

BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING IN LGBT ADOLESCENTS: PREVALENCE AND EFFECTS ON MENTAL HEALTH

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INTRODUCTION



Cyberbullying

A new type of bullying, which uses ICT to bully classmates. Cybervictimization rates between 10% and 70% have been reported in LGBTs



LGBT-phobia

Defined as a hostile attitude of aversion that considers that a non-normative sexual orientation is inferior, pathological



Deterioration of mental health

further deterioration of their mental health, compared to health of heterosexual cybervictims and cyber-aggressors

OBJECTIVES

1º OBJ.

To analyze possible differences as a function of sexual orientation in the percentage of victims and aggressors of bullying and cyberbullying and in the amount of aggressive behaviors suffered and performed in both groups;

2º OBJ.

To compare the mental health of heterosexuals and non-heterosexuals who have been victims, aggressors, cybervictims and cyberaggressors



METHODOLOGY

H1

The percentage of victims and cybervictims will be significantly higher in the group of non-heterosexual adolescents

H2

The amount of behavior suffered by victims and cybervictims will significantly be higher in the group of non-heterosexuals

H3

Non-heterosexual victims, cybervictims, aggressors, and cyberaggressors will have significantly poorer mental health

Sample

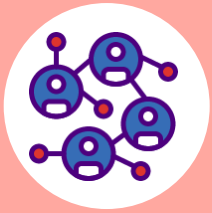
N= 1.748 adolescents (aged 13 to 17 years) from 19 schools
52.6% girls / 47.4% boys
87.5% heterosexual, 0.7% gay, 0.2% lesbian, 5.7% bisexual, 5.9% are unsure of their sexual orientation



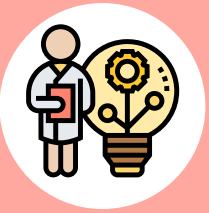
Instruments

Sociodemographic questionnaire
Bullying and cyberbullying scales
Beck Depression Inventory-II
Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents
90-Symptom Checklist-Revised

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS



Results show that non-heterosexual victims/cybervictims, compared to heterosexual victims/cybervictims, had suffered a higher amount of aggressive bullying and cyberbullying



Non-heterosexual victims and aggressors significantly have more depression, social anxiety, and more psychopathological symptoms in all the scales



LGBTs also develop more psychopathological symptoms due to the victimization/cybervictimization they suffer from than the heterosexuals who are bullied/cyberbullied

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