

Association between spectator and other roles in school bullying

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Abstract:

Introduction: The school bullying is characterized by repetitiveness of aggression and the intentionality to injure or cause suffering to others. The bystanders to this phenomenon tend to be mainly responsible for the course that bullying will take and its results.

Objective: To analyse the association between the role of bystander with the other possible roles played in bullying.

Methods: A total of 409 children from the third to seventh grade participated in this study, with an average age of 11 years (SD = 1.61), enrolled in two municipal public schools in Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil. The instruments used were: one of the scales of the Questionnaire for the Study of Violence Among Peers, to identify bystanders, and the Olweus Questionnaire, to describe the possible roles played in school bullying.

Results: It was found that most of the participants assumed the role of bystander in school bullying. However, an association was found with regard to gender and being a bystander. Also, strong association was found between being a bystander and the other roles played in bullying, primarily in relation to the bullies.

Conclusion: These results reinforce the importance of bystanders in these aggressions, not only because they represent most of the participants, but mainly because of the positive or negative reinforcement they can offer in these aggressive behaviours. Therefore, the incentive and the encouragement of these students to denounce the aggressors, as well as defending the victims is essential to reduce school bullying.

Keywords: bullying, bystanders, vulnerability.

INTRODUCTION

Bullying is characterized by the repetition of aggression over time, with the intention of injuring or causing suffering to another and by the imbalance of power between the involved parties¹. Bullying constitutes a social and group phenomenon, in which all the behaviours

of the students involved, as well as the other members of the school community, exercise an effect on its genesis, maintenance and/or interruption.

Although several studies on the theme of bullying provide data only on school bullies and victims in relation to participation in this phenomenon, other researchers indicate this as a triadic social process, where the audi-

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ence assumes an equal if not more important role than the others involved²⁻⁵. Bystanders tend to be mainly responsible for the course that the bullying will take, as well as what will be its respective outcomes⁶, given that when this group intervenes against a situation of violence, in general, it tends to quickly stop⁷.

Spectators constitute the largest group in bullying at school, and up to 68% of the students may be frequent observers of situations of harassment among peers⁸. In 2009, a survey conducted in Brazil identified widespread occurrence of such incidents, especially with regard to the testimony of bullying situations, since 70% of a group of 5,168 students reported having witnessed scenes of this phenomenon among peers⁹. This behaviour seems to be part of the daily life of most school-age children and adolescents. However, the attitude assumed towards this fact can decisively influence the intensity and the results of these aggressive behaviours experienced at school¹⁰. Data indicate that the spectators are reinforcing the behaviour of the aggressors¹¹, due to the tendency to do nothing to protect the victims¹². However, it should be noted also that these participants are affected directly by the occurrence of bullying, even when they are not directly involved in the assault. Many times the viewers feel guilty for not helping the victim and angry at themselves and the aggressors, in addition to feeling helpless, anxious, distressed and afraid of becoming targets when they observe any situation of harassment^{6,13}. This makes them feel unsafe at school and can lead to them becoming distracted in class, damaging their school performance¹³. These consequences in the lives of bystanders may even be reflected in adulthood, resulting in the inability to solve problems assertively, having distorted visions of personal responsibility, a desensitization regarding antisocial acts and the dissemination of limits on acceptable behaviour¹³.

Considering that bullying is a type of aggression that is imperceptible to adults, the role of the spectator becomes even more relevant. However, little is known about the relationship between this role and other possible roles undertaken by children and adolescents in relation to bullying (victim, perpetrator and victim-offender). Therefore, it is essential to identify whether the bystander also takes on other roles in this phenomenon in order to determine the best intervention strategies with this group. Thus, the objective of this study is to analyse the association between the role of the bystander with the other possible roles of participating in bullying.

METHODS

Characterization of the research

A cross-sectional study of a descriptive nature and intentional sampling was conducted in the metropolitan region of Florianópolis, State of Santa Catarina, in southern Brazil, between February and December 2012. Prior to data collection, the parents, the children and adolescents received detailed information about the research. Only students who expressed a willingness to cooperate with the investigation and presented a signed informed consent participated in this study. All participants were present at

data collection. Participants answered both self-applied questionnaires, of their own experience as a spectator and other roles in bullying.

The selection of the participating schools was intentional because it was the indication of the Education Department of the municipality, in which the selected schools were fit the most infitted best the profile proposed by the wide broad project. After this selection, all students of the third to seventh grades were invited to participate in the study. However, only those who delivered the informed consent signed by parents were selected. The only criterion of exclusion adopted in recruitment of participants was if they presented with some intellectual disabilities that prevented their understanding of instruments, based on the indication of School Attendance (SA).

The participants of this study were children and adolescents from the 3rd third to the 7th seventh grades of Elementary School, of both genders, enrolled in the current period of study in two municipal public schools. According to the project's objectives, to of which this study is a part, a sample size was calculated assuming an alpha of 0.05 and power of 50%. Based on the sample calculation the minimum expected were 316 participants, but the final sample size was 409 participants. In terms of characterization, the age of participants was between 8 and 16 years, with an average of 11.1 years for boys ($n = 207$) and 10.9 years for girls ($n = 202$). That This can be explained by the fact that most belonged to the more advanced grades, referring to the sixth and seventh grades (52.8%), as well as the fact that many participants had already failed a year in school (48.5% of boys and 40.0% of girls). Regarding skin colour, the boys stated they were Caucasian (68.6%), Black (25.6%) or Brown (5.8%). Girls stated they were Caucasian (73.3%), Black (24.7%) or Brown (2.0%).

This research is part of a broad project approved by the Committee of Ethics in research with humans from a public university of the State of Santa Catarina (5439/2011 Process).

Instruments

In this study one of the scales of the Questionnaire for the Study of Violence Among Peers was used¹². This scale is present in the fourth part of the instrument, and consists of 15 objective questions pertaining to being a spectator of bullying. The first 13 questions are answered by a Likert scale of 1 to 5, where 1 = never, 2 = not a lot, 3 = sometimes 4 = often, 5 = always. With the sum of points of all issues, each participant obtained a score for participation in school bullying as spectators. The last two questions are related to where the attacks occur and to the attitudes taken by spectators when they watched someone beat or harass a colleague on the way to school. From this range the spectator role was defined through the ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) curve. The data pointed area value of = 0.768 and $p = 0.0001$, with sensitivity equal to 83.2% and specificity equal to 57.3%, resulting in a cut-off point > 29.0 points in the sum of questions about being a spectator. Regarding internal reliability, the Questionnaire for the Study of Violence Among Peers showed a good level of internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.829.

To describe the possible roles of participation in bullying two issues from the Olweus' survey¹⁴ were used. The first question asked how many times, in the past three months, the participant had been the victim of bullying at school, while the second asked how many times the participant had been the aggressor. With the information obtained through those who replied that they were victims and aggressors three or more times, a 'victim-offender' variable, was created, classifying them into four categories of participation in bullying: 'not participating', 'victim', 'assailant' and 'victim-offender'. The Olweus survey also showed a good level of internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of equals 0.750.

Analises of the data

Initially, an exploratory analysis of the data was carried out in order to summarize the information obtained in the study. The qualitative variables were described in terms of absolute frequency and percentage, since quantitative variables are described by mean and standard deviation. The inferential statistics was performed by chi-square tests, to verify the association between the variables; Spearman's correlation was used to verify the relationship between variables; Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests for comparison between groups; and receiver operating characteristics curve (ROC Curve, to identify the change in sensitivity and specificity for different cut-off values. In this case, the reference variable was 'had to endure or not any aggression from

the classmates at school' (first issue of scale of bystanders, with an area under the curve value in excess of 0.5.

The research data were tabulated and analysed on the computer program Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS for Windows) version 20.0, and for all tests a confidence interval of 95% (p < 0.05) was adopted. In addition, the following programs were used: BioEstat version 5.0, for post hoc Dunn, in the analysis of variance of the Kruskal-Wallis test; and MedCalc version 12.6, to identify the value in ROC curve.

RESULTS

It was found that 56.5% of the boys and 62.4% of the girls were considered spectators, but when not separated by gender this number changed to 59.4% of students: no association was found with regard to gender and being a spectator (Table 1).

As for aggression observed by the students, it was identified that making jokes about peers, calling them ugly or other offensive names and gossiping were the types of bullying most prevalent for both genders, according to bystanders. Among all the questions, it was found that the only kind of aggression seen by spectators that presented different results between genders was group exclusion, in which girls had observed this kind of behaviour more than boys (Table 2).

Table 1: Role in bullying at school in being or not being a spectator

BEING A BULLYING SPECTATOR	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p
	N	%	N	%		
Not spectator	90	43.5	76	37.6		
Spectator	117	56.5	126	62.4	1.453	0.228
Total	207	100	202	100		

N: number of participants; χ^2 : Qui-square; p < 0.05.

Table 2: Aggression types observed by the spectators of bullying in both genders

VARIABLE HAVE YOU SEEN SOMEONE...	BOYS (N = 207)		GIRS (N = 202)		U	p
	X	SD	X	SD		
Aggress someone in the last two weeks	1.27	0.74	2.16	1.27	19453.00	0.171
Push with violence	1.57	0.86	3.07	1.29	20814.50	0.936
Threaten verbally	1.39	0.81	2.67	1.41	20517.00	0.729
Make jokes about peers	2.11	1.03	3.62	1.25	19338.00	0.179
Physically hit	1.55	0.88	2.75	1.29	20595.00	0.786
Call offensive names	2.33	1.22	3.86	1.22	19374.00	0.188
Gossip	2.16	1.09	3.81	1.24	18846.00	0.077
Delete from the group	1.57	0.86	3.10	1.48	16912.50	0.001
Steal things from others	1.15	0.43	1.93	1.28	20766.50	0.886
Do things on purpose to hurt someone	1.47	0.78	2.76	1.24	20708.00	0.862
Damage the peers' clothes on purpose	1.11	0.43	1.54	1.07	19569.50	0.104
Move the hand over someone's body	1.14	0.47	2.09	1.34	19720.00	0.237
Hit or run after someone in the way to school	1.34	0.67	2.28	1.39	19122.00	0.117

N: number of participants; X: average; SD: standard deviation; U: Mann-Whitney; p < 0.05.

Those who reported ever having seen anyone beating or chasing a peer on the way to school were asked what was the attitude taken in the face of such situations of bullying. The data indicate that most students, both boys and girls, did nothing to stop such attacks. Others came to watch these violent situations, while the most common aid methods used were supporting the assaulted and looking for an adult (Table 3).

Regarding the possible association between being or not being a spectator and playing a participating role in bullying, there was a strong association found between these variables, indicating that being a spec-

tator of bullying is associated with the roles assumed in this phenomenon, but mostly in relation to offenders (Table 4).

The differences between attacks watched by spectators and the roles of participating in bullying at school were analysed. It was observed that the main differences occur between the group that does not participate and the victims, the victims being the biggest audience in almost all cases. However, the variables 'beat physically' and 'damage the clothes on purpose' had a value of $p < 0.05$, but the differences between the groups were not sensitive to Post Hoc Dunn (Table 5).

Table 3: Attitudes of spectators of both genders with the situation of having already seen anyone hit or pursue a peer on the way to school

What do you do?	BOYS (115)		GIRLS (93)	
	N	%	N	%
Nothing	39	33.0	31	34.0
Ran away/ had fear	6	5.0	10	11.0
Resorted an adult	12	10.0	12	13.0
Asked to the aggressor to stop	10	9.0	4	4.0
I approached to see	17	15.0	15	16.0
Counselled to stay far from the aggressor	2	2.0	4	4.0
Laughed	2	2.0	1	1.0
Supported the victim	18	15.0	14	15.0
Separated	9	8.0	2	2.0

N: number of participants.

Table 4: Association between being or not being a spectator and the other roles of bullying participation

Being a spectator	DOES PARTICIPATE		VICTIM		AGGRESSOR		VICTIM-AGGRESSOR		χ^2	p
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
No	134	48.7	17	25.4	6	18.8	6	31.6	20.690	0.001
Yes	141	51.3	50	74.6	26	81.2	13	68.4		
Total	275	100%	67	100%	32	100%	19	100%		

Table 5: Differences between aggression assisted by bystanders and the roles of participation in school bullying

VARIABLE HAVE YOU SEEN SOMEONE...	DOES NOT PARTICIPATE		VICTIM		AGGRESSOR		VICTIM-AGGRESSOR		K	p
	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD		
Aggress someone in the last two weeks	1.67 ^a	1.09	2.18 ^b	1.27	1.50	0.89	1.89	1.20	14.549	0.002
Threaten verbally	1.95 ^a	1.26	2.52 ^b	1.42	2.28	1.49	2.74	1.63	14.154	0.003
Make jokes about peers	2.83 ^a	1.36	3.60 ^b	1.37	3.22	1.29	3.37	1.30	18.828	0.001
Physically hit	2.12 ^a	1.25	2.51 ^b	1.35	2.28	1.17	2.68 ^c	1.29	8.880	0.031
Call offensive names	3.07 ^a	1.45	3.63 ^b	1.32	3.59	1.39	3.79	1.32	13.080	0.004
Delete from the group	2.28 ^a	1.42	2.82 ^b	1.43	2.75	1.54	3.00	1.53	12.905	0.005
Steal things from others	1.42 ^a	0.90	1.94 ^b	1.25	2.06	1.43	1.89	1.20	20.230	0.001
Do things on purpose to hurt someone	1.98 ^a	1.16	2.79 ^b	1.26	2.56 ^c	1.22	2.74	1.33	33.407	0.001
Damage the peers' clothes on purpose	1.25	0.74	1.48	1.00	1.34	0.83	1.74	1.24	9.121	0.028
Hit or run after someone in the way to school	1.73 ^a	1.16	2.40 ^b	1.50	2.03	1.28	2.05	0.85	17.395	0.001

X: media; SD: standard deviation; K: Kruskal Wallis; p < 0.05.

DISCUSSION

The current research found that 59.4% of the participants were classified as spectators of bullying at school. This number was lower than the findings of Puhl and

King^{9,15}, Simão Freire and Ferreira⁸, which found 92.0% 70.0% and 68.6% of students witnessing assaults, respectively. Despite the fact that this number is lower than those presented in the literature, it still represents the majority of the participants of the study. Even with data indicating the

strong presence of spectators in schools, today many studies still overlook the participation of bystanders in bullying, although some data suggest most school-age children and adolescents assumed this role,⁸ which is fundamental to the understanding of this phenomenon. In addition, the witnesses are indirectly affected by situations of bullying, due to the emotional stress caused, as they may feel guilty for not helping the victim or ignored by the school authorities^{6,13,16}. All these data should be viewed with concern, as it suggests that bullying is already part of the routine of these young people regardless of grade attendance, age, gender, ethnic origin or social level⁸.

Regarding the type of bullying, the data from this study were consistent with the literature, indicating that the most frequent forms of violence observed by spectators were verbal assaults¹⁷⁻¹⁹. In addition, a greater participation was observed of girls as spectators of indirect bullying in the variable 'Delete Group', also supported by data in the literature, which indicate that girls are more involved in this type of violence^{17,20-25}.

When asked what was the attitude taken by the students who reported ever having seen anyone beating or chasing a peer on the way to school, the data indicated that the majority of students, about 33.6%, did nothing to stop such attacks. In addition to these, another 15.3% approached to watch the aggression. These data are lower than those found by O'Connell, Pepler and Craig¹¹, who found that in 54.0% of the time viewers watched such episodes passively and 21.0% played an active role of support and encouragement to the aggressor. To these authors and to Simon, Freire and Fernando,⁸ the fact that bystanders don't provide support to the victims reinforces the behaviour of the aggressors, because in the spaces where no effective interventions occur against bullying, the environment is 'contaminated' and all students, without exception, are negatively affected, experiencing feelings of fear and anxiety²⁶.

On the other hand, it was found that one of the most prevalent attitudes of viewers is to 'support the assaulted' and to 'look for an adult'. These bystanders represented approximately 41.8% of participants, higher than the data found by O'Connell, Pepler and Craig¹¹, in that 25.0% showed an intervening role in order to support or defend the victim. These data are seen as positive, because in general, the bystander deals with the violence daily and remains silent due to the fear of becoming the next victim of the aggressor²⁷. In addition, the data of this study also indicated that the number of boys and girls who helped peers was quite similar, going against the literature that points to girls as being the ones to mainly assume this role^{4,28,29}.

The data from this study also showed a strong association between being a spectator and other roles in bullying at school, especially with also being the aggressor. This is rather worrying, because being a spectator and also an aggressor, leads to the possibility of reinforcing this kind of violence. Twemlow, Fonagy and Sacco³⁰ characterized this profile as 'Viewer aggressor', who supports the bullying offering a positive feedback, entering actively as an aggressor or supporting this fact through laughter and encouraging gestures. In addition, these students may become abusers as a way to preserve themselves, seeking

to evade the condition of potential victim³¹. Other studies show a relationship in which the 'Spectator aggressor' may develop feelings of aversion towards school, frequency, avoidance, methods of blaming the victim and convictions in favour of the effectiveness of violence in conflict resolution. In the long run, the adverse effects of witnessing violence at school, can be as pernicious as the damage caused by concrete experiences of being subjected to violence experienced^{32,33}.

It was also found that the victims were the ones that most experienced different situations of bullying in relation to non-participating students. This profile was also characterized by Twemlow, Fonagy and Sacco³⁰, as 'passive bystander/victim', who simply stand aside quietly while watching, giving tacit consent, and may become part of the process of victimization. This data can be explained by the fact that often the victims see themselves as spectators of own aggressions suffered as well as being the most affected by this kind of behaviour. On the other hand, the aggressors have these attitudes as part of their normal routine, not considering so as situations of bullying. This identification is highly relevant to the understanding of this phenomenon, as environments with high levels of pro-bullying behaviours encourage aggressive teenagers to push others. Individuals with traits of high aggressiveness may be particularly sensitive to social rewards, increasing their bullying behaviour. On the other hand, anti-bullying behaviours predict a growth of the trajectory of intimidation would slow over time^{34,35}.

The data of this study indicate a high number of bystanders of bullying in schools where most participants assumed that role. Similarly, strong associations were presented between spectator and other roles of participation in this phenomenon, mainly of being the aggressor. This reinforces the importance of bystanders in these assaults, not only because they represent most of the participants, but mainly because of the positive or negative reinforcement that they can contribute to these aggressive behaviours. So, identifying them and hearing them is crucial in the process of combating bullying, in view of the fact that this violence does not have social visibility among adults, resulting in valuable information being neglected that only their peers can provide. Thus, the incentive and encouragement offered to these students to denounce and fail to support the aggressors, as well as to defend the victims, is critical to reducing bullying and building a healthier and more favourable environment for the development of children and adolescents.

A limitation of this study is that the cross-sectional design prevents the realization of inferences about the direction of the relationships identified, not allowing the establishment of causalities. In addition, another limitation was the choice for convenience of schools participating in the study, which prevents the data from being generalized to all children and adolescents as a whole. Future research should adopt a longitudinal design and a probability sampling, because this will make it possible to monitor changes over time in order to identify the effects of viewer involvement exercised in other roles in bullying, identifying cause-and-effect relationships and the profile of children and teenagers in general. This study stress-

es the importance of further studies aimed at addressing these limitations so that they can clarify the relationship between these variables, in order to obtain more accurate data that can support prevention efforts and the addressing of this problem at school.

Despite such limitations, the results presented in this study intensify the relevance related to the theme, sorting the bullying phenomenon on the quality of the 'question problem' in the field of public health, due to the importance that spectators have in the prevalence of this behaviour in the school environment, often reproducing what is assisted and causing damage in the affective, social and development of inter-and intra-personal relationships among children and adolescents. Early identification of the participants of bullying and how they behave, regardless of their role, contributes to the engagement of intervention programmes that provide prevention strategies related to this phenomenon, with the involvement of both public social policies, such as the integration of a pedagogical team, parents and teachers, in order to establish children's and adolescents' healthy growth and a mutual respect for themselves and others.

The results of this study still present some convergences and divergences in relation to other researchers of this theme. One of the convergences seems to be a con-

sensus in the literature that most children and adolescents in schools take on the role of spectator when faced with bullying at school. In addition, verbal assaults are the most frequent incidents observed by spectators; that girls are more involved in bullying and indirect associations between the role of the spectator and other roles in bullying, for example, 'spectator aggressor' and 'passive bystander/victim' have already been established by the literature. On the other hand, the differences found in this study were mainly about the attitudes taken by spectators in situations of violence. In this study, the participants demonstrated a position more in favour of the victim and showed less support to the perpetrators, as well as there being an equivalent number of boys and girls who have shown support to peers, when compared to the literature.

However, regardless of the role, involvement in bullying can provide students experience as being a spectator, while non-participation in this phenomenon step away children and adolescents from situations of violence. So, bullying should be seen as a complex phenomenon, which affects all involved and needs to be prevented and combated in all spheres. In this way, more studies are suggested aimed at understanding the profile of these participants, broadening and forcing these findings, which may then assist them in the process of combating bullying at school.

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Resumo:

Introdução: O *bullying* escolar é caracterizado pela repetitividade das agressões e pela intencionalidade em se ferir ou causar sofrimento ao outro. Os espectadores deste fenômeno tendem a ser os principais responsáveis pelo curso que o bullying tomará, bem como quais serão seus respectivos resultados.

Objetivo: Analisar a associação entre o papel do espectador com os outros possíveis papéis de participação no bullying.

Método: Participaram deste estudo 409 crianças e adolescentes do 3º ao 7ºano, com média de idade de 11 anos (SD = 1,61), matriculadas em duas escolas públicas municipais da Grande Florianópolis. Os instrumentos utilizados foram: uma das escalas do Questionário para o Estudo da Violência Entre Pares, para identificar os espectadores; Questionário de Olweus, para descrever os possíveis papéis de participação no *bullying*.

Resultados: Verificou-se que a maioria dos participantes assumia o papel de espectador no *bullying* escolar. Entretanto, não foi encontrada associação em relação ao sexo e ser espectador. Por outro lado, encontrou-se uma forte associação entre ser espectador e os outros papéis assumidos no *bullying*, principalmente em relação aos agressores.

Conclusões: Esses resultados reforçam a importância dos espectadores nessas agressões, não apenas por representarem a maior parte dos participantes, mas principalmente pelo reforço positivo ou negativo que eles podem oferecer a esses comportamentos agressivos. Assim, o incentivo e o encorajamento destes alunos para denunciarem e reprovarem os agressores, bem como defenderem as vítimas, é fundamental para a redução do *bullying* escolar.

Palavras-chave: *bullying*, espectadores, vulnerabilidade.