



How to combat bullying and cyberbullying at school?

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Intentional, repetitive attacks towards a victim who is unable to defend him/herself.

(Olweus, 1978; Smith et al. 1999; Graham and Juvonen,

2014; Menesini and Salmivalli, 2017)







Bullying: Are interventions effective?

Farrington & Ttofi metaanalysis (2009)

53 studies included

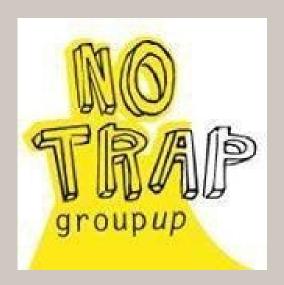
→ Average decrease of 20-23% for bullying

→ Average decrease of 17-20% for victimization

Gaffney *et al.* 2019 update

Added other studies conducted from 2009 to 2016 → 100 total studies

- → Average decrease of 19–20% for bullying
- → Average decrease of del 15- 16% for victimization
- → Cyberbullying 10%–15%
- → Cybervictimization 14%



Developing and evaluating the Notrap! program using an Evidence Based Intervention framework



Preventions program for bullying and cyberbullying









Target: secondary school adolescents attending Grades 7 to 10 (13-15 y.o.).





Which are the processes involved and promoted?

The systemic perspective:

the NoTrap! programme aims to involve the whole school at different levels, with actions targeted at students, class, teachers, and to the anti-bullying policy of the school in question.



INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS LEVEL

 NoTrap! intervenes directly on victims and bystanders, and indirectly on bullies



CLASS LEVEL

- Awareness campaigns
- Workshops on victims' emotions, empathy, coping strategies from the point of view of the victim and the bystander



TEACHER LEVEL

Teacher training



SCHOOL LEVEL

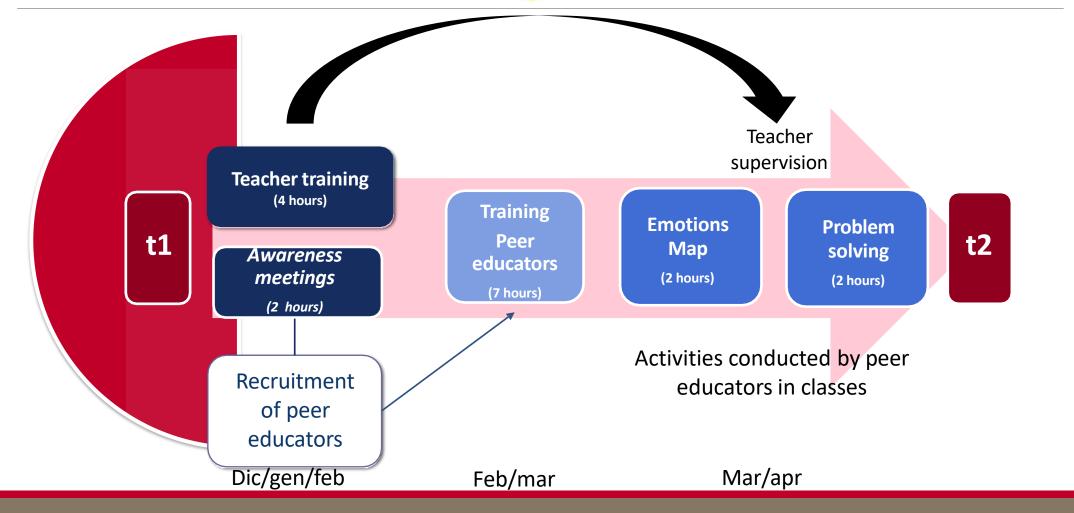
• School policy: protocol to handle bullying emergencies















Teacher training











Awareness meetings

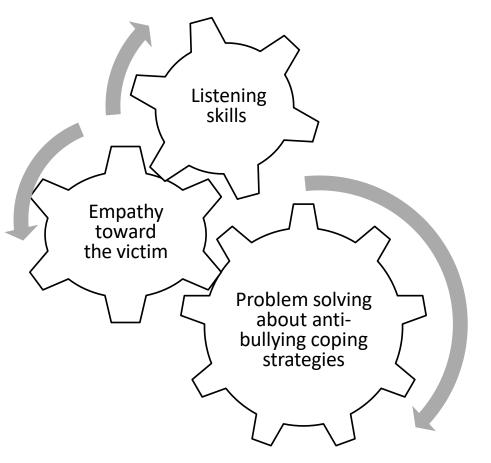






Peer educators trainings

Recruitment of peer educators: 4 or 5 students for each class, who voluntarily decide to assume a role of responsibility in class after a specific training









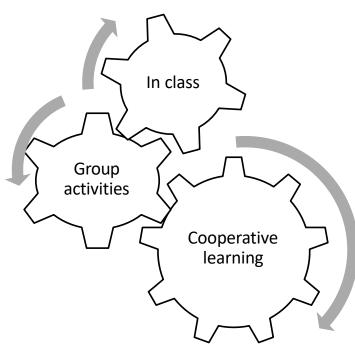




Workshops

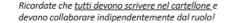
EMOTIONS MAP





PROBLEM SOLVING

Diamoci dei ruoli Ognuno di voi adesso deve scegliere il proprio ruolo tra quelli descritti sotto...ogni volta che comparirà il vostro ruolo nel quaderno fate la vostra parte! Ruolo Cosa fa? Tiene il Cuaderno; Coordinal gruppo: si controle opnuno partecipe sia libero di esprimere la proprio gniupo. Lettore Lettore Softwaronel di controle alla classe insieme al perer educator Softwaronel gruppo. Lettore Softwaronel gruppo. Lettore Softwaronel gruppo. Lettore Softwaronel gruppo. Lettore 1 Softwaronel gruppo. gruppo. 1 Softwaronel gruppo. 1 Softwaron





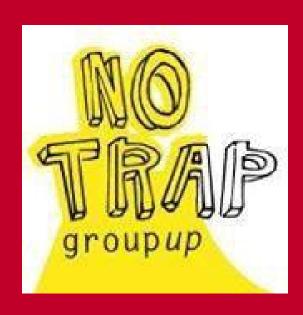


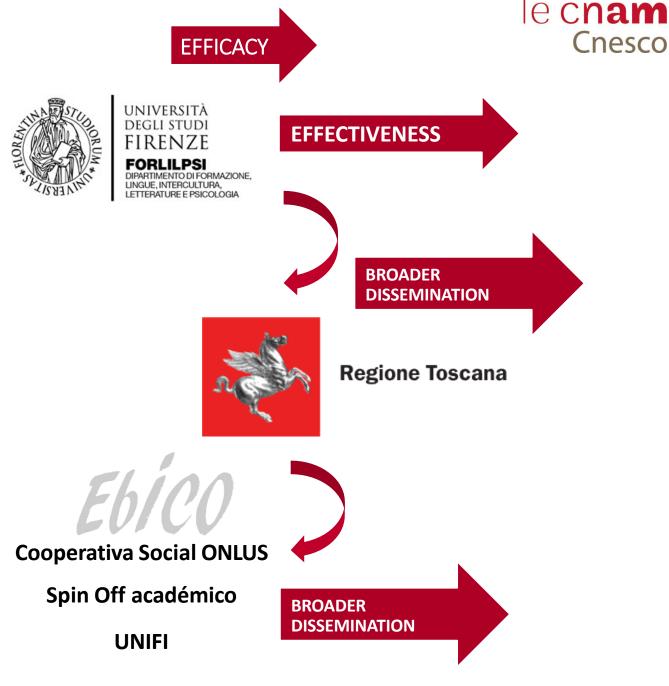


The development of Notrap! Programme



Institutions and organizations involved in the development and implementation of the program

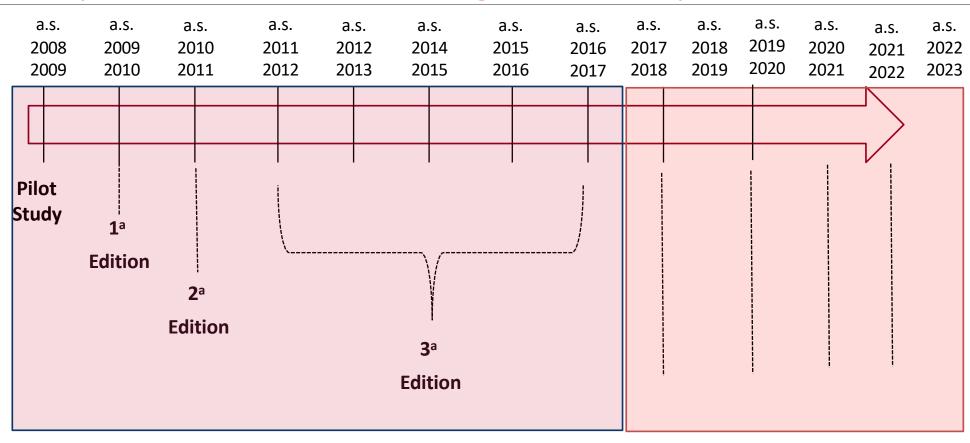








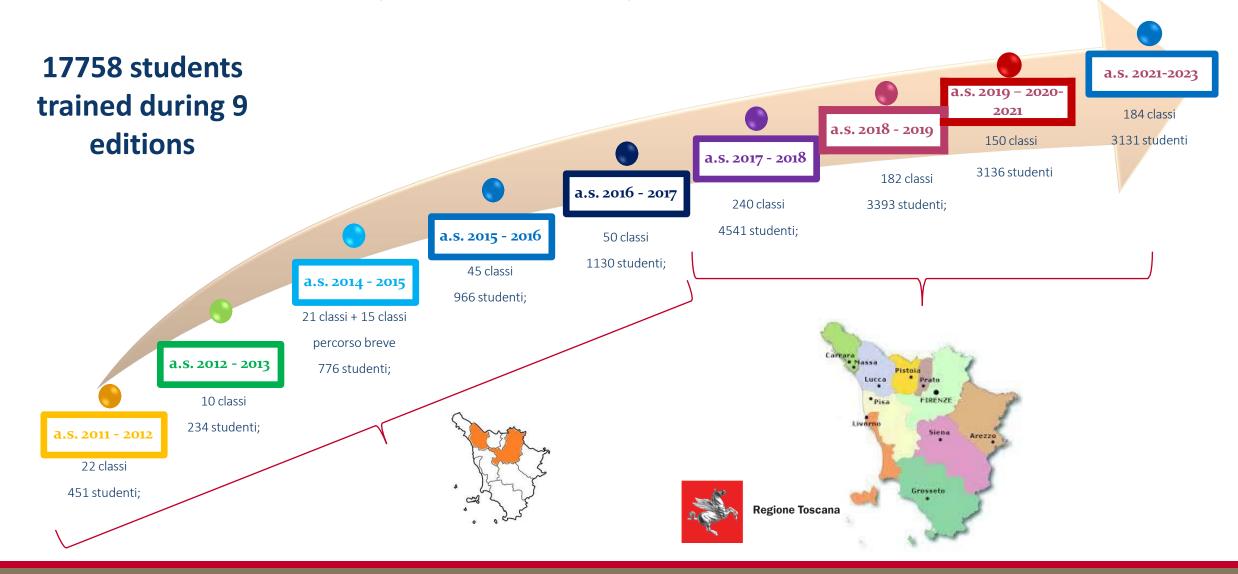
Notrap! Developmental History from experimental trial to large scale implementation



Experimental phase

Broader dissemination and sustainability

Notrap! - Participants involved







Evidence based intervention

(Fly et al. 2005; Spiel, Strohmeier, 2012; Gottfredson et al. 2015)

EFFICACY

PILOT VERSION:

- The programme was an evolution of a face-to-face peer support model (Menesini *et al.*, 2003), with the difference that now the peer support was offered in the forum of the programme's website.
- The website was created with help of students in the pilot version, and it has been used by trained peer educators in its first version.
- Findings: a decrease only of cyberbullying, and only for male peer educators (Menesini *et al.*, 2012).
- Limits of this version: firstly, the lack of attention to face-to-face bullying; and secondly the low engagement of students who did not participate in the peer educators' training. –





Evidence based intervention

(Fly et al. 2005; Spiel, Strohmeier, 2012; Gottfredson et al. 2015)

EFFICACY

2ND VERSION:

- Equal attention into both bullying and cyberbullying.
- Face-to-face workshop led by peer educators with their classmates in order to involve the whole class in the programme.
- Involvement of teachers: organizing activities for the class together with peer educators.
- Findings: a significant decrease in bullying, victimization, and cyber-victimization but not for cyberbullying (Menesini et al., 2012). In peer educators we found a significant increase of adaptive coping strategies and a significant decrease in maladaptive coping strategies.
- Limits: the programme had not had the same effect on the whole class: peer educators continued to benefit more from the programme.





Evidence based intervention

(Fly et al. 2005; Spiel, Strohmeier, 2012; Gottfredson et al. 2015)

EFFICACY

3D AND FINAL VERSION:

- All the activities maintain the double perspective of the victim and bystanders.
- A systematic work to improve empathy toward the victim.
- Standardization of the activities carried out by peer educators: the new activities were based on cooperative learning, even though it was led by peer educators.



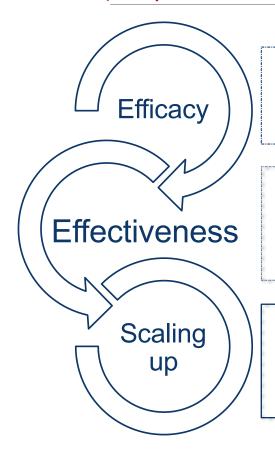






Standard of evidence: DEMONSTRATED

(Flay et al., 2001; Gottfredson et al., 2015)



Intervention in an experimental context with a high level of control Does the intervention work?

Intervention in the real context
Under what circumstances and for whom is
the intervention effective?

Large-scale implementation



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The Effect of the NoTrap! Antibullying Program on Ethnic Victimization: When the Peer Educators' Immigrant Status Matters

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The translational chain to assist practitioners, policy-makers, and administrators in determining which interventions are efficacious, effective, and ready for dissemination.



Piattaforma ELISA

www.piattaformaelisa.it







National policies: ELISA PLATFORM





The Italian law about cyberbullying

2017: Italian law n°71 for the prevention and countering bullying and cyberbullying,



Italian law n°71: guide-lines for prevention efforts that schools need to adopt



Italian law n°71: shared school structure and approach on bullying

Italian law n°71: national training





Piattaforma ELISA









DOCENTI

The e-learning platform is accessible to the teachers and head of the school.

The e-learning training was structured in 7 courses devoted to teachers, school managers, regional coordinators and school personnel.



SCUOLE



The monitoring targeted all primary and secondary schools in the national territory. Each school will be able to periodically access national surveys to monitor their situation by receiving a personalized report that will allow them to have a snapshot of the situation of their institution





Piattaforma ELISA







The e-learning platform teachers and head

The e-learning training v

managers, regional coordinators and school personnel.





The large-scale integration of monitoring and training actions will make it possible to evaluate processes of implementation on a larger and smaller scale and to adopt possible changes aimed to improve the national policy against bullying and cyberbullying.



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Thank you for your attention

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