

THESES SIS/LIBRARY R.G. MENZIES LIBRARY BUILDING NO:2 THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CANBERRA ACT 0200 AUSTRALIA TELEPHONE: +61 2 6125 4631 FACSIMILE: +61 2 6125 4063 EMAIL: library.theses@anu.edu.au

USE OF THESES

This copy is supplied for purposes of private study and research only. Passages from the thesis may not be copied or closely paraphrased without the written consent of the author.

SHAME MANAGEMENT AND BULLYING

Eliza Ahmed

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of The Australian National University.

July 1999

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP

I, Eliza Ahmed, hereby declare that, except where acknowledged, this work is my own and has not been submitted for a higher degree at any other university or institution.

Eliza Ahmed

Eliza Ahmed

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to take the opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude and thanks to all who have provided guidance and support throughout this journey of my research.

First and foremost I would like to thank Dr Valerie Braithwaite, my supervisor, for her perceptive criticism and constructive advice while giving me full independence to conduct this research. Her comments gave me insights that I needed to make clear the ideas I was struggling with. I could not have done this research work without her wisdom, encouragement and help. I offer my sincere thanks and greatest respect to her.

I am also indebted to my advisors, Professor John Braithwaite and Dr Craig McGarty for their time, invaluable comments and suggestions from their varying perspectives, which were of great value in constructing the whole dissertation. I owe particular gratitude to Professor John Braithwaite whose work on reintegrative shaming enlightened me and inspired me to explore it in detail in the context of bullying.

This dissertation owes much to Ruth Scott for her motherly care and concern from the very beginning to the end without which I might have lost my heart. I would like to express sincere appreciation to my friends, Nathan Harris, Brenda Morrison and Lyndall Strazdins, for their important input in many ways. I would also like to appreciate my other two friends, Angeline Koh and Sonya Dewi, for their supportive friendship during this long journey, particularly when the path was rough.

Much appreciation is extended to Yvvonne Pittelkow for her expertise assistance in doing path modeling through AMOS statistical package. I have learned a great deal from her.

I am indebted to the Division of Psychology (University of Dhaka), the ACT DEETYA and the ACT Catholic Education Office for granting me permission to pursue this research. I am also very grateful to all the respondents who gave thoughtful answers to a long questionnaire. I thank them for their valuable time in

filling out the questionnaires. Many thanks are due to all the principals and teachers for their enthusiastic assistance during my data collection.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents for their constant support and will-power from far away which inspired me to complete this research. I am also eternally thankful to the buoyant family which I am raising now with my patient husband, Rokon Dowla. Without his support and forbearance, I could not easily undertake and end this big task. He has given me such wise counsel for which I regard this thesis as much his as mine.

To end this

acknowledgment, I thank our children for their constant support, enthusiasm and patience to my work. And of course the three of them, Shiblee, Sangeeta and Sadib, provided me with their everyday experiences at school which helped me to gain new perspective every day.

I dedicate this dissertation to all of these people, with love and respect.

ABSTRACT

This research addresses the impact of shame management skills on bullying behavior in children. The theoretical impetus for this research comes mainly from reintegrative shaming theory (J. Braithwaite, 1989) which suggests that both shaming and the emotion of shame are of considerable importance in controlling deviant behavior. A social-developmental model of bullying is formulated that brings a range of predictive variables together in a coherent theoretical framework. Variables include the family (stigmatized shaming, non-stigmatized shaming and family disharmony), the school (perceived control of bullying, liking for school and daily hassles), individual differences (guilt-proneness, shame-proneness, pride-proneness, impulsivity, empathy, self-esteem and internal locus of control) and shame management (shame acknowledgment and shame transformation).

The central theme of this thesis is that shame management, or rather failure to manage shame effectively, plays an important role in bullying behavior. Shame serves both an adaptive and maladaptive function. It is adaptive when it activates an internal sanctioning mechanism and involves sanctioning agents who can affirm the worth of the individual; shame is maladaptive when an internal sanctioning mechanism is bypassed and/or feelings of rejection from social sanctioning agents are evoked. A measure of the adaptive as well as the maladaptive aspects of shame is developed: the Measure Of Shame State – Shame Acknowledgment and Shame Transformation (MOSS-SAST).

Parents and their children (4th to 7th grade) completed self-report questionnaires anonymously. Controlling for the child's age and sex, bullying behavior was linked to family, school, individual differences and shame management variables. Parents of children who bullied others reported using stigmatized shaming more often as a child-rearing practice. In addition, children who bullied others experienced a disharmonious family environment characterized by conflict among the members. A child's daily hassles and impulsivity were associated with greater amounts of bullying. Liking for school, perceived control of bullying, guilt-proneness, pride-proneness, empathy, self-esteem and internal locus of control were associated with less bullying. Multiple regression analyses indicated

that bullying was significantly predicted by shame acknowledgment and shame transformation, over and above the effects of other variables. In the mediational analysis, support was found for a partial mediational model showing that family, school and individual difference variables not only directly predicted bullying, but also operated through shame management variables.

Finally, evidence is provided to show that bullying/victimization in children can be characterized in terms of how effectively the child manages the emotion of shame. Self-reported non-bully / non-victims acknowledged shame with little transformation of it. Self-reported bullies were less likely to acknowledge shame, and more likely to transform shame into anger. Self-reported victims acknowledged shame without transformation, but were more likely to internalize others' rejection of them. Bully/victims were less likely to acknowledge shame, were more likely to have self-critical thoughts and to transform their felt shame into anger.

The present thesis suggests that attention to the role of shame in bullying is warranted. Intrapersonal and interpersonal functioning is related to individual shame management skills. This finding gives rise interventions that can be offered to professionals, school personnel, parents, bullies and victims.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|------------------|
| Title | i |
| Certificate of Authorship | ii |
| Acknowledgments | iii |
| Abstract | v |
| Table of Contents | vii |
| List of Tables | x |
| List of Figures | |
| List of Appendices | xiv |
| List of Appendices | 211 |
| Chapter - 1 | |
| A review of the literature on bullying | |
| A review of the interacture on bunying | |
| 1.1 Introduction 1.2 What the literature says about bullying? 1.2.1 What is bullying? 1.2.2 Prevalence and nature of bullying 1.2.3 Research studies linking family variables and bullying behavior 1.2.4 Research studies linking a child's individual characteristics and bullying behavior 1.3 Extending current research | 3 3 4 6 |
| 1.4 Summary | 30 |
| Chapter - 2 Development and validation of a scale for measuring shame state | |
| 2.1 Overview | 31 |
| 2.2 Background | 31 |
| 2.2.1 A review of the functional role of shame: Acknowledged shame | |
| versus unacknowledged shame | 32 |
| 2.3 Acknowledged versus unacknowledged shame: A theoretical clarification | 38 |
| 2.3.1 Acknowledged shame | 38 |
| 2.3.2 Unacknowledged shame | |
| 2.4 Development of an instrument to measure shame | |
| 2.4.1 Original items and format of the MOSS-SAST | |
| 2.4.2 Pilot Data collection | 56 |
| 2.4.3 Main study data collection | 56 |
| 2.4.4 MOSS-SAST scale construction | |
| 2.5 Psychometric properties of the MOSS-SAST | 58 |

| 2.5.1 Scale reliability | 58 |
|---|------------|
| 2.5.2 Descriptive statistics | 60 |
| 2.5.3 The relationships among MOSS-SAST scales | 61 |
| 2.5.4 Principal component analyses | 64 |
| 2.5.5 Scale validity | |
| 2.6 Summary | |
| 2.0 Switthary | 15 |
| | |
| Chapter - 3 | |
| Current research model | |
| Current research model | |
| | |
| 3.1 Overview | 78 |
| 3.2 Braithwaite's reintegrative shaming theory | 78 |
| 3.3 The social-developmental model of bullying | 87 |
| 3.3.1 Family variables | 89 |
| 3.3.2 School variables | 93 |
| 3.3.3 Individual difference variables | 94 |
| 3.3.4 Shame management variables | 99 |
| 3.4 Hypotheses | 101 |
| 3.5 Summary | 101 |
| 3.3 Summary | 102 |
| | |
| Chapter - 4 | |
| Methodology | |
| rethodology | |
| 4.1 Participants | 104 |
| 4.2 Procedures | 107 |
| 4.3 The 'Life at School' Survey questionnaire description | 109 |
| 4.3.1 Family variables | 109 |
| | |
| 4.3.2 School variables | 111 |
| 4.3.3 Individual difference variables | 114 |
| 4.3.4 Shame management variables | 117 |
| 4.3.5 Dependent variables | 118 |
| 4.4 Data analysis | 121 |
| | |
| Chapter - 5 | |
| • | |
| Results | |
| 5.1 Plans of analyses | 123 |
| 5.1 Plans of analyses | |
| 5.2 Correlation and ordinary least squares multiple regression analyses | 125 |
| 5.2.1 Family variables | 125 |
| 5.2.2 School variables | 129 |
| 5.2.3 Individual difference variables | 121 |
| 5.2.4 Shame management variables | 131 134 |

| 5.3 Synthesizing the predictors of bullying behavior 5.3.1 Analysis I: Prediction of general bullying behavior | 137 |
|--|---|
| with the entire sample | 138 |
| 5.3.2 Predictive analysis II: Predictions for self-initiated bullying | 150 |
| behavior with a subsample of children with a bullying | |
| history (more serious cases) | 140 |
| 5.4 Testing the mediational model of shame management variables | 140 |
| on bullying | 143 |
| 5.4.1 Mediational model with general bullying behavior | 145 |
| 5.4.2 Mediational model with self-initiated bullying behavior | 149 |
| 5.5 Summary | 153 |
| Chapter - 6 | |
| Bullies, victims, bully/victims and non-bully / non-victims | |
| 6.1 Overview | 155 |
| 6.2 Grouping children according to their involvement in bullying | 156 |
| 6.3 Relation of bullying status and shame management variables | 159 |
| 6.1 Symmony | 166 |
| 6.4 Summary | 100 |
| 0.4 Summary | 100 |
| Chapter - 7 | 100 |
| | 100 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy | 171 |
| Chapter - 7 | |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings | 171 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables | 171 171 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings | 171 171 171 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables | 171 171 171 173 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables 7.2.3 Importance of the individual difference variables | 171 171 171 173 174 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables 7.2.3 Importance of the individual difference variables 7.2.4 Importance of the shame management variables | 171 171 171 173 174 175 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables 7.2.3 Importance of the individual difference variables 7.2.4 Importance of the shame management variables 7.3 Importance of the SAST framework | 171 171 171 173 174 175 176 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables 7.2.3 Importance of the individual difference variables 7.2.4 Importance of the shame management variables 7.3 Importance of the SAST framework 7.4 Limitations of the current study | 171 171 173 174 175 176 179 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables 7.2.3 Importance of the individual difference variables 7.2.4 Importance of the shame management variables 7.3 Importance of the SAST framework 7.4 Limitations of the current study 7.5 Strengths of the current study | 171 171 173 174 175 176 179 181 |
| Chapter - 7 New findings, new views: toward the next generation of theory and policy 7.1 Overview 7.2 Summary of the findings 7.2.1 Importance of the family variables 7.2.2 Importance of the school variables 7.2.3 Importance of the individual difference variables 7.2.4 Importance of the shame management variables 7.3 Importance of the SAST framework 7.4 Limitations of the current study 7.5 Strengths of the current study 7.6 Future directions | 171 171 173 174 175 176 179 181 182 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | <u>e</u> | Page |
|-------|--|------|
| 1.1 | Summary of Studies Linking Family Variables to Bullying | 12 |
| 1.2 | Summary of Studies Linking Child's Individual Characteristics to Bullying | 20 |
| 1.3 | Summary of Studies Linking Child's Psychological Well-Being to Bullying | 24 |
| 2.1 | MOSS-SAST Items, Their Theoretical Concepts and Theoretical Relevances | 54 |
| 2.2 | Ranges and Medians of the Phi-Coefficients for Each of the MOSS-SAST Items Across Eight Bullying Scenarios | 57 |
| 2.3 | Chronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficients and Test-Retest Reliabilities for the MOSS-SAST Scales | 59 |
| 2.4 | Means and SDs for the MOSS-SAST Scales | 60 |
| 2.5 | Intercorrelations Among the MOSS-SAST Scales | 63 |
| 2.6 | Rotated (Varimax) Factor Loadings for the MOSS-SAST Scales After Principal Component Analysis | 65 |
| 2.7 | Correlations Between the MOSS-SAST Scales (Imaginary Situations) and the MOSS-SAST Question Items (Real Situation) for Children who had Experienced Bullying Another | 70 |
| 2.8 | Construct Validity Correlations Between MOSS-SAST Scales, and the TOSCA-C Shame-Proneness, Guilt-Proneness and Externalization Measures | 74 |
| 3.1 | Predictors of Bullying Behavior in the Social-Developmental Model of Bullying | 88 |
| 4.1 | Number and Percentages of Participating Children and Their Parents | 106 |
| 4.2 | Number of Items, Means, SDs and Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficients for Child-Rearing Belief Measures | 110 |

| 4.3 | Coefficients for School Measures | 112 |
|------|--|-----|
| 4.4 | Number of Items, Means, SDs and Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficients for Individual Differences Measures | 115 |
| 4.5 | Number of items, Means, SDs and Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficients for Shame Management Measures | 118 |
| 4.6 | Number of Items, Means and SDs for the Dependent Measures | 119 |
| 5.1 | Correlation Coefficientss Between Family Variables and Child's Bullying Behavior Controlling for the Child's Sex and Age | 126 |
| 5.2 | Correlation Coefficients Between Child-Rearing Belief Variables and Child's Bullying Behavior Controlling for the Child's Sex and Age | 127 |
| 5.3 | Standardized Regression Coefficients for the Effects of Family Variables in Predicting Bullying Behavior | 128 |
| 5.4 | Correlation Coefficients Between School Variables and Bullying Behavior Controlling for the Child's Sex and Age | 129 |
| 5.5 | Standardized Regression Coefficients for the Effects of School Variables in Predicting Bullying Behavior | 130 |
| 5.6 | Correlation Coefficients Between Individual Difference Variables and Bullying Behavior Controlling for the Child's Sex and Age | 132 |
| 5.7 | Standardized Regression Coefficients for the Effects of Individual Difference Variables in Predicting Bullying Behavior | 133 |
| 5.8 | Correlations Coefficients Between Shame Management Variables and Bullying Behavior Controlling for the Child's Sex and Age | 134 |
| 5.9 | Standardized Regression Coefficients for the Effects of Shame Management Variables in Predicting Bullying Behavior | 135 |
| 5.10 | Beta Coefficients and R ² for the Effects of Each Set of Variable in Predicting General Bullying Behavior in a Hierarchical Regression Analysis | 138 |
| 5.11 | Beta Coefficients and R ² for the Effects of Each Set of Variables in Predicting Self-Initiated Bullying Behavior in a Hierarchical Regression Analysis | 141 |

| 5.12 | Chi-Square Values with df and Probability Level, and the | |
|-------|---|-----|
| | Goodness of Fit Indices of the Three Nested Models as well as the | |
| | Final Model (Shaded Portion) for General Bullying Behavior | 148 |
| 5.13 | Chi-Square Values with df and Probability Level, and the Goodness | |
| | of Fit Indices of the Three Nested Models as well as the Final | |
| | Model (Shaded Portion) for Self-Initiated Bullying Behavior | 152 |
| 6.1 | Percentages of Children Involved in Bullying Problems During | |
| - A-1 | the Last Year | 158 |
| 6.2 | Mean Scores and SDs for the Shame Management Variables Among | |
| | the Four Groups of Children | 161 |
| 6.3 | Mean Scores and SDs for the MOSS-SAST Scales for the Four | |
| | Groups of Children | 164 |
| 6.4 | Summary of the Results Concerning SAST Dimensions and | |
| | Bullying Status in Children | 167 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| <u>Figure</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| 2.1 | Schematic representation of the discharged shame state | 41 |
| 2.2 | Schematic representation of the persistent shame state | 44 |
| 2.3 | Schematic representation of the bypassed shame state | 47 |
| 2.4 | Schematic representation of the denied-bypassed shame state | 50 |
| 2.5 | Polarities of the SAST framework (presented with responses to shame in respective category) as suggested by the principal component analysis | 68 |
| 3.1 | Two-dimensional model of shaming and reintegration | 81 |
| 5.1 | Schematic presentation of the mediational model representing the effects of predictor variables on bullying mediated by the shame management variables | 144 |
| 5.2 | Final model (General bullying behavior) | 147 |
| 5.3 | Final model (Self-initiated bullying behavior) | 151 |

LIST OF APPENDICES

| App | Appendix | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 2.1 | Measure of shame state: Shame acknowledgment and | 222 |
| 2.2 | Intercorrelations for each question item (MOSS-SAST) across eight situations | 223 |
| 2.3 | Factor loadings for the moss-sast scales across eight situations | 229 |
| 2.4 | Question items in the MOSS-SAST (real situation) | 238 |
| 4.1 | Descriptive statistics of the measurements used in this research | 239 |
| 4.2 | Expression of Stigmatized versus Non-stigmatized Shaming (ESNS) | 250 |
| 4.3 | Test Of Self Conscious Affect – Child version (TOSCA-C) | 251 |
| 4.4 | The 'Life at School' Survey questionnaires | 252 |
| 5.1 | Intercorrelations among the independent variables and the dependent variables | 253 |