III Estudio sobre ACOSO ESCOLAR Y CIBERbullyi ng SEGÚN LOS AFECTADOS Informe del Teléfono ANAR

Engl. transl.: III Study on SCHOOL BULLYING AND CYBERbullyi ng ACCORDING TO THOSE AFFECTED ANAR Telephone Report

# Keywords

* ciberbullying

# Details

## Year

2017

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## Language

Spanish

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Fundacion ANAR; Fundación Mutua Madrileña

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## Type

Short report

## Topics

## Sample

The sample consisted of children and adolescents who have suffered cyberbullying and who have called the ANAR telephone number. In 2017, 146 cases have been collected and a sample of 61 cases (sampling error ±9.8%) including victims of cyberbullying have been analysed.

## Implications For Parents About

Parental practices / parental mediation

## Implications For Educators About

Other

## Implications For Stakeholders About

Healthcare

# Abstract

Accordingly, the purpose of this fourth report is to compare the results in the later years of the
first report (corresponding to data from 2013 to 2015), the second 2013 and 2015), the second (2016) and the third (2017) and taking into 2017 and taking into consideration the social context of changing attitudes. social context of changing attitudes. The aim of this research has been, therefore: To find out the evolution of bullying and cyberbullying during 2017. cyberbullying during the year 2017, comparing the situation the situation with that of previous years.

# Outcome

Evolution of cyberbullying cases during 2017. Profile of cyberbullying victims. Profile of the adult caller and of the victim's family. Social environment of the victims. Profile of the aggressors. Types and means of cyberbullying. Characteristics of cyberbullying. Role of teachers. Consequences of cyberbullying
Recommendations of the Foundation with the aim of suggesting solutions or prevention of bullying:
1. We consider it necessary to detect bullying from its earliest stages, since, in its early stages, it often goes unnoticed and for this reason it perpetuates and multiplies in intensity and frequency.
2. Prevention is the key element, and should focus especially on the youngest victims, at the earliest ages who are in the process of their emotional development.
3. A statewide protocol against school violence.
4. Strengthen the role of the school counsellor. This would facilitate preventive work on issues of school violence. Control and vigilance.
5. Sensitisation and awareness-raising, promoting schools for parents. Since about 11% of bullying cases are not known by parents, it is necessary to promote ways to detect more cases of violence earlier.
6. Promote attitudes such as respect for others and human values.
7. School professionals need to be provided with specialised training in this area. Promote collective social responsibility in schools.
8. Assessment for all victims of bullying in a systematic way:
9. Reinforce and activate attitudes of rejection of bullying, and support for the bully, by the peer group in the class. Surveys indicated that 80% of students believe that peer mobilisation is one of the most effective measures to stop bullying.
Overcoming bullying requires support for victims on 3 fronts: family, school and professional