

## Bullying in schools

Bullying in schools: How successful can interventions be? is the first comparative account of the major intervention projects against school bullying that have been carried out by educationalists and researchers since the 1980s, across Europe, North America, and Australasia. Bullying in schools has become an international focus for concern. It can adversely affect pupils and in extreme cases lead to suicide. Schools can take action to reduce bullying and several programmes are available but do they work? In fact, success rates have been very varied. This book surveys thirteen studies and eleven countries. Working on the principle that we can learn from both successes and failures, it examines the processes as well as the outcomes, and critically assesses the likely reasons for success or failure. With contributions from leading researchers in the field, Bullying in schools is an important addition to the current debate on tackling school bullying.

PETER K. SMITH is Professor of Psychology and Head of the Unit for School and Family Studies at Goldsmiths College, University of London. He is the editor of *Violence in schools: The response in Europe* (2003) and co-editor of several other books on bullying in schools, including *The nature of school bullying: A cross-national perspective* (1999).

DEBRA PEPLER is Professor of Psychology at York University, Toronto, Canada, and Senior Research Associate at the Hospital for Sick Children. She is co-editor of *The development and treatment of childhood aggression* and the recent volume *The development and treatment of girlhood aggression*.

KEN RIGBY is Adjunct Associate Professor of Social Psychology at the School of Education, University of South Australia. He is the author of Bullying in schools and what to do about it (1997), Stop the bullying: A handbook for schools (2001), and New perspectives on bullying (2002).



# Bullying in schools: how successful can interventions be?

Edited by

Peter K. Smith, Debra Pepler, and Ken Rigby





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# Notes on contributors

- FRANÇOISE ALSAKER is at the Department of Psychology, University of Berne, Muesmattstrasse 45, CH 3000 Berne 9, Switzerland. francoise.alsaker@psy.unibe.ch
- RONA ATLAS is at the LaMarsh Centre for Research on Violence and Conflict Resolution, York University, Canada.
- ILSE DE BOURDEAUDHUIJ is at Ghent University, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Movement and Sport Sciences, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium. ilse.debourdeaudhuij@rug.ac.be
- ALICE CHARACH is at the Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 1X8.
- WENDY CRAIG is at the Department of Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. craigw@queensu.ca
- DONNA CROSS is at the Western Australian Centre for Health Promotion Research, School of Public Health, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box U1987, Perth, Western Australia 6845. d.cross@curtin.edu.au or dscross@bigpond.com
- ERIN ERCEG is at the Western Australian Centre for Health Promotion Research, School of Public Health, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box U1987, Perth, Western Australia 6845. e.erceg@curtin.edu.au
- MIKE ESLEA is at the Department of Psychology, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, England. mjeslea@uclan.ac.uk
- VICKY FLERX is at the University of South Carolina, USA.
- DAVID GALLOWAY is at the School of Education, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham DH1 1TA. D.M.Galloway@durham.ac.uk

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### xiv Notes on contributors

- MARGARET HALL is at the Centre for Public Health, School of Nursing and Public Health, Edith Cowan University, 100 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, Western Australia 6027. m.hall@ecu.edu.au
- GREG HAMILTON is at the Western Australian Centre for Health Promotion Research, School of Public Health, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box U1987, Perth, Western Australia 6845. g.hamilton@curtin.edu.au
- REINER HANEWINKEL is at IFT-Nord, Institute for Therapy and Health Research, Düsternbrooker Weg 2, 24105 Kiel, Germany. hanewinkel@ift-nord.de
- ARI KAUKIAINEN is at the Centre for Learning Research, University of Turku, FIN-20014 Turku, Finland.
- MAILA KOIVISTO is at Konttitie 29, FIN-90440 Kempele, Finland. maila.koivisto@pp.inet.fi
- SUSAN P. LIMBER is at the Institute on Family and Neighborhood Life, Clemson University, 158 Poole Agricultural Center, Clemson, SC 29634, USA. slimber@clemson.edu
- GARY B. MELTON is at Clemson University, USA.
- STEPHEN JAMES MINTON is at the Department of Education, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. sjminton@hotmail.com
- JOAQUÍN A. MORA-MERCHÁN is at the Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, University of Seville, Spain. merchan@us.es
- MAURY NATION is at the University of North Florida, USA.
- PAUL O'CONNELL is at the LaMarsh Centre for Research on Violence and Conflict Resolution, York University, Canada.
- DAN OLWEUS is at the Research Center for Health promotion (HEMIL), University of Bergen, Norway. Dan.Olweus@psych.uib.no
- MONA O'MOORE is at the Anti-bullying Research and Resource Centre, Education Department, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. momoore@tcd.ie
- PAULETTE VAN OOST is at Ghent University, Research Group Health and Behaviour, H. Dunantlaan 2, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium. paulette.vanoost@rug.ac.be



### Notes on contributors

χV

- ROSARIO ORTEGA is at the Faculty Science of Education, Av S. Alberto Magno s/n, 14004 Cordoba, Spain. ed1orrur@uco.es
- DEBRA PEPLER is at the LaMarsh Centre for Research on Violence and Conflict Resolution, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3. pepler@yorku.ca
- YOLANDA PINTABONA is at the School of Psychology, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box U1987, Perth, Western Australia 6845. y.pintabona@curtin.edu.au
- ROSARIO DEL REY is at the Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, University of Seville, Spain. delrey@us.es
- KEN RIGBY is at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of South Australia, Underdale Campus, Holbrooks Road, Underdale, Adelaide 5032, Australia. Ken.Rigby@unisa.edu.au
- ERLING ROLAND is at the Center for Behavioral Research, Stavanger University College, POB 8002, N-4068 Stavanger, Norway. erling.roland@saf.his.no
- BARRI ROSENBLUTH is at SafePlace, PO Box 19454, Austin, TX 78760, USA. Brosenbluth@austin-safeplace.org
- CHRISTINA SALMIVALLI is at the Department of Psychology, University of Turku, FIN-20014 Turku, Finland. tiina.salmivalli@utu.fi
- ELLEN SANCHEZ is at Safeplace, PO Box 19454, Austin, TX 78760, USA.
- SONIA SHARP is at Educationleeds, 10th floor east, Merrion House, 110 Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8DT, England. sonia.sharp@educationleeds.co.uk
- MIRVA SINISAMMAL is at Ahven Lammen Kuja 8, FIN-42100 Jämsä, Finland.
- PETER K. SMITH is at the Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW, England. p.smith@gold.ac.uk
- VEERLE STEVENS is at the Flemish Institute for Health Promotion, G. Schildknechtstraat 9, B-1020 Brussels, Belgium. veerle.stevens@vig.be



### xvi Notes on contributors

DAVID THOMPSON is at the Division of Education, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, England. D.A.Thompson@sheffield.ac.uk

ALLISON TRACY is at Wellesley College, USA.

- LINDA ANNE VALLE is at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway, Mailstop K-60, Atlanta, GA 30341, USA.
- MARINUS VOETEN is at the Department of Educational Sciences, University of Nijmegen, PO Box 9104, 6500 HE Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
- DANIEL J. WHITAKER is at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway, Mailstop K-60, Atlanta, GA 30341, USA.



# Preface

For some two decades now, bullying in schools has been widely recognised as a societal problem, which can seriously and negatively affect the lives and career paths of many schoolchildren. Following the work of Olweus in Norway in the 1980s, educationists and researchers have been inspired to try out programmes of intervention against bullying in schools. An appreciable number of such interventions have now taken place, in Europe, North America, and Australasia. This is an opportune moment to take stock of what has been achieved, and critically to evaluate these interventions so as to pass on advice to the next generation of educational practitioners and researchers.

There have been some successes, but also some less successful studies. Working on the principle that we can learn from both successes and failures, this book for the first time compiles a detailed account of the major intervention projects against school bullying. It examines the processes as well as the outcomes, and critically assesses the likely reasons for success or failure.

Criteria for inclusion were that a project should have intervened against bullying in more than one school; that there should be a description of the process of intervention; and that there should be some evaluation of the outcome, including some quantitative data on pupil experiences and/or on actual reported incidences of bullying.

The opening chapter summarises the history of research on bullying and makes the case for why interventions are important. We follow this with a new chapter from Dan Olweus, the 'father' of bullying research; this is succeeded by another thirteen chapters of accounts of independent intervention studies; we have encouraged authors to follow a standard format here, describing first the impetus for the intervention, and early stages of planning and funding; then the selection of schools, and the characteristics of schools and students; the components of the intervention programme; evaluation framework and procedures; and then, crucially, what actually happened – the achievements and difficulties in implementing the intervention; this is followed by the results of the evaluation; any

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longer term effects or evaluation of the programme; and any dissemination and impact beyond the programme schools. These thirteen chapters cover three continents and eleven countries.

In our final chapter, we try to summarise the main lessons we have learned from this now substantial body of research. What advice can we give now to teachers, schools, education authorities, regional and national governments? What help can we give to pupils involved in victimisation at school? We do not know all the answers, but we do believe that our knowledge is advancing – as always, through failures as well as successes, so long as we learn from them. Our hope is that this book will carry forward the current debate on ways of best tackling school bullying, and contribute to this gradual but cumulative process of applying empirical research to one important area of human experience.