

# Bullying and Cyberbullying in Thailand: Coping Strategies and Relation to Age, Gender, Religion and Victim Status

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## Introduction



### Bullying

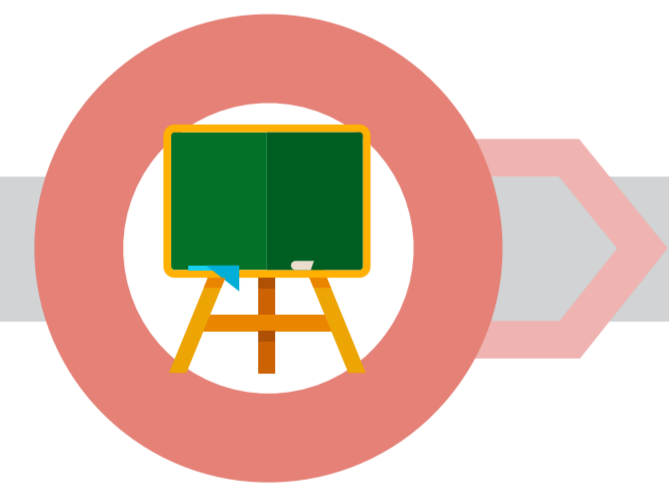
Action carried out by a group or an individual that is repeated over time in order to hurt, threaten or frighten a person with the intention of causing distress. An imbalance of power exists which leaves the victim defenseless.

### Cyberbullying

Bullying which involves the use of new information technologies to harass, threaten or intimidate someone.



## Objectives



1

Examining the best strategies to tackle traditional bullying and cybervictimization.

2

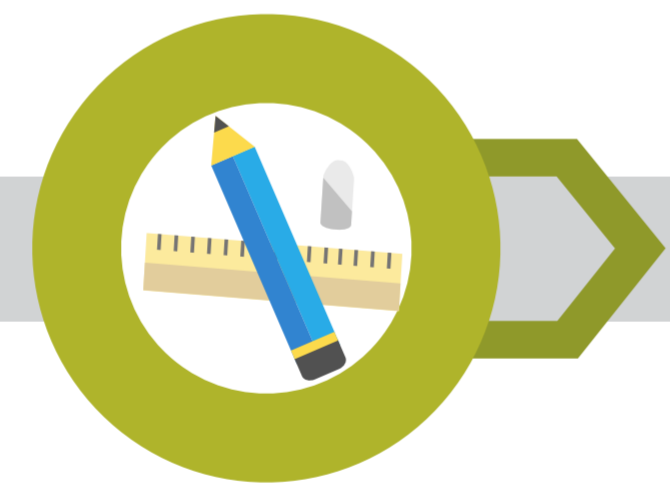
Drawing a comparison between coping strategies for traditional bullying and cybervictimization.

3

They associated the four following factors from those strategies: age, gender, religion, and victim/non-victim status.



## Methods



### Design

Cross-sectional survey. An assessment was performed about demographic information, ICT use, and experiences with bullying and cyberbullying, including coping strategies.

### Context

12 secondary and high schools

### Sample

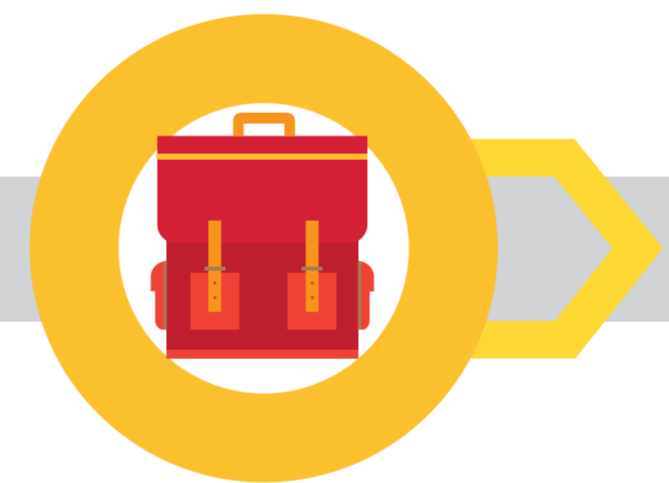
1,049 students with ages comprised between 12 and 18

### Instruments

Questionnaire



## Analyses



Descriptive statistics referring to ICT use and victim status

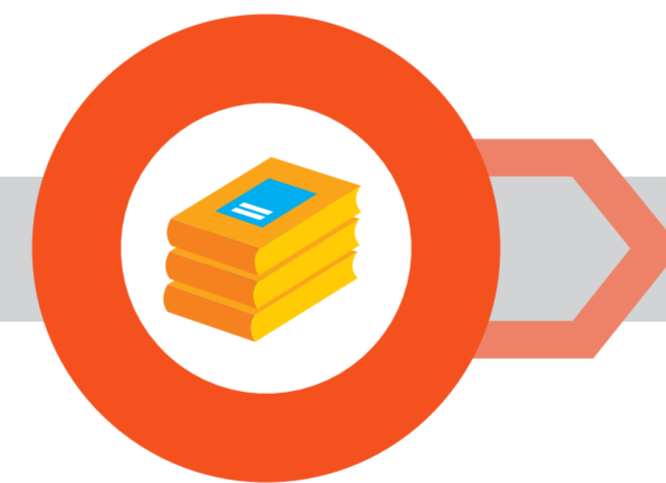
Chi-square tests

Multiple linear regression

Data analyses with the SPSS program Version 17.



## Results



### ICT use

They own a smartphone **87%**  
They use the Internet **98%**

### Victim status

Traditional bullying **15,9%**  
Cybervictims **15,1%**

### Coping strategies

#### Traditional bullying

- 1st Telling someone
- 2nd Avoiding the bullies
- 3rd Ignoring the bullying

#### Cyberbullying

- 1st Blocking messages/identities
- 2nd Changing the e-mail address or telephone number
- 3rd Ignoring the bullying

### Differences between coping strategies

More recommended in the case of traditional victimization than for cybervictimization: Telling someone; Asking the bullies to stop; and Fighting back.

### Age differences

#### Older age: Traditional bullying

- 1st Reporting to the police or other authorities
- 2nd Keeping a record of bullying incidents

#### Older age: Cyberbullying

- 1st Reporting to the police or other authorities
- 2nd Blocking messages/identities

### Gender differences

#### Girls: Traditional bullying

- 1st Telling someone
- 2nd Reporting to the police or other authorities
- 3rd Ignoring the bullying
- 4th Avoiding the bullies
- 5th Sticking up for oneself without fighting

#### Girls: Cyberbullying

- 1st Telling someone
- 2nd Reporting to the police or other authorities
- 3rd Ignoring the bullying
- 4th Blocking messages/identities
- 5th Changing the e-mail address or telephone number

#### Boys: Traditional bullying

- 1st Fighting back
- 2nd Making new friends
- 3rd Staying away from the school

#### Boys: Cyberbullying

- 1st Asking the bullies to stop
- 2nd Fighting back

### Religious differences

Few differences

### Victim/Non-Victim status differences

Traditional bullying victims, more than non-victims, recommended avoiding the bullies. As for cyberbullying, victims more than non-victims, recommended ignoring the bullying, fighting back, and changing the e-mail address or telephone number.



## Conclusions



The number of bullied adolescents in southern Thailand is high

### IT IS POSITIVE

That students recommend telling someone if you are a bullying victim

Schools, teachers, parents and peers have important roles to play in reducing the prevalence and harmful consequences of bullying

Thailand highly limited intervention resources