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DEBATE PACK

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Anti-bullying week

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Contents

Summary

This House of Commons Library briefing has been published in anticipation of the debate on Anti-bulling week, sponsored by Daniel Zeichner MP. The debate will take place on Thursday 15 November in Westminster Hall starting at 1.30pm. The briefing contains background information, parliamentary material, press articles, and further reading material, which Members may find useful in preparation for the debate.

Anti-bullying Week is organised by the Anti-Bullying Alliance and the Northern Ireland Anti-Bullying Forum and will run between 12th and 16th November. The theme this year is 'Choose Respect'. The aim of the week is to support those organisations responsible for children in helping young people understand what respect is, and how it should be chosen over bullying, a 'behaviour choice'.

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

1. Background

1.1 Bullying in schools

Education is a devolved policy area, and different policies relating to bullying are in place across the UK. This introduction provides an overview of relevant policies, the procedures in place for parents who have concerns, and information about support organisations.

England

Bullying: advice to schools

The gov.uk website provides information on the law as it relates to bullying at school, and also information on reporting bullying to schools and (in some instances) to the police.

By law, all state schools must have a behaviour policy in place that includes measures to prevent all forms of bullying among pupils. This policy is decided by the school. All teachers, pupils and parents must be told what it is.

The gov.uk site also sets out the matters that should be reported to the police:

> Some forms of bullying are illegal and should be reported to the police. These include:
>
> - violence or assault
>
> - theft
>
> - repeated harassment or intimidation, e.g. name calling, threats and abusive phone calls, emails or text messages
>
> - hate crimes

The Department for Education has published non-statutory advice for schools on Preventing and Tackling Bullying. This includes advice on prevention and intervention, cyberbullying, and makes clear that schools can discipline pupils for bullying outside of school.

In November 2018, the Department also published revised guidance on Mental health and behaviour in schools which states that measures to prevent and tackle bullying should be included in a school-wide behaviour policy. This should be enforced with clear rewards and sanctions, with "graduated responses when the behaviour might be a result of educational, mental health, other needs or vulnerabilities."[1]

Requesting Ofsted inspections and complaints about schools

The DfE guidance on complaints about schools also makes clear that parents can request Ofsted inspections of a school where there are worries about general problems, rather than individual cases:

> You can complain to Ofsted if you think a school isn't run properly and needs inspecting. They won't look into problems

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[1]   Mental health and behaviour in schools, Department for Education, November 2018, para 2.6

with individual students, eg exclusions or not getting a place at the school.

You can only complain to Ofsted if you have already followed the school's complaints procedure.

You should get a response within 30 working days. It will tell you if Ofsted will investigate or not, and why.

Schools should deal with bullying issues in line with the policy they have in place. Parents should discuss their concerns with schools in the first instance and should make use of the standard schools complaints procedures if they are not satisfied with the response

General information on how to complain about a school is available on the Department's website.

Advice and support organisations

The DfE's Preventing and Tackling Bullying guidance includes links to further information and support organisations (see last section).

Coram's Child Law Advice centre provides information for parents whose children have been bullied (they also have an advice line).

The Anti-Bullying Alliance provide advice for parents and carers, including further contacts for individual advice.

Scotland

All schools should have an anti-bullying policy.

Where a child is being bullied at school, advice on the Scottish Government website indicates that the best first course of action is to talk to a teacher – at primary school this is likely to be the child's class teacher and in a secondary school the child's guidance teacher.

If a parent is not satisfied with the action taken, and the child's school is under the control of a local authority, it would be best to contact local council's education department. If the school is not under local authority control, parents should contact those who run the school.

In such cases where the school is unable to act, or in cases of serious assault or harassment, then parents should contact the police.

Advice and support organisations

The Scottish Government's Let's Stop Bullying: Advice for Parents and Families provides further information.

RespectMe is an anti-bullying service funded by the Scottish Government that provides advice for children and adults.

Parentline Scotland is a free confidential and anonymous national helpline for parents, including for issues relating to bullying.

Wales

Schools must have a policy in place to prevent all forms of bullying among pupils.

The Welsh Government has published a series of documents providing guidance on dealing with particular types of bullying (such as

cyberbullying, or racist or homophobic bullying), under the heading Respecting others: anti-bullying guidance.

All secondary schools have access to a qualified, trained counsellor.

Parents who are concerned that their child is being bullied should first discuss the matter with a teacher.

The main Respecting Others guidance provides guidance on succeeding steps parents should take if their feel their concerns are not being addressed:

- check the school anti-bullying policy to see if agreed procedures are being followed

- discuss your concerns with the parent governor or other parents

- make an appointment to meet the head teacher, keeping a record of the meeting

- if this does not help, write to the Chair of Governors, explaining your concerns and what you would like to see happen

- contact local or national parent support groups for advice

- contact the Director of Education for your authority, who will be able to ensure that the Governors respond to your concerns

- contact the Parentline Plus helpline for support and information at any of these stages

- in the last resort, write to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

Northern Ireland

All grant-aided schools are required to include, within their discipline policy, an anti-bullying policy which includes measures to prevent all forms of bullying among pupils.

Guidance for schools in developing effective anti-bullying policies is included in the Department of Education's publication 'Pastoral Care in Schools - Promoting Positive Behaviour'.

The NI Direct website provides information on complaints about schools, which constituents who are concerned about their child's welfare may follow. Systems may vary slightly depending on the type of school involved, but broadly the succeeding stages are:

- Complain to the school (a teacher and/or the principal)

- Complain to the governing body

- Complain to school management (where relevant – for example the local Education Authority or Council for Catholic Maintained Schools may provide an independent appeal stage)

- Raise the issue with the Northern Ireland Public Service Ombudsman (NIPSO)

Counselling services are provided in all post-primary schools.

The Department of Education provides funding to Childline NI to provide their helpline for children and young people who wish to talk to someone about any concerns or worries they may have, including fears about bullying.

The Department of Education website provides further information on dealing with bullying, including:

- What is Cyber Bullying - A Leaflet for Parents and Carers

- What is Bullying due to Race, Faith & Culture - A Leaflet for Parents and Carers

- Reporting Bullying Concerns to Your Child's School - A Leaflet for Parents and Carers

1.2 Online bullying

The Government has recognised that "bullying online is just as prevalent as face-to-face, and it is increasingly becoming a means by which face-to-face bullying is extended beyond the school day."[2] The Government outlined what it is currently doing to combat the problem in its response to the Internet Safety Strategy Green Paper:

- Head Teachers have been given the power to regulate pupils' conduct when they are not on school premises. This has allowed them to investigate reports of bullying that has occurred outside of school.
- £1.75 million, over 2 years, has been provided for anti-bullying organisations to support schools tackle bullying. This includes a project led by Internet Matters on online bullying.
- A consultation on draft regulations for reformed 'relationships and sex education recently closed. The Government is considering responses.
- The Government has said that the Department for Education is working with schools to help them create an atmosphere of respect to reduce bullying behaviour both offline and online.[3]

The Government has also announced that the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport and the Home Office will work together on proposals for new laws to make social media safer. The Government is expected to publish a White Paper outlining its proposals before the end of 2018.[4]

Section 103 of the Digital Economy Act 2017 requires the Secretary of State for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to publish a code of practice for providers of online social media platforms. Part of this code is intended

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[2] HM Government, Government response to the Internet Safety Strategy Green Paper, May 2018, p.36

[3] Ibid, pp.36- 37

[4] Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport and The Home Office, Press release: New laws to make social media safer, 20 May 2018

> […] to make it easier for people to report bullying content by providing guidance to social media providers as to policies they should have in place for removing this content."[5]

A draft code of practice was included as an annex to the Government's response to the Internet Safety Strategy Green Paper (Annex B).[6]

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[5] HM Government, Government response to the Internet Safety Strategy Green Paper, May 2018, p.24

[6] Ibid, p63

2. Parliamentary material

2.1 Written Parliamentary Questions

PQ 169450 [Internet: Bullying] 11 Sep 2018

Asked by: Sherriff, Paula

To ask the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, what recent discussions he has had with the Secretary of State for Education on educating children and young people about online trolling and the support that is available to them to aid psychological wellbeing and build resilience.

Answering member: Jackie Doyle-Price | **Department:** Department of Health and Social Care

Across Government, we are clear for the need to take action to tackle the increase in cyberbullying and are incorporating such action within related work streams across health, education and culture. The Department of Education is clear that all schools are legally required to have a behaviour policy with measures to prevent all forms of bullying - including cyberbullying - and recognise that bullying of any kind can now, just as easily, occur online as face to face.

Teaching about social media and internet safety will be integrated into the new subjects of Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education, which schools will be encouraged and supported to teach from September 2019 and required to teach from September 2020. Pupils will be taught about online risks so they can learn to recognise potential dangers for themselves, and about broader steps they can take to protect and support their own and others' health and wellbeing.

The Department of Health and Social Care and the Department for Education will continue to work together as we enter the implementation phase of the Green Paper on Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Services, which aims to improve provision of mental health support in schools and enable children and young people to access earlier help for emerging problems.

Oral question, Children's Mental Health: Social Media, HC deb 24 Jul 2018, volume 645 c865

Asked by: Mary Robinson

The longer people spend online, the more likely they are to experience cyber-bullying. Research by Childline, a service of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, shows that the number of young people seeking counselling as a result of online bullying has increased by 88% in just five years. What are the Government doing to improve research on this issue and to better understand the potential harms?

Answered by: Jackie Doyle-Price | **Department:** Health and Social Care

My hon. Friend is right to highlight this, but it is worth bearing in mind that there are also positive effects from engagement on social media. The relationship between social media use and its impact on mental health is not conclusive. That is why the chief

medical officer is carrying out a review of all the evidence in this area, so that we can understand and shape future policy. That report will be due next year.

PQ 120971 [Mental Health: Children] 08 Jan 2018

Asked by: Stevens, Jo

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what recent assessment his Department has made of the risk that cyber bullying poses to the mental health of children.

Answering member: Jackie Doyle-Price | **Department:** Department of Health and Social Care

Evidence exists on the impact of bullying, including cyberbullying, on the mental health and wellbeing of children. The Government published the joint Department of Health and Department for Education 'Transforming children and young people's mental health provision: a green paper' in December 2017, is available at the following link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/transforming-children-and-young-peoples-mental-health-provision-a-green-paper

This sets out work by the Department of Health and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport to convene a working group comprising social media and technology companies, which will consider what further action can be taken to improve the mental health of young online users and will consider tackling cyberbullying and harmful content.

As part of the Government's work to develop a Digital Charter, announced in the Queen's speech, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport published the 'Internet Safety Strategy' in October 2017, which focuses on keeping all users safe online:

https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/internet-safety-strategy-green-paper

The Strategy covers the responsibilities of companies to their users, the use of technical solutions to prevent online harms and Government's role in supporting users. The Strategy also includes initiatives for tackling cyberbullying.

Public Health England published analysis of cyberbullying in school age children in June 2017, 'Cyberbullying: An analysis of data from the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey for England, 2014', is available at the following link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/621070/Health_behaviour_in_school_age_children_cyberbullying.pdf

This analysis showed the prevalence of cyberbullying reported by schoolchildren in England and highlighted evidence that exists which shows that schoolchildren that are bullied and those who are engaged in bullying behaviour experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes.

2.2 Debates

Cyber-bullying: Young People's Mental Health, HC deb 16 Apr 2018, volume 639 cc151-162

- This debate refers to the report, Safety Net: Cyberbullying's impact on young people's mental health (2018), published by Young Minds and the Children's Society

Sexual Harassment and Violence in Schools, HC deb 2 November 2017, volume 630, cc1054-1076

3. Press Articles

General

Nearly half of school pupils say friends use discriminatory language towards LGBT+ people, Independent, 12 November 2018

One school pupil in every classroom is bullied every single day, survey suggests, Independent, 9 November 2018

Bullying: Children point finger at adults, BBC News, 9 November 2018

Suicide rates among British schoolgirls up 38pc to highest ever level as modern pressures take toll, Telegraph, 23 October 2018

Girls more likely to be bullied than boys, English schools survey finds, Guardian, 13 June 2018

More than half of children in England and Wales bullied about appearance, Guardian, 28 February 2018

- An article about the Be Real report published February 2018

Online bullying ('cyberbullying')

The Telegraph newspaper runs a campaign called 'Duty of Care'. The aim is for better regulation of the internet in order to protect children. The paper suggests the creation of a 'statutory duty of care' applied to all social media and online gaming companies, backed by a regulator such as Ofcom. This would allow legal action should the duties be breached. The Telegraph has a compilation of articles related to its Duty of Care campaign.

Exclusive: Teachers should ban mobile phones in classrooms, says minister, Telegraph, 19 June 2018

- Comment on an article written by Matt Hancock, the then Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Three children in every classroom suffering mental health problem fuelled by social media, Barnardos chief warns, Telegraph, 23 September 2018

Facebook under fire as cyberbullying scheme struggles to hit targets, Telegraph, 23 September 2018

Ofcom leads global assault against social media abuses to protect public, Telegraph, 19 September 2018

One in five Britons 'harmed by the internet' as Ofcom boss calls for end to 'lottery' that leaves firms unregulated, Telegraph, 17 September 2018

'He started saying really nasty things about me': why new steps need to be taken to protect children online, Guardian, 6 September 2018

- This article was paid for by the NSPCC

'It will take the whole community to tackle cyberbullying', TES, 18 August 2018

We must protect our children from online bullying just as we do offline, Telegraph, 13 June 2018

- Comment by Nick Gibb, the Minister for School Standards

Facebook exposes British children to violence and bullying, major NSPCC study finds, Telegraph, 13 June 2018

Tories will struggle to turn desire to regulate internet into policy, Guardian, 20 May 2018

Children are using social media after midnight every day, report finds amid warnings over cyber bullying, Telegraph, 26 February 2018

- An article about the report, Safety Net, a look at cyberbullying's impact on young people's mental health

Cyberbullying makes young people twice as likely to self harm or attempt suicide, Telegraph, 22 April 2018

Two in five children made anxious every week when using internet, research reveals, Independent, 6 February 2018

Ban children from Snapchat, parents told, Times, 11 January 2018

Bullying in schools
Millfield scandal: 'medieval' school initiations must be stamped out, Times, 23 September 2018

Funding cuts and bullying hitting Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils, MPs told, Schools Week, 12 September 2018

Bullying is still rife in schools. Here's how teachers can tackle it, Guardian, 17 January 2018

- Comment by Elizabeth Nassem, researcher at Birmingham City University's Centre for the Study of Practice and Culture in Education

Half of children worried about returning from school holidays because of bullying, poll finds, Telegraph, 3 September 2018

Is a 'snitch' culture skewing your bullying data? TES, 1 July 2018

- An academic argues that having a 'zero-tolerance' policy can make pupils reluctant to come forward about bullying

Fears of bullying drives Muslim children to being homeschooled, Telegraph, 3 April 2018

Schools need to wake up to relational bullying, Schools Week, 28 November 2017

- Relational bullying "describes causing harm to a person by damaging friendships and feelings of group acceptance"

[Schools must work harder to stamp out sexual harassment of girls](#),
Times, 2 November 2017

- An article written by Maria Miller MP.

4. Further reading

Advice for professionals and parents

The DfE's Preventing and Tackling Bullying guidance includes links to further information and organisations (see last section). This includes organisations tackling:

- Cyber-bullying
- Homophobia
- Bullying of those with special educational needs
- Children's mental health
- Racial bullying
- Sexual harassment

Coram's Child Law Advice centre provides information for parents whose children have been bullied, which may be helpful to your constituents in its entirety (they also have an advice line).

Ditch the Label is a global anti-bullying charity which offers advice and carries out research.

Official publications

The Department for Education has funded a number of projects designed to combat bullying, as highlighted in its press release, Thousands more children to benefit from anti-bullying app on 8 September 2016.

Bullying in England: April 2013 to March 2018, Department for Education, 12 November 2018

- Key findings on bullying among 10 to 15 year olds based on analysis of the ONS crime survey for England and Wales.
- The findings are summarised in the TES article, Third of bullied pupils unhappy with school response (12 November 2018) and the Schools Week article, Pupils are losing faith in their schools' response to bullying, survey shows

Omnibus survey of pupils and their parents/carers, Department for Education/QSR, September 2018

- Chapter 3 looks at bullying
- This report has also looked at by TES, in their article Drop in pupils who say they are bullied, (7 September 2018)

Bullying: Evidence from LSYPE2, wave 3, Department for Education/QSR, June 2018

- Based on data from the second Longitudinal Study of Young People in England
- This report is also discussed by the Anti-Bullying Alliance article, LSYPE2 - what does it tell us about bullying? (26 June 2018) and in a TES article (13 June 2018)

Approaches to preventing and tackling bullying: case studies,
Department for Education, 13 June 2018

- A report that evaluates anti-bullying practices used by schools

Impact of social media and screen-use on young people's health inquiry,
Science and technology committee, ongoing

Bullying and harassment of children and young people in schools,
Scottish Parliament, 2017

Sexual harassment and sexual violence in schools inquiry, Women and
Equalities Committee, 2016

House of Commons Library publications

- Commons Library debate pack CDP-2017-0237, Anti-bullying
  week, November 2017

- Commons Library Briefing Paper SN06104, Sex and Relationships
  Education in Schools (England)

- Commons Library Briefing Paper CBP-07303, Personal, social,
  health and economic education in schools (England)

- Commons Library Briefing Paper CBP-07967, Online harassment
  and cyber bullying

Research

Ditch the Label, the global anti-bullying charity, has published a number
of pieces on its research pages, dealing with gender, cyberbullying,
abuse within online gaming, and 'make-up shaming.' It has also
published an annual bullying survey since 2013.

Closer, an organisation that supports longitudinal studies, has pulled
together research on the 'Scarring effects of childhood bullying'. These
studies have shown an impact on education, employment, relationships,
alcohol use, obesity and heart disease.

Bullying: A review of the evidence, Education Policy Institute, 12
November 2018

- Looks at:
    — Estimated numbers of those who experience ebullying
    — The long-term impact of bullying
    — The experience of different social groups (LGBTQ, ethnic
      minorities, etc)
    — Different approaches for tackling bullying

Children want adults to show more respect for each other ahead of
Anti-Bullying Week, Anti-Bullying Alliance, 8 November 2018

Safety Net: Cyberbullying's impact on young people's mental health Inquiry report, Young Minds and the Children's Society, 2018

- Results from an inquiry led by a cross-party group of MPs. The authors conclude that social media companies must do more to mitigate negative impacts

John A, Glendenning AC, Marchant A, Montgomery P, Stewart A, Wood S, Lloyd K, Hawton K, Self-Harm, Suicidal Behaviours, and Cyberbullying in Children and Young People: Systematic Review, J Med Internet Res 2018;20(4):e129

- An academic review that finds that most studies have shown a link between cyberbullying and self-harm and suicide risks

'Bullying and sexual harassment are facts of life for many pupils', TES, 2 April 2018

- Results of a survey conducted by the teaching union NASUWT. It found that 75% of teachers were aware of pupils being bullied in school and 70% were aware of online bullying.

In Your Face: A report investigating young people's experiences of appearance-based bullying, Be Real, February 2018

- This qualitative research finds that over half of young people experience this form of bullying

More than 60 per cent of UK school staff have witnessed racist bullying, *TES*, 13 November 2017

- This survey of1,593 young people and 273 teaching staff also found that 61 % had seen instances of racial bullying, 44 % had seen bullying cases related to poverty, and 43 % had seen sexist bullying.

Anti Bullying Week: over a third of UK women who were bullied say it affected their mental health, *FE News*, 13 November 2017

School report: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bi and trans young people in Britain's schools in 2017, Stonewall, 2017

- Some headline findings from this report include:

  — **Nearly half** (45 per cent) of lesbian, gay, bi and trans young people are bullied for being LGBT at school.

  — **86 per cent** hear the phrases 'that's so gay' or 'you're so gay' in school.

  — **40 per cent** of lesbian, gay, bi and trans young people are never taught anything about LGBT issues at school.[7]

- Stonewall has also found similar results in other research, including The Teachers' Report (2014). Stonewall also highlights

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[7]   Secondary schools, Stonewall website, accessed 21 November 2017

the bullying sections in Youth Chances: the experiences of LGBTQ young people in England, published by Metro in 2014.

Quarter of young Brits confess to 'bullying or insulting' someone online, Demos, 2 October 2017

- A survey of 668 16-18 year olds found a significant percentage of internet users had engaged in 'trolling' online:

    — Research from think-tank Demos mapping the behaviour and decision-making of young people online, finds 26 per cent of the 16-18 year olds surveyed say they have 'bullied or insulted someone else' online

    — 15 per cent of the young people Demos surveyed said they had 'joined in with other people to "troll" a celebrity or public figure'

    — Demos found that boys are significantly more likely to say they have bullied or insulted someone online than girls (32 per cent compared with 22 per cent) or 'trolled' a public figure (22 per cent compared with 10 per cent)

    — 93 per cent of those who said they had insulted or bullied someone else online, said that they had themselves experienced some form of cyber-bullying or abuse

    — Conversely, Demos finds that 88 per cent of the teenagers surveyed had given emotional support to someone online

    — Demos analysis finds that young people with stronger traits of empathy and self-control are considerably less likely to engage in cyberbullying.[8]

- Demos, on the back of this research recommends teaching of 'Digital Citizenship' amongst young people

Almost half of girls aged 11-18 have experienced harassment or bullying online, Plan International, 14 August 2017

- A study of 1002 people aged between 11 and 18 found that:

    — 43 per cent of girls admitted to holding back their opinions on social media for fear of being criticised

    — 29 per cent of girls have received upsetting or abusive messages from someone they know in person, compared with 21 per cent of boys

    — 23 per cent of girls have felt harassed by someone contacting them regularly on social media, compared with 13 per cent of boys

    — 20 per cent of girls have felt threatened by what someone has said to them online, compared with 13 per cent of boys

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[8] Quarter of young Brits confess to 'bullying or insulting' someone online, Demos, 2 October 2017

— 22 per cent of girls have received abusive comments on a status or photo they have posted, compared to 18 per cent of boys[9]

Izabela Zych, David P. Farrington,Vicente J. Llorent and Maria M. Ttofi, Protecting Children Through Anti-bullying Interventions, In: Zych, I., Farrington, D.P., Llorent, V.J. and Ttofi, M., Protecting Children Against Bullying and Its Consequences. SpringerBriefs in Psychology. Springer, Cham, 2017

- Not currently available via the Library, but abstract does contain useful bibliography.

Scarring effects of childhood bullying, Closer

- This outlines a longitudinal study by researchers at the Institute of Psychiatry at King's College London which analysed information on 7,771 people born across England, Scotland, and Wales 1958, being followed as part of the National Child Development Study.
- The key finding was that "Being bullied as a child is associated with a range of negative social, physical and mental health outcomes later in life, including depression, unemployment and lower life satisfaction."
- The research can be found in Takizawa, R., Maughan, B. and Arseneault, L., Adult health outcomes of childhood bullying victimization: Evidence from a 5-decade longitudinal British birth cohort. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 171 (2014)

Jonathan Bradshaw, Gemma Crous, Gwyther Rees and Nick Turner, Comparing children's experiences of schools-based bullying across countries, *Children and Youth Services Review* 80 (2017)

- This article takes an "international data set from a survey of children aged 8 to 12 years old across 16 diverse countries to explore variations in rates of schools-based bullying of children and the associations between experiences of being bullied and child subjective well-being, both within and between countries". The UK is included.

Rozemarijn van der Ploega, Tina Kretschmera, Christina Salmivallic and René Veenstraa, Defending victims: What does it take to intervene in bullying and how is it rewarded by peers? *Journal of School Psychology* 65 (2017)

Anthony A. Volka, René Veenstrab and Dorothy L. Espelagec, So you want to study bullying? Recommendations to enhance the validity, transparency, and compatibility of bullying research, *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 36 (2017)

What children are telling us about bullying: Childline bullying report 2015/16, NSPCC, 2016

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[9]   Almost half of girls aged 11-18 have experienced harassment or bullying online, Plan International, 14 August 2017

Emma J Scott and Jeremy Dale, Childhood bullying: implications for general practice, *British Journal of General Practice*, October 2016

Judith Hebron, Jeremy Oldfield, Neil Humphrey, Cumulative Risk Effects in the Bullying of Children and Young People with Autism Spectrum Conditions, 19 April 2016

Stella Chatzitheochari, Samantha Parsons and Lucinda Platt, Doubly Disadvantaged? Bullying Experiences among Disabled Children and Young People in England, *Sociology* 2016, Vol. 50(4) 695–713

L Bevilacqua, D Hale, N Shackleton, E Allen, L Bond, D Christie, D Elbourne, N Fitzgerald-Yau, A Fletcher, R Jones, R Legood, A Miners, S Scott, M Wiggins, C Bonell and R Viner, The role of school context and family factors in bullying and cyberbullying, *BMJ*, 2016