

Level of School Bullying among Victims of Primary School Students at AL-Nasiriya City Center

مستوى التنمر المدرسي بين ضحايا طلاب المدارس الابتدائية في مركز مدينة الناصرية

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المستخلص :

الهدف: لتقييم مستوى التنمر المدرسي بين ضحايا طلاب المدارس الابتدائية في مركز مدينة الناصرية والصفات الاجتماعية لهم المتعلقة بالجنس والعمر والصف ونوع العائلة والمستوى التعليمي للأبوين ووظيفة الأبوين والدخل الشهري . التنمر المدرسي له عدة أشكال وتختلف باختلاف العمر، وتم اختيار المدارس الابتدائية لأنها من الممكن أن تحتوي على جميع أشكال التنمر المدرسي، وهي المرحلة الدراسية الأولى للطلاب فمن الممكن أن تبدأ معها هذه الظاهرة، والتي قد تؤثر على حياتهم في المستقبل، وبالإضافة إلى أنها من اهتمام الباحث .

المنهجية: دراسة وصفية أجريت على عينة غرضية غير احتمالية تتألف من (٣٦٢) طالب في المدارس الابتدائية تحديدا الذين في الصف الخامس والسادس الابتدائي ومشخصين على أنهم ضحايا من قبل إدارات المدارس والمعلمين تم اختيارهم من (34) مدرسة ابتدائية تم اختيارها بطريقة عشوائية منتظمة من (١٦٠) مدرسة ابتدائية في مركز مدينة الناصرية في محافظة ذي قار للفترة من التاسع والعشرين من تشرين الثاني ٢٠١٤ لغاية الثالث من أيار ٢٠١٥ .

النتائج: أظهرت نتائج الدراسة الحالية أن أكثر من نصف عينة الدراسة هم من الذكور (٥٧%)، وأن النسبة الأعلى للعينة تتراوح أعمارهم بين ١١ و ١٢ سنة حيث كانت (٢٦.٥%) و (٣٤.٨%) بالترتيب ، وأن أكثر الضحايا كانوا في الصف الخامس الابتدائي حيث بلغت نسبتهم (٥٩%) بينما الصف السادس الابتدائي شكلوا ٤١% من عينة الدراسة ، وأن أغلب الضحايا يقع ترتيبهم في العائلة بين الثاني والخامس حيث بلغت نسبتهم ٥٨.٦% ، كما كانت استجابات النسبة الأكبر من الضحايا لفقرات مقياس التنمر بأنهم يتعرضون للتنمر بقوة لأغلب فقرات المقياس وكانت نسبتهم ٥٩.٩% بينما كانت استجابات الباقيين من العينة لفقرات المقياس بأنهم يتعرضون لتنمر ضعيف ونسبة ٤٠.١%.

الاستنتاجات : هناك مستوى قوي من التنمر المدرسي اتجاه طلبة المدارس الابتدائية ، و صفاتهم الاجتماعية لها تأثير على الطلبة ليكونوا ضحايا للتنمر المدرسي .

التوصيات: أوصت الدراسة باستخدام بعض برامج التدخل العالمية التي أثبتت فاعليتها في التصدي لهذه الظاهرة لمنع ومكافحة التنمر ، وتفعيل دور مستشار للطلاب وأخصائي اجتماعي للعمل مع الإدارة والمعلمين والطلاب وأولياء الأمور للتعامل مع التنمر في المدارس .

Abstract:

Objective: to assess the level of school bullying among victims of primary school students at AL- Nasiriya City Center and their demographic data such as age, gender, grade level, type of family, parents level of education, parents occupation, and monthly income . School bullying has several forms and vary depending on the age, and were selected primary schools because it is possible that contain all forms of school bullying, and it is the first school stage to the students it is possible to start with the phenomenon, which may affect their lives in the future, and in addition to that it is researcher's interest .

Methodology: A descriptive study was carried out on Non-probability (purposive) sample of 362 students in primary schools accurately 5TH and 6TH grade diagnosed as victims by the administers and teachers of a sample of 34 primary schools were selected systemic randomly from a total 160 schools at Al Nasiriya City Center in Thi-Qar Governorate.

Results The results of the current study appeared that more than half of the study sample (57%) are males, and the highest percentages(26.5%)and (34.8%) of the sample was between the ages of 11 and 12 years respectively, and more victims were in the fifth grade where their proportion was (59%), while the sixth grade was (41%) of the study sample, and that most of victims(58.6%) was arrange in the family between (2nd-5th), and the largest percentage of responses to the paragraphs of victims scale that they were being bullied strongly for most of the items of the scale and their proportion was (59.9%) while the remaining of the study sample responses to the items of the scale that they were exposed to bullying weakly and their proportion was 40.1%.

Conclusions : There is strong level of bullying against primary school students , student's demographic data have affect on there to be victims of school bullying .

Recommendations: The present study recommends using some global intervention programs that confirmed its effectiveness in addressing the phenomenon to prevent and combat bullying, and activating the role of the student advisor and social worker to work with the administration, teachers, students and parents to deal with school bullying .

Keywords: School Bullying; Victims; Primary school student

Introduction

Bullying is commonly defined as deliberately harmful behavior, repeated over a period of time, by a person or group, who target and victimize a person in a less powerful position , bullying behavior can include physical or verbal assaults or indirect actions such as psychological manipulation, bullying can occur in any context where people interact with one another. This includes schools, workplaces, within the family and in neighborhoods. At a widely level, bullying can exist between social groups and between nations. at last, it is the deliberate, abuse and imbalance of power in relationships . (1)

Bullying is a group phenomenon within which children play a variety of the roles, including that of aggressor, victim, observer, defender and bully-victim . (2)

Bullying exists in all countries regardless of the cultural, political, and religious background, with similar frequency and trends in most schools . (3)

Bullying affects about 1 in 5 school-aged children in many different countries. Involvement in bullying (as perpetrators or victims) has negative effects on the physical and psychological health of children and on their future psychosocial adjustment as adults . (4)

School bullying is a worldwide problem that can have negative consequences for the general school climate and for the right of students to learn in a safe environment without fear, also the bullying could be have negative permanent consequences both for students who bully and for their victims , because that the incidents of bullying experienced by young children and adolescents in schools have become the focal point of international studies in the last quarter century . (5)

Peer relations are especially important in the young children and adolescents. One of the principal developmental processes in this period is the gradual gaining of the personal autonomy from one's parents precisely through such peer relationships. Problems with peers, as bullying, are likely to interfere with this important developmental process . (6)

The bullying is characterized by two conflicting parties that are imbalanced in terms of power; physically and/or mentally, what lies in the center of the bullying. It is an imbalance of power. The students who are physically stronger, more aggressive, more courageous, and physically more active, have an intrinsic tendency to bully. While, those students who are physically and emotionally weaker, more reserved, more humble and no hurtful are likely to be the victims. The victims have a tendency to be calm and inactive, and have only few friends. The victims are unable to effectively respond to aggressive behavior of the others and are inhibited and would not tell about being bullied to an adult or wait for a long time to do that. (7)

Bullying is comprised of direct behaviors such as taunting, teasing, threatening, and hitting initiated by one or more students against a victim and indirect behaviors such as isolating a student through deliberate exclusion. Whereas boys typically engage in direct bullying methods (physical), girls are more appropriate to utilize more subtle indirect methods (verbal and social exclusion), such as spreading rumors and enforcing social isolation . (8)

Methodology:

A descriptive study was carried out on 362 students who study in primary schools of AL-Nasiriya City Center in Thi-Qar Governorate were selected according specific criteria :

Inclusion Criteria are:

1. 5th , and 6th grade primary school students .
2. Both gender .
3. diagnosed as victims according to primary schools administers and teachers .

Exclusion Criteria are:

1. Students who doesn't complete the questionnaire .
2. Students who are from outside the city .
3. Students who have physical disability .

Instrument :

Data were collected through using a questionnaire is constructed after extensive review of available literature and related studies. The study instrument consists of two parts; The first part includes participants' demographic characteristics of age, gender, grade level, arrangement in family, parents level of education, parents occupation. The second part is related to bullying phenomenon used to identify victims of the bullying Victims Bullying Scale (V. B. S) adopted from Mostafa (9) who designed and developed it to measure victim of bullying.

Data were collected by the researcher from students who were attending primary schools at AL-Nasiriya city center in Thi-Qar Governorate through interview and by filling a questionnaire format.

Reliability of the questionnaire is determined through: pilot study "test-retest" which has been (0.81) whereas the validity was determined through a panel of experts in the field of mental health.(10)

The demographic characteristic were obtained through a direct interview with each students in the study used, adopted and developed questionnaire format. The data collection process had been performed for the period from February, 15th until March, 25th, 2015.

A statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS package (version 19). which include the following :

- a. Frequencies (F),
- b. Percentages (%).
- c. Graphic :
 - Pie - chart
 - Bar chart
- d. Mean of score (MS)

In bullying domain the measure in the present study was based on cutoff point 1.5 due to the two points likert scales with two levels including: Strong = (mean of score equal or more than 1.5), weak (mean of score less than 1.5).

Administrative Arrangements:

An official permission was obtained from the Ministry of Planning / Central Statistical Organization (CSO) for the acceptance of the questionnaire draft .

And initial agreements of Ministry of Education, Directorate of Education in Thi-Qar Governorate in order to collect the required data each subjects students .

Results:

Table 1. Summary Statistics of Frequencies, Percentages of the students' Family Demographic Data.
(N= 362)

T	Demographic data	Rating	F.	%
1	Type of family	Nuclear Family	277	76.5
		Extended Family	85	23.5
2	Number of Family Member	≤ 3	2	0.6
		4 - 8	243	67.1
		10 - 14	98	27.1
		15 - 20	12	3.3
		20+	7	1.9
3	Number of Children in the family	≤ 1	15	4.1
		2 - 5	200	55.2
		6 - 8	136	37.6
		9 - 12	6	1.7
		12+	5	1.4
4	Father Level of Education	Primary School	224	61.9
		Secondary School	55	15.2
		Institute	29	8
		College And Above	54	14.9

Table 1 continued

5	Mother Level of Education	Primary School	254	70.2
		Secondary School	39	10.8
		Institute	36	9.9
		College And Above	33	9.1
6	Father Occupation	Unemployed	154	42.5
		Employed	175	48.3
		Retired	33	9.1
7	Mother Occupation	Housewife	304	84
		Employee	53	14.6
		Others	5	1.4
8	Monthly Income	Sufficient	98	27.1
		Rarely sufficient	91	25.1
		Insufficient	173	47.8

F. Frequency %=percentage N= participants

The results appear that 76.5% of the study subjects are lived in a nuclear family, 67.1% of them are lived in family with 4-8 members, 55.2% of them are lived in family with 2-4 children . In addition, 61.9% and 70.2% of fathers and mothers respectively are below preparatory school graduate . Regarding parents occupational status, the results indicate that 48.3% of fathers are employed, and 84% of mothers are housewives. Finally, the study results indicate that 47.8% of the study subjects are reported that their family monthly income is insufficient.

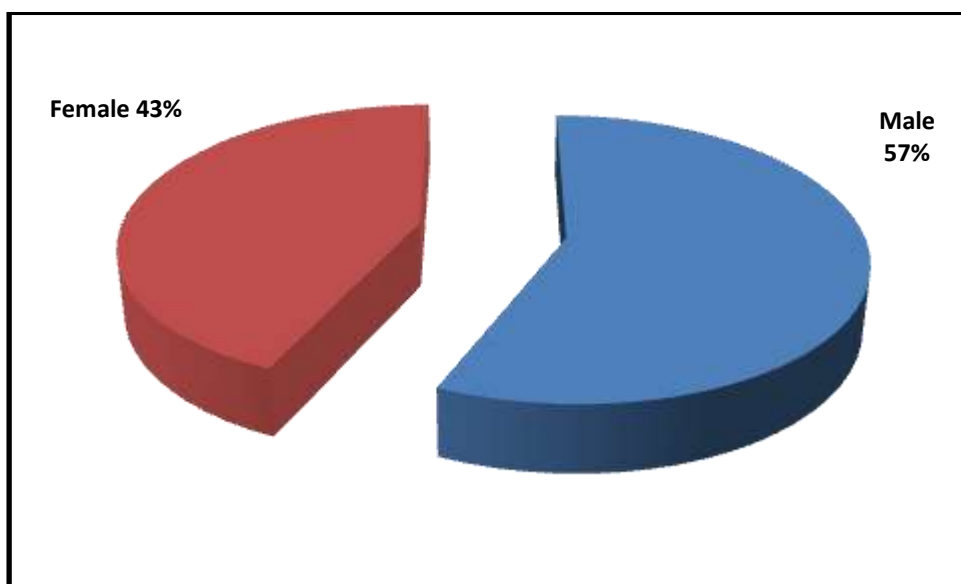


Figure 1: Distribution of the study sample according to their gender

The results appear that more than half of the study sample (57%) are males.

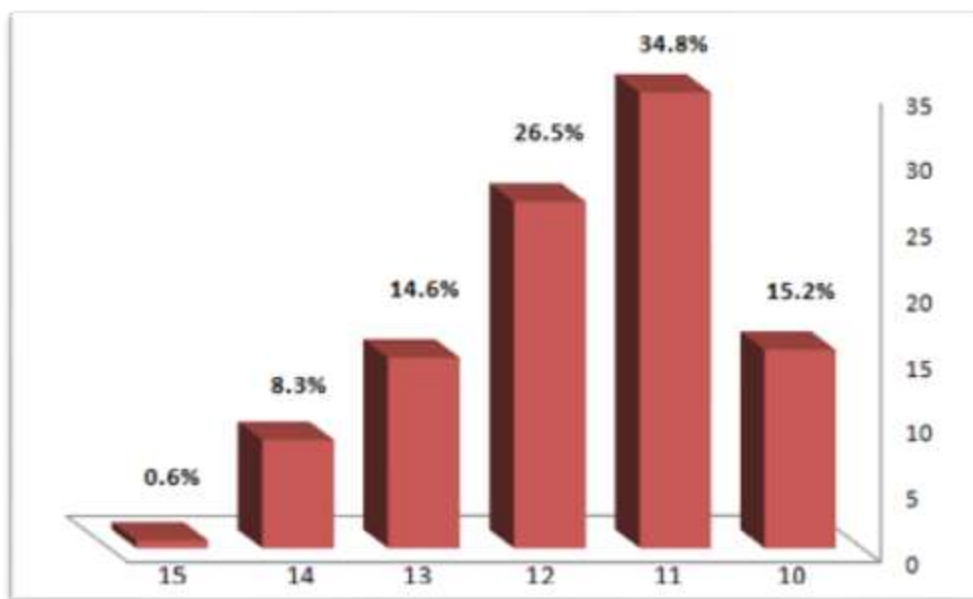


Figure 2: Distribution of the study sample according to their age

The results appear that the highest percentage of the study sample (26.5%), (34.8%) are between the age 11 and 12 years respectively .

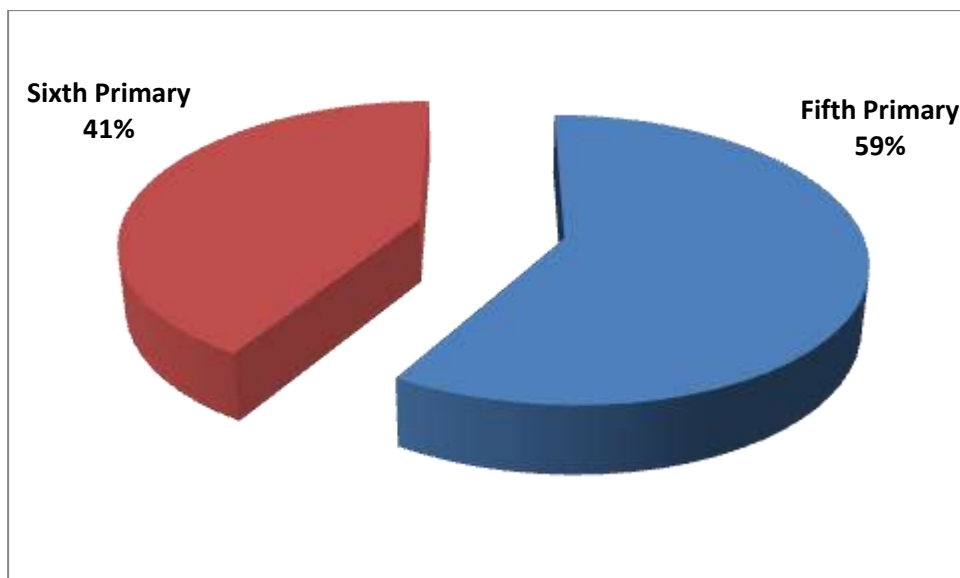


Figure 3 : Distribution of the study sample according to their grade

The figure appear that more than half (59%) of the study sample are from 5th grade.

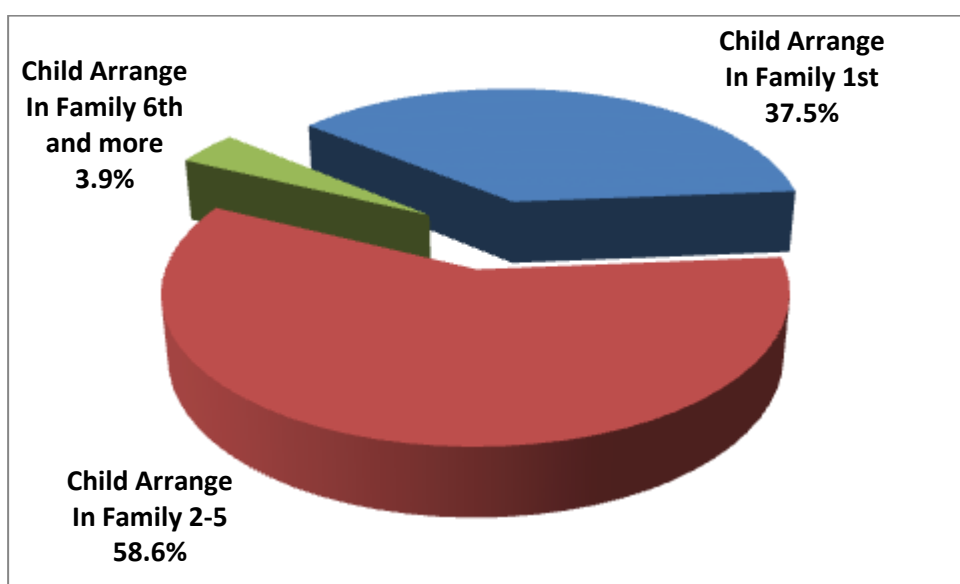


Figure 4 : Distribution of the study sample according to their arrangement

The results appear that most of the subjects are within 2-5th in the arrangement of their brothers and sisters.

Table 2.The levels of bullying behaviors among victims of school students

t	Bullying items	R	F.	%	m.s	L
1	Some of my colleagues hit, kick and push me without reason	No	114	31.5	1.69	S
		Yes	248	68.5		
2	Other students left me out of things in school	No	168	46.4	1.54	S
		Yes	194	53.6		
3	I was called mean names, was made fun of, or teased in a hurtful way	No	168	46.4	1.55	S
		Yes	194	53.6		
4	Other students told lies or spread false rumors about me and tried to make others dislike me	No	160	44.2	1.60	S
		Yes	202	55.8		
5	Some of my colleagues forced me to see some pictures shameful against my will	No	272	75.1	1.25	W
		Yes	90	24.9		
6	I had things taken away from me or damaged	No	218	60.2	1.40	W
		Yes	144	39.8		
7	I was called mean names or teased in a hurtful way	No	149	41.2	1.59	S
		Yes	213	58.8		
8	Some of my colleagues dispute me for no reason	No	170	47	1.53	S
		Yes	192	53		
9	I was tighten and pull my clothes by some of my colleagues	No	238	65.7	1.34	W
		Yes	124	34.3		
10	Some of my colleagues puts obstacles in front of me to spoil any work I do	No	273	75.4	1.25	W
		Yes	89	24.6		
11	Some of my colleagues looked at me with contempt	No	201	55.5	1.44	W
		Yes	161	44.5		
12	Some of my colleagues take my properties by force	No	235	64.9	1.35	W
		Yes	127	35.1		
13	Some of my colleagues break down some of my properties	No	226	62.4	1.38	W
		Yes	136	37.6		
14	My colleagues slam me for no apparent reason	No	224	61.9	1.49	W
		Yes	138	38.1		
15	Other students left me out of their group of friends and excluded me	No	185	51.1	1.48	W
		Yes	177	48.9		
16	I had unsuitable comments from some of my colleagues	No	189	52.2	1.52	S
		Yes	173	47.8		
17	Some of my colleagues talk about my faults in front of others	No	175	48.3	1.46	W
		Yes	187	51.7		

Table 2 continued

18	I was bitten or disk from some of my colleagues	No	195	53.9	1.39	W
		Yes	167	46.1		
19	My colleague disclosed my secrets to dispute me	No	222	61.3	1.65	S
		Yes	140	38.7		
20	My colleagues interrupt me while I talk	No	127	35.1	1.47	W
		Yes	235	64.9		
21	I had ridiculous dumps of some of my colleagues	No	192	53	1.69	S
		Yes	170	47		

R=Rating;F= Frequency; %= Percent; m.s=mean of score;L=Level;S=strong;W=weak

Strong = (mean of score more than 1.5),weak (mean of score less than 1.5)

In light of the statistical mean of score equal to 1.5, the study results show that the students responses to the bullying domain items indicate that they have strong bullying in many items of the scale.

Table 3:The total level of bullying against victim students

Main domain	R	F	%	m.s	L
Bullying	Strong	217	59.9	1.79	S
	Weak	145	40.1		
	Total	362	100		

R=Rating;F= Frequency; %= Percent; m.s=mean of score;L=Level;S=strong

This table appear that the overall assessment for the bullying is strong, at mean of score more than 1.5.

Discussion:

Table (1) appear that 76.5% of the study subjects are lived in a nuclear family. This can be attributed that they are more likely to be victims of bullying because it makes those low social skills and their inability to deal with difficult social situations, this result is supported by the study of Henan (11) who have found that presence a negative significant relationship between school bullying and social skills, also results showed statistically significant differences between the mean scores of high school bullying and low school bullying in social skills in favor of low school bullying .

Results table (1) also appear that 67.1% of study subjects are lived in family with 4-8 members, and 55.2% of them are lived in family with 2-4 children. This can be attributed that whenever the number of children in the family increased that lead to enlarge the responsibilities of parents to follow; guide; teach them the proper techniques and necessary social skills, making them more expected to be victims of school bullying, as well as when the number of elder brothers increased, child become vulnerable to be a victim of bullying because younger children are more likely to be victim of bullying, that's finding agree with results of study conducted by Hakeema(12) in Qatar where the results of this study emphasized that there was an inverse relationship between age and being a victim of bullying behavior .

Concerning parental level of education, results indicates that 61.9% and 70.2% of student's fathers and mothers respectively are below preparatory school graduated. This can be attributed that Because most of the parents of the study sample are low level of knowledge, and this produces a failure to teach their children, the skills and behaviors of social correctly , they had low level of knowledge about how to deal with their children to develop child social skills, and how can deal with different situations like bullying in school. This result is supported by study of Osama (13) who aims to find out the relationship between bullying and parental dealings methods with children, his finding showed that the correlation between bullying and methods (neglect, oscillation, tolerance , packets) for the dealing of parental were statistically significant, and that bullying behavior is getting greater with domination, neglect and ignore their parents, while bullying was negatively associated with stylistic Packets and oscillation, the parents more in the style of Packets or the style of the oscillation; boys were less participants in bullying .

Regarding parents occupational status, the results indicate that 48.3% of fathers are employed, and 84% of mothers are housewives. This can be attributed that because most of the study sample fathers were employees and this contributed to concern of parents for following up the behavior of their children and guide them in the face of critical social situations, making the children have poor social skills and this makes them vulnerable to be victims of bullying . About mothers, as the most of mothers of the study sample did not received a high level of education and thereby, they became unqualified for the job, and thus reduced opportunity to contact to society from employees and other levels, and this limits the information in the social skills that can be learning to their children and as a result, their children be low social skills .

Finally 47.8% of the study subjects are reported that their family monthly income is insufficient. This can be attributed that whenever the lack of monthly income of the family

becomes less attention to the child, making it a persecutor and neglected, and this affects the personal behaviors, and this leads to be a victim of bullying, this results shows the students who were being victims of bullying coming from low socioeconomic family.

Figure (1) indicates that more than half of the study sample (57%) are males, this finding was supported by the study conducted by Paul et al. (14) "important demographic risk factors for bullying victimization and experiencing school hassles". Reported that victimization and school hassles decreased with age and were more common for males than females.

Figures (2):(3) indicates that 34.8% of the study subjects are at age 11 years old and more than half of the study sample (59%) are from 5th grade. This can be attributed that because children aged 11,12 years are natural for the classes in the fifth and sixth grades as opposed to the others age which increased them proportion of study sample, that's mean the younger students more likely to be victims of bullying, this results agree with study done by Hakeema(11) in Qatar where the results of this study emphasized that there is an inverse relationship between age and being a victim of bullying behavior, where young students are more probable to be harassed, and other study conducted by Glenn and Shauna (15) who indicated that as much as 74% of elementary school students nationwide between the ages of 8 and 11 experiences bullying in their schools .

Figure (4) appear that most of the subjects are within 2ND -5th in the arrangement of their brothers and sisters, that's lead us to expect they may be victimized at home from bigger brothers and sisters in the preschool stage and that lead them to be victims in schools, as pointed out by Perren and Alsaker(16)victimized children's lack of friends might render them psychologically and socially at risk, and thus more prone to becoming easy targets .

Tables 2 and 3 shows that the students responses to the bullying domain items indicate that they have strong bullying in many items of the scale, that's include all forms of bullying (physical, verbal, and indirect or social) Where their responds to questions by (yes) they were experience forms of bullying repeated 217 times from total 362 in percentage 59.9 and this finding agree with study mad by Hakeema(11) in Qatar, she found that the rate of the victims was the highest recorded (36%).

Conclusions : There is strong level of bullying against primary school students , student's demographic data have affect on there to be victims of school bullying .

Recommendations:

The present study recommends using some global intervention programs that have proved effective in addressing the phenomenon to prevent and combat bullying. Consideration to studying the phenomenon of bullying in all levels of education , because of its negative effects on students, and activating the role of the student advisor and social worker to work with the administration, teachers, students and parents to deal with school bullying .

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