PATH ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF BULLYING ON ANXIETY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION DISORDER AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: It has been knew that the high category of psychological violence was excommunication, verbal violence (bullying), and physical violence. Previous studies showed that bullying can make teens will feel anxious and frightened, it also affecting concentration in learning and lead them to avoid school. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of bullying on anxiety and social interaction disorder among senior high school using path analysis model.

Subjects and Method: A cross sectional study was carried out in Sleman, Yogyakarta, in August 2019. A sample of 200 senior high school students was selected by stratified random sampling. The dependent variables were bullying and anxiety. The independent variables were parental education, residence, social media, self concept, and social interaction disorder. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by path analysis run on Stata 13.

Results: The risk of bullying in adolescents increased with parental education <Senior high school (b= 3.50; 95% CI= 0.88 to 3.12; p< 0.001), urban area (b= 3.28; 95% CI= 0.75 to 2.99; p= 0.001), active in social media (b= 4.40; 95% CI= 1.37 to 3.50; p< 0.001), negative self concept (b= 3.05; 95% CI= 0.63 to 2.92; p= 0.002), and social interaction disorder (b= 3.62; 95% CI= 0.91 to 3.05; p<0.001). Anxiety in adolescents increased with bullying (b= 3.11; 95% CI= 0.64 to 2.84; p= 0.002).

Conclusion: The risk of bullying in adolescents increases with parental education <Senior high school, urban area, active in social media, negative self concept, and social interaction disorder. Anxiety in adolescents increases with bullying.

Keywords: bullying, self concept, social interaction disorder