

Bullying and Cyberbullying: How is the special situation in an institution assisting children and adolescents with mental health problems/disorders?

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Background

- Serious long-term consequences for victims, bullies and bully/victims: especially true for children/adolescents that are poly-victimized
- PISA (2009): Accompanying study in Austria by Strohmeier et al. (2012):
 - High rate of self-reported bullying/ victimization-experiences within peer-group
 - Alarming high rate of bullying towards/ by parents
 - Low rate of dating aggression
- (Cyber)Bullying particularly investigated in school setting

Aim

- Identification of frequency and types of (cyber)bullying in various institutions that provide therapy and care for children and adolescents with mental problems and/or mental disorders
- Implementation of systematic interventions to reduce bullying

Target group

- Children and adolescents with mental health problems and/or mental illness
- Institution: Pro mente kinder jugend familie located in Austria; service domains: socio-therapy & vocational rehabilitation

Samples

Sample 1: N=220 (whole sample: 11-20 years old; 40% male)
Sample 2: N=93 (subsample: 15-16 year olds; 39% male)

Measurements

Same questionnaire as used in the accompanying study of PISA

- Bullying/ Victimization: Direct/ indirect aggression (peers)
- Victimization/ Bullying by/ towards grown ups
- Dating aggression
- Vandalism
- Violent computer games

Research Questions

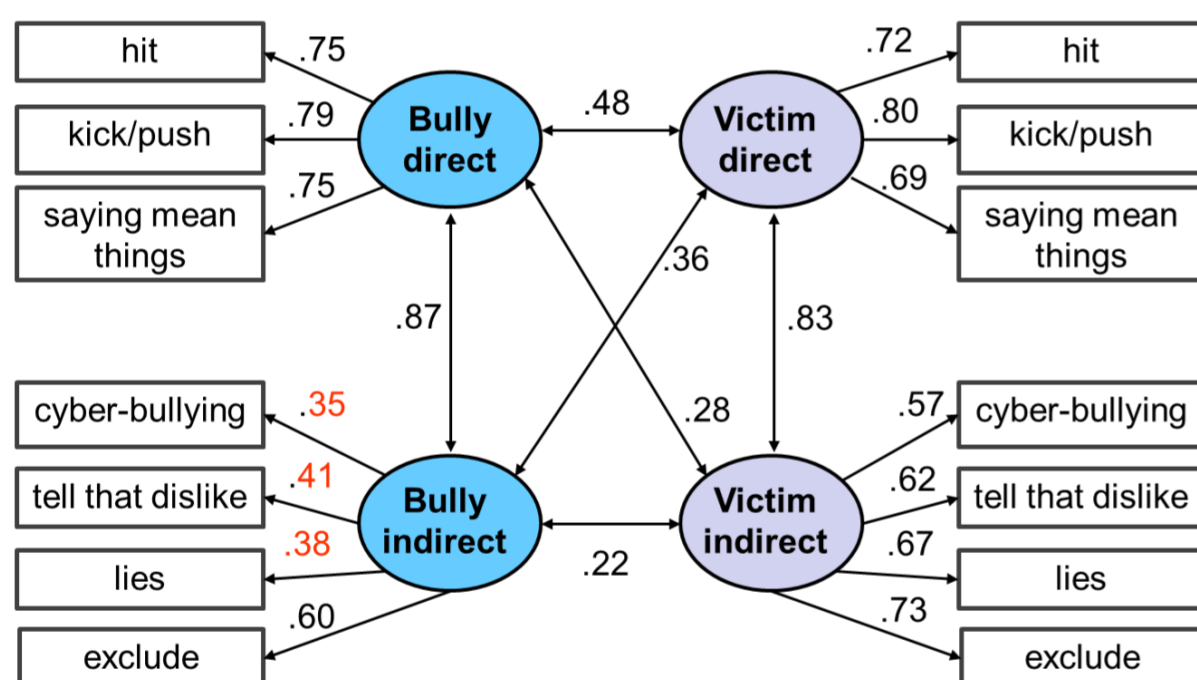
I) Methodological Question (Sample 1)

- Are the scales used in PISA 2009 replicable with a sample of children/ adolescents with mental health problems/ disorders?

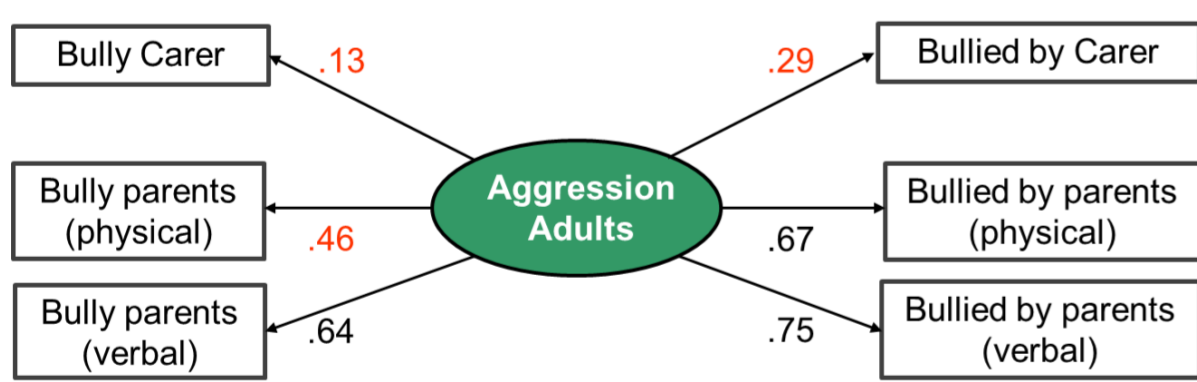
II) Substantial Questions (Sample 2)

- What is the frequencies of (cyber)bullying in this sample?
- Are there gender differences?
- Are their differences to the results of the PISA-sample?

Results to Research Question I



RSMEA=0.05; CFI=0.942; SRMR=0.065; Chi² (91)= 657.27; p<0.001



RSMEA=0.13; CFI=0.77; SRMR=0.08; Chi² (15)= 154.136; p<0.001



RSMEA=0.078; CFI=0.943; SRMR=0.039; Chi² (6)= 43.031; p<0.001

Results to Research Question IIc

Girls of our sample (1) experience sig. more than girls of the PISA sample that peers say mean things to them and tell lies about them, (2) score higher at all items of the scale „bullying/ direct aggression“, (3) experience more verbal and physical aggression by parents (4) report more verbal aggression towards parents and (5) destruct more properties. **Boys** of our sample report less hitting and punching peers than boys of the PISA sample. **No differences** (for boys and girls) were found for “bullying–indirect aggression”, “dating aggression” and “violent computer games”.

Results to Research Question II a, b

