Usporedba prevalencije i predikcije vršnjačkog nasilja sa vršnjačkim zlostavljanjem

Engl. transl.: Comparison of Prevalence and Prediction of Peer Violence with Peer Bullying

# Keywords

* Peer violence
* Bullying
* Prevalence
* Prediction

# Details

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## Sample

The first sample included 6 primary schools from the city of Osijek. Questionnaires were filled out by 880 students from fifth to eighth grade (48% of boys). The second sample included 4 primary schools in the city of Osijek, 5 years later. The same schools also participated in the first wave of data collection. As the research was repeated 5 years later, this is a new generation of students who were not affected by the first wave of data collection. Participants were students from fifth to eighth grade. The questionnaire was completed by 496 students (42.9% of boys).

## Implications For Educators About

Other

# Abstract

The aim of the research was to compare the prevalence of peer violence in relation to bullying as a phenomenon that involves more distinctive definition criteria (power and intention) although both phenomena use the same descriptions of behavior. The prevalence of physical, verbal and electronic peer violence has been compared with the same types of bullying, over a period of 5 years. The possibility predicting violence in relation to bullying has also been compared with the same predictors that were consistent in predicting violence in previous studies (age, gender, previous victimization, emotional competence, number of friends, peer acceptance, school success and school climate). The study included fifth to eighth grade elementary school students. In the first wave of data collection, there were 880 participants (48% boys), with an average age of M = 12.81 (SD = 1.151), who self-evaluated peer violence. In the second wave, there were 496 students (42.9% boys), with an average age of M = 12.49 (SD = 1.181), who self-evaluated bullying. The results have shown an increase in the prevalence of bullying in relation to the prevalence of violence, particularly in terms of victims and bully/victims of electronic bullying. The selected predictors better explain bullying than peer violence. The results are discussed in the context of increasing bullying issues and conducting preventive measures.

# Outcome

"The conducted research indicates a problematic situation in Osijek schools where a significant number of children are involved in peer violence. Cyberbullying has proved to be particularly problematic due to the development of technology and the availability of the internet." Velki, 2019, 381
The types of violence that were researched in this study are verbal, physical and online or cyber.
In this study, most students weren't included in any type of violence (between 60 and 93%, depending on the type of violence). When it comes to being a victim, between 5 and 28% of students experienced some type of violence and/or bullying, while a small percentage of students admitted they were bullying other.
(translated by the coder)