

The subjects had not wanted to make friends from their infancy. They gradually had come not to talk with their classmates and had been withdrawing from society. They suffered from the rigid common sense that they should participate in society. They were close to their mothers while they were showing hostility to their fathers. They thought that they had connected to their family indirectly through their pet animals.

Self-help groups functioned as places where they were belonging to and provide them footholds to participate in the communities.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.04.149>

Mo-P-1038

Adolescents multiple risk behaviours on the Internet across 25 European countries

A. Goerzig^{a,*}, S. Livingstone^b

^a *The Policy Research Unit In The Health Of Children, Young People And Families, Anna Freud Centre, London, UK*

^b *London School of Economics, London, UK*

*Corresponding author.

Adolescence has long been considered a period of increased risk behaviour. Moreover, research suggests that those engaging in one type of risk behaviour often additionally do so in others, i.e. engage in multiple risks. The current generation of adolescents are making ever more use of the Internet and are also referred to as the digital natives. Consequently, adolescents risk behaviour also occurs online. The current study investigates multiple risk behaviours of 11–16 year old Internet users in 25 European countries. Cluster-analysis revealed that while the majority of adolescents display no risky behaviours, those who do are either involved in multiple risk behaviours (i.e. all risks studied), engage in only one but no other risk (i.e. making new contacts online) or engage in multiple risks but not cyber-bullying. Psychological and ecological predictors of differential risk behaviours online as well as possible consequences in terms of coping and well-being will be discussed.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.04.150>

Mo-P-1039

Self-injurious behavior among Japanese adolescents

S. Hamada^{a,*}, M. Ogura^b, A. Yamawaki^c, S. Honjo^d, A. Sourander^e, H. Kaneko^d

^a *Student Counseling Room, Aichi Shukutoku University, Nagakute, Japan*

^b *Naruto University of Education, Naruto, Japan*

^c *Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

^d *Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

^e *Department of Child Psychiatry, Turku University, Turku, Finland*

*Corresponding author.

Objective.— This study compares the behavioral and emotional problems of junior high school students who indulged in self-cutting/self-hitting, in both, and in neither.

Methods.— A total of 1803 students participated. They had to complete the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and a questionnaire on their experiences of self-injurious behavior.

Results.— Participants were divided into the non-self-cutting/non-self-hitting group (G-NSCH), self-cutting group (G-SC), self-hitting group (G-SH), and self-cutting/self-hitting group (G-SCH). In ANOVA, G-SCH scored higher on hyperactivity and emotional, conduct, and peer problems among females, and emotional and conduct problems among males than G-NSCH. The female and male G-SH scored higher on hyperactivity and behavioral and emotional problems than G-NSCH, but the female G-SC scored higher on emotional problems and the male G-SC scored higher on peer problems than G-NSCH.

Conclusion.— G-SCH exhibit several behavioral problems and needs clinical intervention and care.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.04.151>

Mo-P-1040

Frequency of Internet usage among Japanese junior high school students and the relationship between Internet addiction and the strength and difficulties questionnaire

A. Yamawaki^{a,*}, M. Ogura^b, S. Hamada^c, S. Honjo^d, A. Sourander^e, H. Kaneko^d

^a *Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

^b *Naruto University of Education, Naruto, Japan*

^c *Student Counseling Room, Aichi Shukutoku University, Nagakute, Japan*

^d *Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology And Psychiatry, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

^e *Department of Child Psychiatry, Turku University, Turku, Finland*

*Corresponding author.

Objective.— This study examined the frequency of Internet usage among Japanese junior high school students and the relationship between Internet addiction (IA) and the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).

Method.— The participants — 1777 Japanese junior high school students (mean age: 14.1 years) — were required to complete the state of Internet use questionnaire, the Internet Addiction Test (IAT), and the SDQ.

Results.— Computer users, female participants, and computer-mediated communication application users showed a higher tendency for IA. An analysis of variance revealed that the high IA group had higher scores than the low IA group with regard to “emotional symptoms”, “conduct problems”, “hyperactivity/inattention”, and “peer relationship problems” in the SDQ. The “prosocial behaviour” scores in the SDQ did not differ between the two groups.

Conclusion.— Our findings suggest that Japanese junior high school students are familiar with the Internet, which might be a risk factor with regard to their negative behaviours.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.04.152>

Mo-P-1041

Early sexual initiation and adolescent emotional/behavioral problems: A national school-attending population study in Taiwan

C. Chan^{a,*}, W.J. Chen^b, C. Chen^b

^a *College of Public Health, Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Taipei City, Taiwan*

^b *Department of Public Health, Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Taipei City, Taiwan*

*Corresponding author.

The aim of this study is to investigate the association between early age of sexual experience and adolescent emotional/behavioral problems. A national sample of youth aged 12–18 was recruited from National Survey of Illegal Drug Use among Adolescents (NSIDA) in 2005 and 2006 in Taiwan. Of 36,485 respondents, 35,696 (97.8%) completed data on socio-behavioral characteristics, substance-use experiences, developmental-related behaviors (sexual experience and truancy), and life-events. Multivariate GLM/GEE analysis was used to examine the relationship between sexual experience and emotional/behavioral problems covered by Youth Self-Report. The results indicated that youth with early sexual debut (age < 16, $n=902$) was more likely to be male, have truancy, substance-use experiences, and live in single-parent family. Compared with typical sexual debut ($n=1087$), adolescents with early sexual initiation scored higher on the scale of Rule-breaking Behavior, Aggressive Behavior, Attention Problems, and Anxious/Depressed. Identification of important social-behavioral factors and differential effects on emotional/behavioral syndromes may guide prevention strategies to delay the age of first sexual experience.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.04.153>