Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine if the social self-concept, psychosocial adaptation issues and family climate variables differentiate aggressors-victims, victims and aggressors. In addition, to establish a discriminating function which allow a classification of students. To do this, we identified 245 students involved in bullying: 50 victims and 63 aggressors-victims and 132 aggressors. With a discriminating analysis it was found that the mentioned variables differentiate subgroups and properly classified up to 70% of the cases. The aggressors-victims were the most vulnerable, since they have a lower social self-concept, greater psychosocial adaptation problems and the most unfavorable family climate. The aggressors have higher social self-concept and greater difficulty in psychosocial adaptation and the family atmosphere, compared with the victims. It is concluded that the findings demonstrate that subgroups have characteristics which distinguish them, which suggests the need of different intervention strategies.

Keywords

Bullying, victims, aggressors/victims, self-concept, family climate