
Strongly disagree	6	2.4
Total	247	100.0

Note - Three answers were missing.

Table 27. Possibility to be True Love

Cyber love is possibly a true love	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	**10**	**4.0**
Agree	**67**	**27.1**
Neutral	120	48.6
Disagree	32	13.0
Strongly disagree	18	7.3
Total	247	100.0

Note - Three answers were missing.

Even though the respondents had neutral attitudes towards the possibility of cyber love to be developed to offline love, more than half of the respondents (57.9%) believed that it has potential to be developed to offline love and approximately one-third of the participants (31.1%) agreed that cyber love is possibly a true love, as presented in Table 26-27.

The findings of this research study will be discussed in the next chapter (Chapter 5).