INTRODUCTION

Though cyberviolence has become a public preoccupation for some times in France, until now no quantitative survey has attempted to assess the prevalence of peer victimization through the Internet or mobile phones in this country. This poster sets out to present some preliminary findings of a survey completed in lower secondary schools.

PURPOSE

In this poster we try to answer the following questions:

- What are the prevalence rates of victimization and perpetration among lower secondary students?
- Do the children involved have different demographic characteristics (age/gender)?
- Is there a link between victimization and perpetration?

PARTICIPANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociodemographic characteristics</th>
<th>Numbers and frequencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>487 (48,4 %) 504 (50 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age (Mean = 13)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>125 (12,4 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>468 (46,5 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/15</td>
<td>360 (35,9 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/17</td>
<td>17 (1,7 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residence location</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate</td>
<td>137 (13,6 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburb</td>
<td>241 (23,6 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown</td>
<td>288 (28,6 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>321 (32,3 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perception of difficulty location</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>29 (2,9 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite difficult</td>
<td>42 (4,2 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite peaceful</td>
<td>508 (50,8 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaceful</td>
<td>608 (60,4 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METHOD

The questionnaire is an adaptation of different questionnaires such as the one from Smith et al. (2008).

FINDINGS: prevalence rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence rates of victimization and perpetration</th>
<th>N=1007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most included</td>
<td>27,8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronically</td>
<td>17,3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetration only</td>
<td>13,1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim &amp; perpetrator</td>
<td>12,5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINDINGS: significant differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>127 (12,7 %) 140 (14 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>278 (27,8 %) 239 (24 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/15</td>
<td>580 (58,0 %) 578 (57,8 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/17</td>
<td>162 (16,2 %) 159 (15,9 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINDINGS: link between victimization and perpetration</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We first tested the link between victimization and perpetration with a chi 2 test.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can see that there is a very significant dependence between the two variables.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To assess more precisely this link, we propose to lead a logistic regression. This permits to control other variables and to evaluate the strength of the link in the two directions. We first tested the “victim” variable as a dependent variable, then we swapped and tested the “perpetrator” variable as dependent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings suggest that the most important predictor for cyberviolence victimization is to be an author of such violence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the other hand, the most important predictor for cyberviolence perpetration is to be a victim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

To conclude, these findings show evidence that cyberviolence is a genuine issue among French lower secondary students. It seems that this issue affects more the older students (15 and more). The findings show also that there is a strong link between victimization and perpetration as some other research showed (Wang et al., 2009; Walrave et Heirman, 2011). Victims are five times more likely to be authors of cyberviolence and authors are five times more likely to be victims. These findings suggest that a guerini support for both victims AND perpetrators might be relevant to prevent future incidents.