THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AGGRESSION: CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Organizer:

Fry, Douglas P.
Developmental Psychology Program, Åbo Akademi, Finland.

Symposium Abstract
The papers in this symposium illustrate some of the diverse approaches to studying the influence of cultural factors on the prevention and control of aggressive behavior. The levels of analysis range from a focus on interpersonal aggression to the consideration of warfare. One approach represented in this symposium, usually called "cross-cultural research" within anthropology, uses the Human Relations Area Files as a source of cross-cultural data for hypotheses testing. Another method reflected in this symposium involves documenting aggression preventive and/or control mechanisms that operate within a particular cultural context. A third approach utilizes case studies or selected cultural comparisons to explore patterns and variations in the control and/or prevention of aggression. Many of the papers include discussions of policy implications and/or practical applications related to preventing and controlling aggression, including warfare.

IS-6.1.- FATHER-ABSENCE AND MALE AGGRESSION:
A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE COMPARATIVE EVIDENCE

Ember, C.R. and Ember, M.
Human Relations Area Files at Yale University, USA.

In 1965, Beatrice B. Whiting published an article on sex identity conflict and its association with physical violence. While subsequent worldwide cross-cultural research has been equivocal regarding the "sex-identity conflict" hypothesis, we suggest that this may be because researchers have failed to pay attention to B. Whiting's contingent conditions—the amount of power men have compared with women and the degree to which aggression is considered a component of the male adult role. Using multiple regression analysis and data from a worldwide cross-cultural sample, we examine how homicide/assault rates are affected by how far away fathers sleep from children, the degree to which aggression is explicitly encouraged, and the degree of corporal punishment. Unexpectedly, degree of corporal punishment has no effect on rates of violence. The new analyses suggest opposite effects of degree to which the father is the corporal punisher versus degree to which the mother is the corporal punisher. We discuss the implications of these results for the prevention and control of aggression.

IS-6.2.- EMPATHY MITIGATES AGGRESSION, BUT SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE WITHOUT EMPATHY INCREASES INDIRECT, VERBAL, AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION

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Empathy training is known to reduce aggressive behavior (N. D. Feshbach, 1989). Social intelligence is likely to be a necessary component for successful conflict behavior, prosocial as well as antisocial. While empathy and social intelligence are strongly correlated, it is therefore, due to logical and consequential reasons, important to treat them as different concepts. In the present study, the relationships between peer-estimated conflict behavior, social intelligence, and empathy was studied in 203 adolescents (f = 110, m = 93; mean age 12, sd = 0.8). Instruments used: The Direct & Indirect Aggression Scales; Peer-Estimated Empathy, and Peer-Estimated Social Intelligence. As hypothesized, it was found that social intelligence was required for all types of conflict behavior, but the presence of empathy acted as a mitigator of aggression. When empathy was partialed out, correlations between social intelligence and all types of aggression increased, while correlations between social intelligence and peaceful conflict resolution decreased. Social intelligence was related differently to various forms of aggressive behavior: more strongly to indirect than to verbal aggression, and weakest to physical aggression, which is in accordance with the developmental theory of aggressive style. More sophisticated forms of aggression require more social intelligence.
CULTURE, IDENTITY, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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Program on the Analysis and Resolution of Conflicts, and Departments of Anthropology and International Relations, Syracuse University, USA.

Conflicts involving “collapsed” systems of governance, human rights abuses, forced population transfers, “ethnic cleansing”, and medical and famine emergencies are increasingly characteristic of the final years of the 20th century. Past multilateral actions depended upon peacekeeping, largely controlled by states and their militaries. The international community's response to “complex emergencies” has changed the nature and scope of such interventions. Now they additionally involve international agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and direct action by people from outside the conflict area. Many such organizations and actors seek to provide humanitarian aid, and such efforts have become the subject of intense political manipulation and violence; i.e., Red Cross workers killed in Chechnya, food convoys hijacked and used to support combatants, and medical personnel in Somalia forced to engage local militias for protection. Drawing upon ethnographic interviews and fieldwork, this paper explores how multiple layers of identity manipulated by those involved in conflict resolution efforts are reshaping the landscape of humanitarian intervention.

THE GIVING OF HOSTAGES: RESURRECTING A WIDELY-PRACTICED AND TIME-TESTED DETERRENT TO AGGRESSION

Smail, J.K.
Anthropology and Sociology Department, Kenyon College, USA.

In contrast to recent political, scholarly, and public misuse of the term, this paper articulates a more accurate definition of the hostage concept. This definition is not only consistent with a broad range of etymological sources, but is also in agreement with numerous examples from the historical and anthropological record. A possible application of the hostage idea to mid/late-twentieth-century superpower relationships, utilizing a very different approach to the concept of deterrence, is also described. Attention is further called to the fact that the giving of hostages as confidence-building “emissaries of trust” incorporates several attributes that might be of interest to contemporary evolutionary theorists. A closer examination of the biological and behavioral underpinnings, the historical and anthropological precedents, and the political and psychological efficacy of this ancient idea might therefore prove to be a fruitful area for future empirical and theoretical research.

WAR AND VIOLENCE: POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

Ember, M. and Ember, C.R.
Human Relations Area Files at Yale University, USA.

Our worldwide cross-research suggests that a society's involvement in war may lead parents to socialize boys for aggression. Such socialization is a major predictor of homicide and assault. If we want to reduce violence of all kinds and the necessity to train for it, reducing war may be necessary. Is the reduction or elimination of war a realistic possibility, given the anthropological record? We believe the answer to this question is yes and that it is not utopian to think so. We say this because the results of our cross-cultural studies of war and peace suggest practical policies that could reduce or eliminate the likelihood of war. We assume that most people would choose to solve their problems peacefully, if they could. The policies discussed here, if adopted by this and other powerful countries, could make it more likely that people would go to peace rather than war to solve their problems. The suggested policies are not just wishful thinking; in some respects they are extensions of things already being done. We discuss the suggested policies after we review the cross-cultural results on predictors of war and the link between war and rates of homicide and assault.
DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES TO WAR: INSIGHTS FROM ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Fry, D.P.
Developmental Psychology Program, Åbo Akademi University & Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona, USA

Anthropological findings on war, peace, conflict, and conflict management suggest a variety of insights for building and preserving peace. This paper explores some of the anthropological research that may have relevance for developing alternatives to war. First, two general insights stem from anthropology: 1) war is not an inevitable aspect of human nature, and 2) human societies and social organizations are flexible, making the human potential for social change immense. These points are briefly illustrated. For example, cross-cultural comparisons show that warfare, while common, is not universal (and therefore not inevitable), cultures with extremely low levels of aggression ("peaceful cultures") do exist, and examples of cultures shifting from war to peace, sometimes very rapidly, also speak against the inevitability of war. Second, several more specific anthropological insights related to developing alternatives to war are considered. These include 1) realization of between-group interdependence, 2) the influences of attitudes, values, and belief systems, 3) the role of super-ordinate authority structures, 4) the existence of alternative conflict management mechanisms, and 5) the reduction of resource and social inequities.
S-9.-SYMPOSIUM

AGGRESSION IN BARS: PREDICTION AND DESCRIPTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN PUBLIC DRINKING SETTINGS

Organizer:
Collins, R. Lorraine
Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-State University of New York Buffalo, New York, USA

Discussant:
Archer, John
Department of Psychology, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, Lancashire, UK

Symposium Abstract
Alcohol's link to aggression is related to a variety of factors, including the setting in which drinking takes place. Along with the presence of alcohol, the physical environment of bars (noisy, crowded, poor ventilation) provide a setting for aggressive behavior (Graham et al., 1980; Homel et al., 1992). Individual differences including demographic characteristics (e.g., gender, age), psychological factors (e.g., personality), and values, also may contribute to aggression in bars. This symposium examines predictors of bar violence and describes contributors to specific incidents of bar violence. The presentations by Dr. Parks and Dr. Collins focus on individual differences as predictors of bar violence among community samples of adults. The presentations by Ms. Wells and Dr. Graham examine specific incidents of aggressive behavior in bars. Each presenter will integrate the conference theme of prevention and control of aggression into the discussion of her results. Dr. John Archer will serve as discussant.

S-9.1.- ASSOCIATIONS AMONG RISKIER LIFESTYLE, AGGRESSION, AND PUBLIC DRINKING: FINDINGS FROM A GENERAL POPULATION OF ADULTS IN THE USA

Parks, K.A. and Quigley, B.M.
Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-State University of New York, Buffalo, New York, USA.

Information about alcohol consumption and the public drinking context of bars or taverns among the general population are limited. Fisher (1982) assessed tavern use among men and women during the late 1970s using the General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS consists of interviews from a general population sample of individuals over the age of 18 in the USA from 1972 through 1998 (Davis & Smith, 1998). Fisher (1982) found that going to a tavern more frequently was predicted by being younger, male, not married, less religious, and a drinker. Our paper focuses on 5828 men and women who completed the alcohol consumption and public drinking questions of the GSS, between 1983 and 1998. In addition to the variables Fisher (1982) found predictive of tavern use, we examined other factors that might indicate a less normative or more risky lifestyle. These additional factors included smoking, number of sexual partners in the past year, and having been hit or threatened with a gun since the age of 18 years. The majority of the participants were female (57.1%). The average age was 45 years. A majority of participants (85.6%) were European American, 11.5 % African American, and the remaining 2.9% another ethnicity. More than half (56.6%) of the participants were married, 25.3% were divorced, separated or widowed, and 18.1% had never been married. These participants had an average of 12.6 years of education. Frequency of going to bars was categorized as never, yearly, monthly, or weekly. Most participants (48%) frequented bars; 21.7% yearly, 16.8% monthly, and 9.6% weekly. Being younger, male, European-American, never married, educated, a drinker, a smoker, having more sexual partners, and having been hit after the age of 18 accounted for 35% (Adj. R2) of the variance in frequency of going to bars. A greater percentage of individuals who had been hit or threatened with a weapon since age 18 reported weekly compared with yearly and monthly frequency in a bar. Thus, it appears that taverns and bars are settings that attract individuals who have greater experience with aggression and a riskier lifestyle in general.
S-9.2.- PREDICTION OF BAR VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-State University of New York, Buffalo, New York, USA

Aggression in bars is a significant problem, particularly among young adults. We assessed the self-reported occurrence of bar violence among a sample of 263 young adults (mean age = 21.67 years). Participants (140 men, 123 women) completed questionnaires to assess psychological characteristics (e.g., personality, anger), substance use (e.g., alcohol/drug use, alcohol problems), and experience of bar violence (modified Conflict Tactics Scale). More than half (n = 149; 57%) of the participants reported experiencing bar violence during the past year. Most of these participants (60%) reported one or two such incidents, 21% reported three to five incidents, and the remainder reported 6 or more incidents during the past year. Of those who reported that their most severe violent incident occurred in a bar, 60 participants (men = 40, women = 20) reported being slapped, punched, and kicked; 48 participants (men = 27, women = 21) reported being pushed, grabbed, or shoved; and 8 men reported bar violence involving a weapon. We examined the role of different contributors to the number of incidents of bar violence experienced during the past year. Demographic characteristics, psychological characteristics, and substance use served as predictors in a hierarchical multiple regression. The results indicated that men experienced more bar violence than women. Extraversion and the expectancy that alcohol would increase aggression and power were significant psychological predictors. Alcohol use and alcohol problems were significant substance-related predictors. Our results are consistent with previous research on bar violence and expand our understanding of the role of psychological characteristics. Programs to lessen heavy drinking and related negative consequences, particularly among young men, could lessen the occurrence of bar violence.

S-9.3.- CHARACTERISTICS OF AGGRESSION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN BARS

Wells, S. and Graham, K.
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The purpose of the present study is to increase understanding of naturally-occurring aggression among young adults who drink in bars. We used naturalistic observation and semi-structured interviews to document the characteristics of aggressive incidents in bars, such as the number and gender of participants, level of aggression, and the role of third party patrons and security staff. Of the 117 observed and 52 interview incidents included in the analysis, most involved only males (74.0%) and at least moderate physical aggression (i.e., pushing, shoving, slapping, 68.0%). Incidents tended to cluster in high traffic areas of the bar and many started or continued outside the bar (31.3%). Of those incidents for which the reason for aggression could be identified (about 50% of observed incidents and 86% of interview incidents), the following types of conflict were identified: conflict with staff (17.3%), bar activities such as "moshing" or slam dancing (17.3%), trouble making and offensive behavior (42.3%), and interpersonal or relationship issues (23.1%). Incidents with more than two participants were common, with 35.5% involving five or more patrons. A significant correlation was found between the number of participants and the severity of aggression. Almost half of the incidents included third party involvement by other patrons, including non-aggressive third parties (i.e., people trying to break up the fight) and aggressive third parties (i.e., people "jumping in" to join an ongoing fight). Over 60% of incidents involved security staff whose behavior varied considerably, ranging from preventing aggression through reducing provocative behavior to being physically violent themselves. These findings suggest avenues for prevention and control of aggression. They include changes in bar layout and training staff in intervening early and preventing incidents from escalating due to third party involvement. The large proportion of incidents that started or continued outside the bar suggest that more effective prevention inside the bar could lessen aggression outside the bar.
Durham police arrested a 22-year-old man yesterday in connection with a bar fight that may have led to the death of an Ajax man. The fight began inside the bar between two groups of friends, but then moved outside to the parking lot. One of the men hit Lebar in the head. Lebar then collapsed and hit his head on the pavement. (Toronto Star, December 15, 1996).

Young men are particularly at risk for aggression in barroom settings (Marsh & Kibby, 1992; Pernanen, 1991; Tomsen, 1997). The present study used qualitative analysis of 21 incidents of barroom aggression described by men aged 20-24 in telephone interviews. Common themes that emerged from these descriptions included: a contributing role of alcohol in making one or more participants less aware of risks, more courageous or willing to take risks, more stimulated, more emotional or just generally more aggressive; a role of the environment in that many incidents were directly related to crowding or lack of effective intervention by bar staff and often occurred in bars in which aggression was considered to be a common event; a role of the male experience that barroom fighting is generally rewarded in terms of feelings of righteousness and group solidarity, while counteracting punishments for aggression are rare. Descriptions of incidents were examined to assess support for four general explanations of aggression: male honor and face saving (Archer, 1994; Felson, 1982), addressing a grievance (Tedeschi & Felson, 1994), emotional arousal (Berkowitz, 1986) and fighting for fun (Tomsen, 1997). Although some support was found for all four explanations, the predominant themes of the incidents were fighting for fun and issues related to male honor. Although alcohol intoxication was seen as contributing to aggression, values and attitudes defining barroom aggression as positive and appropriate behavior seemed to be the primary reason for most incidents. Environmental approaches to prevention are also called for, including reducing environmental risks that elicit or provoke aggression, training staff to be more effective in dealing with aggressive behavior and developing policies that encourage bar owners to apply sanctions (e.g., banning) to individuals who repeatedly become involved in fights.
**S-10-SYMPOSIUM**

**THE NATURE OF SCHOOL BULLYING AND WAYS OF INTERVENTION**

Organizers:
**del Barrio, Cristina**
Autonomic University of Madrid, Spain

**Ortega, Rosario**
University of Seville, Spain

**Symposium Abstract**

Aggression is perverse when affecting children and adolescents. Perhaps it is even more to detest when the author of this aggression is another child. Peer bullying is a particular type of aggression, consisting of a harmful and long lasting relationship of victimisation, paradoxically based on a difference of power between peers. Being a kind of relationship often hidden from adult's eyes, first studies on peer bullying attempted to identify the characteristics of this kind of asymmetric relationship and its epidemiology in different populations. New approaches to the phenomenon using various methodologies and exploring new areas have been tried recently. At this symposium, issues related to school bullying within the general frame of an EC-funded Project are approached. Some presentations focus on bullying in the minds of people at different ages, using various methods: autobiographical narratives, interpretations of pictorial material containing a bullying story. Other works look at intervention, as for instance how to solve conflicts by means of mediation.

**S-10-1. CHILDREN'S AND ADOLESCENTS' REPRESENTATIONS OF PEER BULLYING THROUGH SCAN-BULLYING**

**Almeida, A., del Barrio*, C. and Menesini**, E.
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**Department of Psychology, University of Firenze, Firenze, Italy.

Past research in the area of peer bullying has primarily made use of questionnaire surveys. Despite the relevance of this method for assessing the existence and severity of bullying in different settings, other methods are currently being developed in order to obtain a wider understanding of the subject's representations of bullying relationships. To this purpose, a psychological instrument called SCAN-Bullying (Scripted Cartoons Narratives on bullying) is proposed. This instrument consists of a series of 15 cartoons, illustrating a prototypical story of peer bullying, that aims to capture the many aspects of the phenomenon in a school setting. In addition to the scripted-cartoon narrative, we developed an interview with the aim of addressing the following questions: i) whether children think of the story as related to bullying; ii) what kind of causes they attribute to bullying; iii) what kind of emotional experience they attribute to the characters of the story; iv) whether and in what way they relate to or sympathise with the characters' emotional states; v) what type of strategies they would employ for coping with the distressing situations typically involved in a bullying relationship. The results of the validation study of SCAN-Bullying carried out in Braga (Portugal), Madrid (Spain) and Florence (Italy) are presented. A total of 180 children were interviewed, with equal numbers of children in the subgroups corresponding to age (9, 11 and 13 years), country and gender. Beyond the advantages of SCAN-Bullying as methodological resource for exploring the cognition regarding bullying relationships, the results show the improving narrative ability across the age-groups. A target-effect in emotions attributed to aggressors and victims, and a differentiation between these emotions and the interviewee's experience of those, are found especially in the eldest group of age. Age and target effects are also apparent in the causal explanation of bullying. Interaction effect of causation by aggressor, victim and social context was primarily found in 13 year olds.
S.10.2.- SCHOOL BULLYING AND WORKPLACE BULLYING: ARE THERE ANY LINKS?

Singer, M., Smith, P.K., Cooper*, C.L. and Hoel*, H.
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We aimed to examine whether reported roles in school bullying, and victimisation in the workplace, are connected; the influence of victim coping strategies; and sex differences. A questionnaire was given to 5288 adults in various workplace venues. We report on the analysis of two questions on school experiences (participant role; and coping strategies if bullied); and questions on workplace bullying (experiences of being bullied). We found a significant relationship between reported roles in school bullying, and experience of workplace victimisation. The highest risk of workplace victimisation was for those who were both bullies and victims at school (bully/victims), followed by those who were only victims. Reported coping strategies at school (for victims and bully/victims) were most frequently: trying to avoid the bullying (52%), ignoring (40%), fighting back (34%); getting help from a teacher was only reported by 6%. An analysis of relative risk of workplace bullying, given being a victim at school plus using various coping strategies, revealed an increased risk for the strategies 'tried to make fun of it,' 'did not really cope' and also for 'fighting back'. Regarding sex differences we found that women are at higher risk of getting bullied at work. This is the first study to report an association between school and workplace bullying. Victims at school are more at risk of workplace victimisation, but the especial risk for 'bully/victims' supports other indications that this particular category of school pupils should be a focus of concern. The findings also suggest that school pupils who consistently cannot cope with bullying, or fight back, or try to make fun of the bullying, are more at risk for later problems in the workplace.

S.10.3.- THE ORIGINS OF BULLYING AND VICTIMISATION IN THE PEER GROUP: ROLE DIVERSITY AND STABILITY

Monks, C., Smith, P.K. and Swettenham*, J.
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We aimed to examine the use, reliability and stability of participant roles in bullying in young children. The roles taken in bullying were examined using interviews with children in reception/year 1 classes: 19 children aged 4-5 years, then 104 children aged 4-6 years. The interviews involved the use of a cartoon test depicting 6 participant roles, subsequently refined for use with the larger sample to include 4 roles (Bully, Victim, Defender, Bystander). Reliability for nominations was derived from within-class agreement on roles and stability was examined by test-retest agreement over 1 week and 2 months. For children as young as 4-6 years, Bully and Victim roles are reliably nominated; however, none of the other 4 Participant Roles identified in 12-13 year olds (Salmivalli et al 1996) and 7-10 year olds (Sutton, Smith & Swettenham 1999), are reliable at this age. The role of the Bully is already rather stable; although at this age the term Bullying may be used in an over-inclusive way, covering general aggression. Victim status is not stable over a 2 month period at this age. This in accord with the findings of Kochenderfer and Ladd (1996) who also report that Victim status is not a stable experience for most children between the ages of 4 and 7 years, although Boulton and Smith (1994) report that it is for many children by middle childhood. It is suggested that aggressive children try out a variety of targets when entering a new peer group (e.g. starting school) and then limit their aggression to fewer children on the basis of their reactions (Perry et al 1990). In contrast, Crick, Casas & Ku (1999) report remarkable stability of victimisation in kindergarteners (3-5 years old). We suggest that these findings may reflect the different methodologies employed by these studies. We conclude with a proposal for a developmental model for bully/victim relationships in school peer groups.
S-10.4. FROM AGGRESSION TO MEDIATION: A SCHOOL BASE INTERVENTION

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School life has become a public concern for both, the scientific and the educational community. Violence, in its different forms, and a wide range of conflicts are present in schools and new approaches are needed to help solving them. When teachers were asked about the main problems they find in their daily work, a vast majority considered disruption as the most common. The second concern was teacher-student confrontation and bullying came way behind on the teachers' interest. However, when students are asked the same questions their main concern becomes bullying, followed up by student teacher confrontation. A large number of conflicts at school arise from the disruption that takes place during classes. On the other hand, we know that bullying takes places in the hidden arena of school life and is closely related to daily interaction among students. Knowing that interpersonal relationships are at the heart of most conflicts both for disruption and for bullying incidents, the intervention has to aim towards creating rightful relationships between students and teachers and in between students. The mediation at school proposal applies the formal process of conflict resolution for interpersonal conflicts within the school organization. The intervention which is nowadays taking place in the community of Madrid offers an alternative approach to traditional disciplinary measures in order to solve conflicts at schools. There are seventeen Secondary schools participating in the institutional programme of the CAM. All of these schools receive training on conflict resolution strategies, active listening and the mediation process. School mediators which can be either teachers, students, parents or administrative staff, become a resource for any member of the community willing to receive help in an interpersonal conflict. The mediation strategies allow participation, voice, responsibility and non violent solution for the members of the community and specially for students. At the same time, for the school as a whole, it incorporates solidarity and tolerance as an active value and an educational aim to strive for. It allows and demands structural changes in the school organization which favour and priorize conflict resolution philosophy over more competing, alienating and punitive approaches.

S-10.5. BULLYING IN SPANISH SECONDARY SCHOOLS*

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As an illustration of the alarm climate existing in contemporary societies relating to peer violence in school settings, the Spanish Ombudsman was requested by the Spanish Parliament to present a Report on this subject. The Spanish Commission of UNICEF was consulted and this institution asked for the participation of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid research group working in the European Bullying Project. Data presented refer to the empirical study on the prevalence and features of bullying and social exclusion carried out on a national scale in 300 secondary schools representing all the Spanish administrative communities. A sample of 3000 scholars, half girls half boys was administered an ad hoc questionnaire, and 300 academic counsellors were administered a different one. Aims were: a) identifying the actual incidence of the phenomenon differentiating the many types of aggressive behaviours from the subjects' point of view in their role of victim, aggressor or observer; b) establishing the gender and age profile of the aggressor and the scenarios in which abuses take place; c) to know the reactions of victims and observers, and the role of teachers in detecting and solving the conflict and d) to examine the possible influence of variables such as grade, gender, type of habitat and school, and autonomous community. Results point at the existence of a diversity of bullying acts in every secondary school, taking place in a variety of scenarios depending on the type of behaviour. The level of bullying is lower than in other European countries, especially of the most severe types of maltreatment. However, two particular kinds are intensively mentioned by the Spanish scholars: insulting and social exclusion. The gender difference found in other studies, is confirmed in the Spanish case, showing a phenomenon mostly protagonized by boys, with the exception of the indirect verbal maltreatment, related mostly to girls as victims as well as aggressors, and social exclusion, equally present among girls and boys.


*http://www.defensordelpueblo.es/informes/espectactul/maininfo1.html
OP-13. ORAL PRESENTATIONS

BRAIN FUNCTION, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND HUMAN AGGRESSION

OP-13.1.- NEUROIMAGING IN HUMAN AGGRESSION: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

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Various hypotheses of morbid neuroanatomy and pathophysiology have been proposed to account for human aggression in the presence or absence of mental illness or personality disorder. Conceptual issues that make neuroimaging in human aggression a controversial and difficult area to study include the use of different definitions and parameters, the diversity of aggressive behaviours, and the complex interplay of social factors, personality variables, cognitive and behavioural patterns and psychopathology, neuroanatomy, neurochemistry and neurophysiology. The problem of cooperation from violent subjects poses never-ending challenges in regard to how to minimize selection bias, optimize sample size and to ensure adequate control as well as performing repeated measures and activation studies. Major neuroimaging (MRI, PET) studies to date in this field (Volkow & Tancredi, 1987; Tonkonogy, 1991; Seidenwurm et al, 1994; Goyer et al, 1994; Raine et al, 1994; Wong et al, 1997a, 1997b, 1997c) highlight the complexity of investigating the neural correlates of violent behaviour. Methodological issues include the validity and reliability of using rating scales in delineating different groups of violent subjects, correlating conventional brain investigation findings with violent ratings, applying new neuroimaging techniques to clarify the structural and metabolic nature of the changes noted in the conventional brain investigations, the use of new analytical techniques in quantifying these structural and metabolic changes and the interpretation of discordance in multi-modal neuroimaging findings. A PET protocol for imaging transient cognitive events and a MRI protocol for volumetric measurement of amygdala are potential neuroimaging tools that address some of the conceptual and methodological issues in the study of human aggression.

OP-13.2.- HALLMARKS OF "VIOLENCE-PRONE" HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS: A LITERATURE REVIEW OF SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

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The main scope of this paper is to delineate some findings from a literature review focusing the role of hallucinations and delusions in violence by psychiatric patients. According to this review a substantial number of studies have disclosed an association between hallucinations and delusions and increased risk of violence across a variety of contexts. Since hallucinations and delusions also are common in non-violent psychiatric patients, there is an emerging evidence that our attention should be directed to specific hallmarks pertaining to hallucinations and delusions that indicate increased risk of violence. This presentation will focus on some promising, though preliminary, findings concerning such hallmarks: a) the concept of "threat and control override" (TCO); b) the content and theme of hallucinations and delusions; c) three areas of phenomenology that make a difference to the likelihood of a persecutory delusion being acted upon; d) the extent to which hallucinations induce violent action; e) the role of delusional distress, and f) the combined effect of fear-inducing persecutory delusions and violent command hallucinations. Despite the apparent effectiveness of neuroleptics up to 50% of psychotic patients are reported to continue to experience persistent delusions and hallucinations, and up to 30% to 40% of schizophrenic patients will relapse on medication. It is argued here that major therapeutic gains may be achieved by a more extensive clinical application of the growing knowledge of risk factors pertaining to specific hallmarks of delusions and hallucinations in violent patients. This presentation is concluded by a brief review of major findings from the application of cognitive-behavioural techniques (CBT) in systematic attempts to modify patients' delusions and hallucinations.
OP-13.3.- REDUCING VIOLENCE ON PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT UNITS: A CONTROLLED EVALUATION OF TWO INTERVENTIONS

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Ongoing research at the Maudsley Hospital in South London seeks to explore the issue of violence on acute psychiatric wards which has been accepted as being on the increase at local, national, and international levels. The focus of the study is the implementation and use of control and restraint techniques on four acute wards at the Maudsley Hospital. The main aims of the study are; to monitor the introduction of 'control and restraint' techniques within the four wards and to assess their effectiveness by measuring the pre- and post- intervention levels of violence in the clinical area using the modified overt aggression scale and; to assess to what extent C&R techniques combined with advanced techniques in conflict resolution impact upon client care, from a staff and service-user perspective. Using calibrated Likert scales to measure the staff and service-users perception of both the safety and therapeutic aspects of the ward atmosphere on a weekly basis, and the modified overt aggression scale observations to compile an accurate picture of the levels of violent incidents on each ward, early findings from this study suggest that there is a dichotomy between staff and service-user perceptions of what constitutes a safe and therapeutic environment. This finding alone has implications for the delivery of quality clinical care in the sphere of control and restraint. The study will also employ organizational actuarial measures such as the levels of nursing agency staff, the level of emergency team call-outs and the daily nursing reports. The second phase of this research will implement a specialist teaching package building on the basic concepts of de-escalation and interpersonal conflict resolution that form the cornerstone of the control and restraint course. The tentative hypothesis is that staff who are trained in C&R techniques will become more confident in crisis situations and therefore become more effective. Similarly staff who undergo both the C&R course and the advanced course in psychosocial management strategies will become even more effective which will be reflected in a more pronounced decrease in violent incidents.

OP-13.4.- PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE OVER TIME: ECOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF CONDUCT DISORDER

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Each person's growth is directly affected by the immediate systems he or she has contact with and indirectly affected by more distal and/or broader systems. Such systems form a nested array. Systems directly affecting the individual rest nearest the organism, while those exercising more indirect effects are more distal. Dishion (1992) adapted the ecological model to organize a literature review examining antisocial behavior into "four spheres of causative influence": (a) intrapersonal factors; (b) relationship processes; (c) behavior settings; and (d) community contexts. The use of an ecological framework provides a means of simultaneously mapping complex development processes and identifying targets for intervention. In the proposed paper the authors utilize Dishion's adaptation to examine the influence relationship processes and behavior settings exert on the development of conduct disorder as defined by The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV). The data and participants for this paper come from the original Maryland Adolescent Development in Context Study, a large longitudinal study that was part of the MacArthur Network on Successful Adolescent Development in High Risk Settings. The original study included 1480 primarily African-American and White families with an adolescent who was beginning seventh grade in middle school during the first wave of the study in 1991. Data is examined over two time points: (a) 7th grade; and (b) 9th grade, to identify variables and ecological correlates associated with persistence and/or desistance of conduct disorder. Using variables describing qualitative attributes of behavior settings and relationship processes, analysis yielded classification rates of 83.2%. Nomothetic data is supplemented by idiographic data from case reports compiled at the Stanford Counseling Institute.
Chrono-epidemiology is the study of the distribution of health events according to the time. Time intervals which are taken into account have cyclic patterns, and include circadian, weekly, seasonal and circannual rhythms. In the behavioral fields chrono-epidemiology is applied to studies concerning causes of death (suicide and homicide) and clinical events such as admissions and contacts with mental healthcare, and the seasonal distribution of births in specific patient groups. Often reported findings include: clear circadian and seasonal rhythms of suicides, more evident for violent suicides; the prevalence of the births of psychotic patients in cooler months; a circannual recurrence of admissions for affective disorders, with spring peaks. The intrinsic circadian and seasonal rhythms of some neuronal systems, particularly those of serotonin, are thought to favour the emergence of the behavioral rhythms observed, though the contribution of socio-environmental (the fluctuation according to the time of supportive networks) and organic (obstetric complications and exposure to viruses, in the case of the uneven seasonal distribution of births among psychotics) factors also is acknowledged. Mental disorders show important links with aggressive and violent behavior. Though the majority of mentally suffering patients seem not to be more aggressive than the general population, some psychopathologies bear a greater risk of violent acts. Patients with delusions of thought control or persecution may behave aggressively when out of treatment. In some types of murder (matricide, infanticide, murder-suicide, spree-killing) the prevalence of mental disorders among perpetrators is very high. Co-morbidity of psychosis and substance abuse often lead to a greater risk of legal infractions, both for violent and non-violent crimes. Also in non-psychotic disorders, such as bulimia, borderline personality disorder, and some types of alcoholism, impulsive inclinations may lead to aggressive outburst, both against self (self-harm) and others. Chrono-epidemiology, showing non-casual recurrence of behaviors and exploring socio-biological bases of the rhythms beneath these recurrences, may offer important ethiologic and preventive clues to the understanding of the biological and environmental correlates of aggressive behavior.
CULTURAL FACTORS AND AGGRESSION

OP-14.1. THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF AGGRESSION AMONG STUDENT GROUPS IN UP DILIMAN: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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Majority of the psychological studies conducted on aggression focused on the neurobiological and situational determinants of aggressive behavior. Recently, basic cognitive processes were investigated and found to be significantly predictive of aggressive behavior. In many of these studies, however, cognitive processes were almost always treated as an individual phenomenon; virtually immune to the influences of group membership. A different stance was taken in this study. Here, cognitive processes are taken to be frequently subject to the influences of group-shared knowledge structures. Groups based on gender and membership in fraternities/sororities were used for comparison. To determine the elements of shared cognitions, respondents were asked to write down everything that comes to their mind when they hear or see the word aggression. The data collected from this word association task were subjected to correspondence analysis to determine how the elements were structured. Results revealed that respondents' thoughts were organized using two dimensions: individual-intergroup and abstract-concrete dimensions. Other aspects of the representation, such as the instrumentality dimension, centrality of intentions and anchoring in past experiences and value priorities were investigated using survey questionnaires. Results of the analyses indicated that the instrumental representation of aggression is a characteristic more of the male sample. The male sample also reported committing the most number of aggressive acts. Furthermore, the instrumental representation appears to be nurtured in fraternity groups than in any other groups used in the study. Regarding the centrality of intentions, it was found out that the respondents in the sample do not consider "intentions to cause harm" as an important defining element of aggression. North American social psychology, on the contrary, hinges the idea of aggression on one's intention to hurt another person. The nature of the harm effected, physical or emotional, seemed to be central to the respondents' idea of what constitutes aggressive action. This finding was interpreted in light of the local culture's propensity to pay less attention to internal dispositions. Lastly, the instrumental representation of aggression is found to be positively correlated with value priorities such as power, hedonism and achievement and negatively correlated with value priorities such as benevolence, universalism, tradition and conformity.

OP-14.2. THE ROLE OF THIRD-PARTIES IN CONFLICTS AMONG COLOMBIAN PREA DOLESCENTS

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Colombia has currently one of the highest rates of violence in the world. Much of this violence occurs in the context of interpersonal conflicts. For this reason, many scholars and policy makers have suggested that violence in Colombia could be reduced if children learn ways to de-escalate interpersonal conflicts and to deal with those conflicts peacefully. Because the majority of conflicts among school-age children occur in the presence of other peers and adults, third parties could become facilitators of such learning processes. This study investigated the role that third parties play during conflicts among fifth-graders from public schools in Bogotá, Colombia. Twenty-four preadolescents (10-12 year-olds) living in poor and violent neighborhoods were interviewed. The participants had not received any conflict resolution training. Fifty-eight stories of recent conflicts with similar-age friends, acquaintances, and strangers were collected and analyzed. It was found that third parties played roles in the majority of peer conflicts (81%). Peer third parties, who played a role in two-thirds of the conflicts, most commonly cheered, instigated, or got involved in support of one of the parties. Teachers and school administrators played a role in one third of the conflict, most commonly by punishing, scolding, or threatening to punish both sides of the conflict. Parents were third parties to a quarter of the conflicts. They usually got involved in the conflicts supporting their own children. Third parties did not play the role of mediators in any of the conflicts. In less than 10% of the conflicts did third parties promote reconciliation among the parties. In several occasions, third parties' interventions transformed interpersonal conflicts into intergroup conflicts, escalating the level of aggression. The results of this study indicate that third parties are not promoting peaceful ways of dealing with conflicts. On the contrary, third parties often contribute to the escalation of the level of aggression. This suggests that violence prevention programs in Colombia and elsewhere need to help children and adults learn to play constructive roles as third parties in children's conflicts.
OP-14.3.- THE EFFECTS OF VALUE SYSTEMS AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF BOYS AND GIRLS: SOME ISRAELI FINDINGS

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Israel is a multi cultural society, characterized by a number of internal conflicts between various social groups. Two of the most salient of these conflicts within the Jewish population in Israel relate to: a) normative-value systems: religious versus secular Jews; and b) the ethnic division between Jews of Eastern (Asian and North African) and Western (European and North American) origin. The aim of this study was to assess the effects of these two social divisions on aggressive behavior and victimization to aggression among Israeli children. Three types of aggressive behavior (physical, verbal and indirect) were investigated by means of peer estimation. The sample (n=630) was composed of three age groups: 8, 11, and 15 year olds. The findings indicate that the effect of both religiosity and ethnic origin was stronger on girls' than on boys' aggression and victimization: Secular respondents scored higher than their religious counterparts, and respondents of Eastern origin scored higher than those of Israeli or Western origin. As to the effect of age, similar to previous studies, in all types of aggression and victimization, and for both girls and boys, the 11 year olds scored highest, and the 15 year olds scored lowest. Among boys, physical and verbal aggression and victimization were significantly related only to age, whereas indirect aggression and victimization were related also to religiosity. Among girls, on the other hand, all three types of aggression and victimization were related to age and to either religiosity and/or ethnic origin. Various interactions between the variables are reported. The results are discussed within the wider context of the role of religiosity and ethnic origin in Israeli society and the differential effects of these variables on the socialization of girls and boys.

OP-14.4.- VIOLENT POLITICAL LANGUAGE IN EGYPTIAN PARTISAN PRESS: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Language is an important factor in any political communication. Political language is determined by the social context of a society as well as by political institutions and interests. Violent language can distort political communication. Distorted communication inhibits free discussions of public issues. This study aims at demonstrating the impact of violent political language on political participation, democracy, and overall political process in Egypt, where partisan press expresses controversies over strategic issues related to domestic and foreign policies. The study is based on content analysis of political writings and debates as published in six Egyptian partisan newspapers: Mayo (The National Democratic Party), Al-Ahali (The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party), Al-Shaab (The Socialist Labor Party), Al-Wafd (The Neo-Wafd Party), Al-Ahmar (The Socialist Liberals Party), and Al-Arabi (The Nasserist Party). Content analysis reveals wide use of violent language in Egyptian partisan press. Violent vocabulary ranges from labelling and cynicism to defamation, threat, and accusation of corruption, betrayal, conspiracy or even atheism. The study finds a correlation between increase in violent political language and distortion in political communication. Violent political language has had a negative impact on discussing public issues.
OP-14.5.- THE TRUE NATURE OF AGGRESSION IN WARFARE

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In attempting to prevent or bring an end to the institution of war, the difficulties involved may reflect that we have failed to understand the true nature of war as institution of aggression and violence. It is assumed that what makes war so terrible is the killing and the death inflicted. In fact it is casualties that often measure of the terribleness of wars. This century's increased literacy has allowed fuller accounts of nature of war from those involved, and the impact on their lives. These accounts reveal a new interpretation of the nature of war-violence. That is that killing is not the worst violence in war, instead it is de-humanisation process that is involved in that killing. It is less that people die in war that is so terrible; it is what institution of war demands upon the participating societies and their inhabitants. The victims of war are not the dead, 'only the dead see the end of the war' as Plato wrote. The victims are the survivors, and that includes recognition that combatants are major victims. We remember the war-dead, but rarely do we remember the true victims of war. We should come to see War as less as a glorified form of human physical aggression that we may see between individuals, but a form of structural violence which if not understood is capable of self-perpetuating itself. By this re-interpretation of nature of the aggression in war, maybe more successful peace processes can be established. A Peace process that goes beyond a treaty that stops the killing and resolves the conflict, but one that embeds a process of re-humanisation - to remove the true violence of war.

OP-14.6.- THE PROGRAM OF PEACE AS A HOPE

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The concept of peace is relatively easy to grasp, however that of international security at all levels is more complex and controversial. Current global situation proves the failure of violence in solving political, economic and social problems. In fact, war is the failure of genuine humanism. Culture of peace is an ethical decision which is being shown as the only rational road to be an option to the culture of violence. However, as it demands the humanity's conscious and organized effort, a program of peace is a matter of great importance and it should be a moral, political and educational effort. The notion of culture of peace advocates on the social level what sustainable development promotes on the ecological level. UNESCO calls Culture of Peace for the mainstreaming of peace and general social issues, recognizing the importance of human dignity, and using psychology not only on a micro-level but also on a macro-level, taking identity as a bridge. Its guidelines can be summarized in six basic sectors: respecting all life, rejecting violence, sharing with others, listening to understand, preserving the planet, and rediscovering solidarity. In addition, for the next century, culture of peace could not be supported without human development as well as without a new equilibrium based on gender equality. Then, culture of peace urges the strengthening of the female aspect in all conflict-resolution efforts. Peace is an utopia, but it is an essential dynamic utopia for development and democracy, and viceversa. Peace won't be possible without justice, without equity and without sustainable human development. Efforts to move towards a culture of peace must be mainly founded in education. Considering culture as a way of thinking and organizing our lives, culture of peace must achieve the change of attitudes and mind-sets towards peaceful behaviours in conflict resolutions at all levels on which peace depends. Therefore, in a world worn out by the humiliation of both active and passive violence, culture of peace and culture of the harmony it is our hope and the only new paradigm for the future.
Women who have experienced sexual and/or physical violence have been found to have significantly compromised physical and mental health. Controlled research from the US and other countries has shown an increased risk for injury, chronic pain, gynecological problems, chronic irritable bowel syndrome and a compromised immune system from both childhood and adult physical and sexual assault, particularly family violence (child and wife abuse). Abused women also have an increased risk for depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. Reproductive health problems related to intimate partner violence include increased unintended pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy, abuse during pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, urinary tract infection, and lowered birthweight in infants. Because of the high rates of trauma history and significant health effects, North American health care systems are beginning to screen for intimate partner violence and sexual assault routinely in health care systems and provide interventions for abused women. The majority of women in US emergency departments and managed care health settings say they approve of routine screening for intimate partner violence in health care settings. Screening can be achieved with a brief 4 question Abuse Assessment Screen which has been tested in many health care settings. Questions regarding the woman's health need to include issues around intimate partner violence, sexual abuse, and address lethality assessment issues. The Danger Assessment is one tool that is used to assess the dangerousness of the woman's situation. Documentation of the injuries should include photographs, a body map for injury history, and other written documentation that can be used for court proceedings. When abuse is identified, appropriate interventions need to be used. These include principles of empowerment, referrals to shelters or other domestic violence resources, safety planning, and long-term follow up by the health care giver. A brief health care intervention has been shown to increase women's use of safety behaviors and decrease their experience of both physical and emotional violence from a partner. Other health care policy suggestions include addressing violence in prenatal and post-partum care, mental health care settings, and in HIV prevention programs.
DO CHANGES IN TESTOSTERONE LEVELS AFFECT AGGRESSION?

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The belief that males are more aggressive than females has support in previous research (Donovan, 1985). Newer versions of the biological theories speculate about the influences of hormones on aggression. Van-Goozen, et. al. (1995) found that androgen deprived males showed a marked decrease in anger and aggressiveness. Social learning theorists (e.g., Bandura, 1973) propose that aggressive behaviors are learned vicariously, and that vicarious learning is further supported by the direct experience of consequences when a previously modeled behavior is enacted. The present study on hormones and aggression uses cross-sectional designs with persons of differing hormonal levels. The population consists of 30 transsexual males undergoing therapy to reduce testosterone levels and increase estrogen levels, and a comparison group of transsexual males awaiting hormone therapy. Support for the biological perspective would be inferred if participants' self reported ratings of aggression was lower as a function of the lower testosterone. Specifically, participants with normal testosterone levels will rate themselves as being more aggressive on the Aggression Questionnaire, the State Trait Personality Inventory and Anger Expression Scale, and the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) aggression scale (AGG) then those with lower testosterone levels. Support for the social learning perspective will be inferred if participants' self-reported levels of aggression do not change as a function of hormone levels. Cross-sectional results suggest support for social learning theories of aggression for this population. Specifically, the AGG scale scores on the PAI show no difference between those taking hormones and those with normal hormone levels.

APPROVAL OF AGGRESSIVE ACTS:
A COMPARISON BETWEEN IRANIAN AND SPANISH STUDENTS

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The degree of moral acceptance of several aggressive acts of different quality and intensity have been analyzed in the context of different social circumstances that may justify A questionnaire of moral attitudes on aggression (C.A.M.A.) was applied in Iran and Spain to 1052 College and University students (457 males and 595 females), with an average of 18 years of age. Each of the 8 categories of aggressive acts was accompanied by a list of 6 different situations that may serve to justify the action. The most significant differences found between both populations were the following:

1) Spanish students showed a higher level of aggressivity in all the components analyzed.
2) In the approval of aggressive acts, Rage was the most acceptable act in Iran, and Irony in Spain.
3) Regarding the most justifiable situations for aggression, in Spain it was considered Defense or Protection of others, whilst in Iran Punishment was the most acceptable reason.
4) The most acceptable interactions acts-situations were: Hindering in Defense of property, in Spain; and Rage as a Punishment, in Iran.

This data showed the existence of some interesting cultural differences in the norms and beliefs towards the approval of aggression.
1. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: INFLUENCE OF DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF MALTREATMENT IN THE EMOTIONAL BEING OF VICTIMS

Ller-Herreros, E., Hernández-Jiménez, M.J. and Donate-Redondo, F.

It is known that physical and/or psychic maltreatment has a strong impact on the emotional health of men who suffer it. The way abuse is carried out, its duration and frequency are some of the variables that establish the gravity of psychological sequels. The aim of this study is to determine the influence of several manifestations of both physical and psychic maltreatment and psychic maltreatment alone, the duration and the frequency of abuse in the psychological well-being of women who suffer it. The sample was made up of 339 women who physical and psychological maltreatment (n=198) and psychological maltreatment (n=141) who were attended during 1999 in 24 Hours General Management of the Woman, specialised in the attention to women victims of gender violence. The evaluation instruments used are: social value protocols (General Management of the Woman) where are gathered variables related to kind of maltreatment (affronts, menaces, hits, pushes, etc), frequency (first time, habitual or sporadic) and its duration (chronic violence) and the protocol of psychological evaluation (General Management of the Woman) which evaluate the intensity of emotional uneasiness of the woman (it is made up of 64 items related to conduct, knowledge and psycho-physiologic components). The results obtained show that the frequency of physical and/or psychic maltreatment has larger psychological excursion than the duration of the maltreatment. It has been observed that habitual physic and/or psychic maltreatment reaches larger statistic weight than sporadic alone (listlessness t=2.00, p<.05; fear t=2.37, p<.05; sensation of catastroph t=2.94, p<.05; anser t=2.17, p<.05; lack of reaction to problems t=2.59, p<.05; diminution of social activities t=2.08, p<.05; useless t=2.30, p<.05; nervousness t=2.36, p<.05; insomnia t=2.77, p<.05).

2. TOLERANCE FOR UNRULINESS VERSUS AGGRESSIVE AND OTHER PROBLEM BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENCE AND EARLY ADULTHOOD (A FOLLOW-UP STUDY)

Spiewien, E. and Batko, A.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between approval/disapproval of unruly behaviors (e.g. lying, aggression, petty theft, insubordination, etc.) and intensity of problem behaviors (Donovan, Costa, 1991) such as interpersonal aggression, vandalism, cigarettes smoking, alcohol drinking, etc. self-reported in adolescence and in early adulthood. The data was obtained in follow-up study from the sample of more than 200 men and women aged 22-29, who participated in the first study 15 years ago. Being adolescents all of the subjects were students of high or technical schools and agreed to take part in follow-up study i.e. they put in a questionaire their personal data (names, addresses, etc.). For collecting the data the "You and Health" questionnaire was used in adolescents' (Frekeczek, Piec, 1991) and young adults' (Stępień 1999) versions. The main findings showed e.g. that: (1) approval for unruly behaviors increase (at least on verbal level) with the subjects' age both in girls and in subsample. (2) The total index of frequency of antisocial behaviors is higher in adolescence then in early adulthood only among boys but not in girls subsample, while the intensity of alcohol drinking significantly increase in both subamples. (3) The models of predictors of disapproval for unruliness (wise multiple regression analyses) in young adults are different for men and women. In young adulthood the subsample tolerance for unruly behaviors are related to their alcohol drinking, frequency of vandalism and insubordinate behaviors manifested in the same stage of life i.e. in early adulthood (0.39). In young female group the model contains completely different variables and there were only variables specific for their behaviors during adolescence. Namely, frequency of lying, risky behaviors and nstability of tobacco smoking in adolescence explained 52% of variance disapproval of unruly behaviors of young women. The results of provided analyses are discussed in terms whether and to what extent types of adolescents' problem behaviors influence their attitudes towards unruly in adolescence well as in early adulthood.
P-39. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: INFLUENCE OF DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF MALTREATMENT IN THE EMOTIONAL BEING OF VICTIMS

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Centro Mujer 24 Horas, Dirección General de la Mujer, Conselleria de Bienestar Social, Valencia, Spain.

It is known that physical and/or psychic maltreatment has a strong impact on the emotional health of women who suffer it. The way abuse is carried out, its duration and frequency are some of the variables which establish the gravity of psychological sequels. The aim of this study is to determine the influence of several manifestations of both physical and psychic maltreatment and psychic maltreatment alone, the duration and the frequency of abuse in the psychological well-being of women who suffer it. The sample is made up of 339 women who physical and psychological maltreatment (n=198) and psychological maltreatment (n= 141); who were attended during 1999 in 24 Hours General Management of the Woman, specialised in the attention to women victims of gender violence. The evaluation instruments used are the social value protocols (General Management of the Woman) where are gathered variables related to the kind of maltreatment (affronts, menaces, hits, pushes, etc.), frequency (first time, habitual or sporadic) and its duration (chronic violence) and the protocol of psychological evaluation (General Management of the Woman) which evaluate the intensity of emotional uneasiness of the woman (it is made up of 64 items related to conduct, knowledge and psycho-physiologic components). The results obtained show that the frequency of physical and/or psychic maltreatment has larger psychological repercussion than the duration of the maltreatment. It has been observed that habitual psychic and/or psychic maltreatment reaches larger statistic weight than sporadic alone (listlessness t= 2.00, p<.05; fear t= 2.37, p<.05; sensation of catastrophe t= 2.94, p<.05; answer t= 2.17, p<.05; lack of reaction to problems t= 2.59, p<.05; diminution of social activities t= 2.08, p<.05; useless t= 2.30, p<.05; nervousness t=2.36, p<.05; insomnia t= 2.77, p< .05).

P-40. TOLERANCE FOR UNRULINESS VERSUS AGGRESSIVE AND OTHER PROBLEM BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENCE AND EARLY ADULTHOOD (A FOLLOW-UP STUDY)

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The present study was designed to examine the relationships between approval/disapproval of unruly behaviors (e.g. lying, aggression, petty theft, insubordination, etc.) and intensity of problem behaviors (Jessor, Donovan, Costa, 1991) such as interpersonal aggression, vandalism, cigarettes smoking, alcohol drinking, etc. self-reported in adolescence and in early adulthood. The data was obtained in follow-up study, from the sample of more than 200 men and women aged 22-29, who participated in the first study 8 years ago. Being adolescents all of the subjects were students of high or technical schools and agreed to take a part in follow-up study i.e. they put in a questionnaire their personal data (names, addresses etc.). For collecting the data the "You and Health" questionnaire was used in adolescents' (Kocek, Stupiec, 1991) and young adults' (Stupiec 1999) versions. The main findings showed e.g. that: 1) disapproval for unruly behaviors increase (at least on verbal level) with the subjects' age both in girls and boys subsample. 2) The total index of frequency of antisocial behaviors is higher in adolescence then in early adulthood only among boys but not in girls subsample, while the intensity of alcohol drinking significantly increase in both subsamples. 3) The models of predictors of disapproval for unruliness (stepwise multiple regression analyses) in young adults are different for men and women. In young adult male subsample tolerance for unruly behaviors are related to their alcohol drinking, frequency of vandalism and insubordinate behaviors manifested in the same stage of life i.e. in early adulthood (r=0.39). In young female group the model contains completely different variables and there were only variables specific for their behaviors during adolescence. Namely, frequency of lying, risky behaviors and intensity of tobacco smoking in adolescence explained 52% of variance disapproval of unruly behaviors of young women. The results of provided analyses are discussed in terms whether and to what extent different types of adolescents' problem behaviors influence their attitudes towards unruly in adolescence as well as in early adulthood.
P.41. - **BURNOUT SYNDROME IN GENDER'S VIOLENCE PROFESSIONALS**

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This work describes a specific type of occupational stress, which develops in jobs where there is a close and constant relationship with clients, the so-called burnout syndrome. The burnout syndrome has been defined as a response to the chronic work stress typically found in professionals working in care service organisations. According to Maslach and Jackson (1981-86), the burnout syndrome is shown as a process that integrates cognitive/attitudinal (low personal accomplishment), emotional (emotional exhaustion) and attitudinal (depersonalisation) components. By low personal accomplishment we refer to the trend towards negative self-evaluation by these professionals. Such an evaluation especially affects their ability to do their work and the relationship with the people they are attending. Feelings of emotional exhaustion refer to a situation of exhaustion due to daily and sustained contact with people they have to attend to as a matter of work. Depersonalisation can be defined as the development of negative feelings and of cynical attitudes and feelings towards the addressees of their work. The burnout syndrome is estimated by the Spanish version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) (Maslach and Jackson, 1986). This study intends to determine the levels of burnout in a sample of 40 professionals who are working in three centres of attention with victims of physical or psychological maltreatment, sexual aggressions and sexual harassment. The profile of the professionals is 30.95 year old, (SD: 5.24), 40.0% psychologists, 35.0% social workers, 10% lawyers and 15% telephonists; who had been working for 6.53 (mean) years in their profession. Several demographic variables have also been analysed to determine possible influences. Data show that the burnout degree in these professionals is low (Emotional exhaustion, mean: 14.70, SD: 7.23; depersonalisation, mean: 5.78, SD: 4.06; and personal accomplishment, mean: 40.73, SD: 7.38) and the duration in the organisation is not related to the burnout degree experienced. The results do not show significant differences between levels of burnout as a function depending on the type of contact with the clients (direct or on the telephone) nor between the different professionals.

P.42. - **LOBELINE SHOWS A SPECIFIC ANTIAGGRESSIVE EFFECT AFTER REPEATED ADMINISTRATION**

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The role of different neurotransmitter systems in aggressive and defensive behaviors has been considered in many studies although the part played by nicotinic receptors has been scarcely investigated. The present study evaluated the effects of repeated administration of two nicotinic ligands, (-)-nicotine and (-)-lobeline, using a model of isolation-induced aggression in mice. Lobeline is a unique ligand that selectively interacts with high-affinity acetylcholine receptors (nAchRs), whereas nicotine activates both high and low affinity nAchRs. Individually-housed male mice received SC daily injections of nicotine (0.93, 1.86 and 3.72 mmol/Kg), lobeline (9.3, 18.6 and 37.2 mmol/Kg) or physiological saline for 10 days. Agonistic encounters took place between the experimental animals and anosmic "standard counterparts" in a neutral arena. Encounters were videotaped and evaluated using an ethologically based analysis which facilitates estimation of time allocated to eleven broad behavioral categories. Nicotine did not significantly decrease threat or attack or increase immobility. The highest dose of lobeline significantly diminished time allocated to attack without a significant decrease in time allocated to other behaviors with motor components. The intermediate and lowest dose of lobeline did not have significant effects on any behavioral category. These results agree with previous studies showing antiaggressive effects of high doses of lobeline after acute treatment, although the actions of this drug on attack behavior after repeated treatment seem to be more specific. The behavioral differences between nicotine and lobeline may be related to the multiplicity of central nicotinic receptors and the different binding specificities of each drug.
P-43. VALIDATION OF THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE SYMPTOM CHECKLIST 90-R

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The Symptom Checklist 90-R (SCL-90-R) is a 90-item self-report symptom inventory developed by Clinical Psychometric Research. It was designed to reflect the psychological symptom patterns of psychiatric and medical patients. A preliminary version of the scale was introduced by Derogatis, Lipman & Covi (1973) and was modified and validated in the revised form by Derogatis, Rickels & Covi (1976). The SCL-90-R includes nine subscales: somatization (12 items), obsessive-compulsive (10 items), interpersonal sensitivity (9 items), depression (13 items), anxiety (10 items), hostility (6 items), phobic anxiety (7 items), paranoid ideation (6 items) and psychoticism (10 items). There are three global indices of distress associated with the SCL-90-R: the Global Severity Index, the Positive Symptom Distress Index and the Positive Symptom Total. The function of each of these global measures is to communicate in a single score the level or depth of the individual's psychopathology. Participants were 460 males (with an age range from 17 to 31 years) who were engaged in a psychological assessment program at the "Gómez Ulla" Hospital of Madrid (Spain). Participation to the study was on a voluntary basis, and it was made clear to each subject that none of the information obtained by the questionnaire would be disclosed to the staff or third persons. Both reliability and validity of the Spanish version of the SCL-90-R were quite satisfactory. Besides, the Factor analysis of the clinical scales yielded one factor interpreted as psychopathological vulnerability factor.

P-44. "MALTREATED CHILDHOOD INTEGRAL ATTENTION EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMME": DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF FAMILY INTERACTION

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APREMI (Asociación Valenciana para la Promoción de los Derechos del Niño y Prevención del Maltrato Infantil)

The progressive increase of social sensibility on child abuse has caused some advances on the child protection area. In the 90's, several researchers have focused their studies on the intervention area, both in families that are at risk of child abuse and on those who are already in an abusive situation. These studies show the necessity of working with the children including their parents in the treatment to acquire or to improve parental skills and to reduce the family stressful situations (Wolfe, 1991; Cerezo, 1992). Several studies developed at the "Comunidad Valenciana Association for the Promotion of Child's Rights and the Prevention of Child Maltreatment" ("Asociación de la Comunidad Valenciana para la Promoción de los Derechos del Niño y la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil": APREMI) have shown some shortcomings in family intervention and the necessity of specialised professionals in the childhood and family areas (APREMI, 1996). We propose an experimental programme on "maltreated childhood integral attention", following the model on psychological family treatment developed by Cerezo (1992) and Cerezo Pons (1997). This study displays a descriptive analysis of the families involved in this programme during 1998 and 1999. Families' assessment consisted of the base line therapist interview information and the direct observation at home setting of family interaction, using the Standardized Observational Scales (SOC III: Cerezo, Keesler, Dunn y Wahler, 1986; Cerezo, 1991). The aim of this study is to perform a microsocial analysis of family interaction, including all the family members (target child, mother, other, brothers and sisters). The participants are 30 families from Valencia, Spain, which have been detected by the Community Social Services as child maltreatment cases, including physical abuse and neglect and emotional abuse and neglect. The children's ages ranged from 3 to 13 years. Results show dysfunctional parental-child interactions related to incompetent parenting, as inconsistent parental response to child behavior and high proportion of parental negative and instructional behavior.
P-43.- **VALIDATION OF THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE SYMPTOM CHECKLIST 90-R**

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The Symptom Checklist 90-R (SCL-90-R) is a 90-item self report symptom inventory developed by Clinical Psychometric Research. It was designed to reflect the psychological symptom patterns of psychiatric and medical patients. A preliminary version of the scale was introduced by Derogatis, Lipman & Covi (1973) and was modified and validated in the revised form by Derogatis, Rickels & Covi (1976). The SCL-90-R includes nine subscales: somatization (12 items), obsessive-compulsive (10 items), interpersonal sensitivity (9 items), depression (13 items), anxiety (10 items), hostility (6 items), phobic anxiety (7 items), paranoid ideation (6 items) and psychoticism (10 items). There are three global indices of distress associated with the SCL-90-R: the Global Severity Index, the Positive Symptom Distress Index and the Positive Symptom Total. The function of each of these global measures is to communicate in a single score the level or depth of the individual's psychopathology. Participants were 460 males (with an age range from 17 to 31 years) who were engaged in a psychological assessment program at the "Gómez Ulla" Hospital of Madrid (Spain). Participation to the study was on a voluntary basis, and it was made clear to each subject that none of the information obtained by the questionnaire would be disclosed to the staff or third persons. Both reliability and validity of the spanish version of the SCL-90-R were quite satisfactory. Besides, the Factor analysis of the clinical scales yielded one factor interpreted as psychopathological vulnerability factor.

P-44.- **“MALTREATED CHILDHOOD INTEGRAL ATTENTION EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMME”: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF FAMILY INTERACTION**

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The progressive increase of social sensibility on child abuse has caused some advances on the child protection area. In the 90's, several researchers have focused their studies on the intervention area, both on families that are at risk of child abuse and on those who are already in an abusive situation. These studies show the necessity of working with the children including their parents in the treatment to acquire or to improve parental skills and to reduce the family stressful situations (Wolfe, 1991; Cerezo, 1992). Several studies developed at the "Comunidad Valenciana Association for the Promotion of Child’s Rights and the Prevention of Child Maltreatment" ("Asociación de la Comunidad Valenciana para la Promoción de los Derechos del Niño y la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil": APREMI) have shown some shortcomings in family intervention and the necessity of specialised professionals in the childhood and family areas (APREMI, 1996). We propose an experimental programme on “maltreated childhood integral attention”, following the model on psychological family treatment developed by Cerezo (1992) and Cerezo y Pons (1997). This study displays a descriptive analysis of the families involved in this programme during 1998 and 1999. Families’ assessment consisted of the base line therapist interview information and the direct observation at home setting of family interaction, using the Standardized Observational Code (SOC III: Cerezo, Keesler, Dunn y Wahler, 1986; Cerezo, 1991). The aim of this study is to perform a microsocial analysis of family interaction, including all the family members (target child, mother, father, brothers and sisters). The participants are 30 families from Valencia, Spain, which have been detected by the Community Social Services as child maltreatment cases, including physical abuse and neglect and emotional abuse and neglect. The children's ages ranged from 3 to 13 years. Results show dysfunctional parental-child interactions related to incompetent parenting, as inconsistent parental response to child behavior and high proportion of parental negative and instructional behavior.
P-45.- MOTHER-CHILD ASYNCHRONIC INTERACTIONS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: THE IMPACT OF MATERNAL INSENSITIVITY ON THE CHILD’S SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Starting from Ainsworth's sensitivity construct to describe maternal interactional behaviour with her baby (Ainsworth et al., 1969, 1978) and from attachment conceptions about socioemotional development, the purpose of this study is to analyse the implication of maternal insensitive interactional styles on the development of children insecure attachment strategies. In order to analyse the effects of maternal behaviour on the development of attachment, two criteria were taken into account; on one side, the quality of maternal interaction behaviour itself, and on the other side the timing or synchrony of such behaviours. The sample is composed of 30 mother-child non-clinical dyads which were observed at 3., 6., 9. and 12 months in a non structured play situation at a foreign context. The interactional dynamic was codified with the "Codificacion de la Interacción Temprana Materno-Infantil" (CITMI Trenado, Bronchal & Cerezo, 1997). The CITMI allows for a microsocial analysis of mother-child interaction taking into account the sequential characteristics of interaction. It also considers maternal and infant contributions to interaction. The maternal contribution is operationalized as "maternal social attention, mothers controlling response, maternal instructions, unresponsive behaviour". The child's categories are: "child's social approach, child's compliance behaviour, playing, crying and passive behaviour". Attachment quality was assessed at 15 months of age and classified according to Ainsworth's Assessment of Attachment (Ainsworth, 1978). Preliminary analysis confirm a significant relationship between the early interaction experience of the child and the later quality of attachment. Children developing an insecure inhibited strategy, frequently experienced consistent unresponsive mothers or covertly hostile mothers in early interaction. Children developing an insecure ambivalent attachment quality are supposed to have experienced inconsistent patterns of maternal control or hostility, showing mostly a mixture with sensitive behaviours or with unresponsive behaviours. These results also indicate the relevance of being more precise in the definition of maternal insensitivity for further treatment of the dyads.

P-46.- THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD’S ATTACHMENT QUALITY TO MOTHER AT 15 MONTHS AND MOTHER-CHILD SYNCHRONY IN DAILY ROUTINES

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Based on the attachment theory, it is hypothesized that daily routines offer the mother-child dyad interaction opportunities in which they establish interactional dynamics and develop expectations about each other. Studies have found that maternal sensitivity has a determinant effect not only on the child's development of a secure attachment quality (Ainsworth, 1978), but also on the child's predisposition to interaction with the mother (Crittenden, 1988). The aim of this study is to analyse the relationship between the child's attachment quality to the mother at early childhood and the problems these children present in daily routines, like feeding, sleeping and interacting with others. The sample was extracted from a community program for psychological attention to mothers and fathers of children during the first two years of life. It is composed of 30 mother-child non-clinical dyads. The mother was interviewed at 3., 6., 9., 12 and 15 months of the child with a structured interview schedule. She was questioned about two daily routine situations with her baby that can lead to conflict: feeding and sleeping; about two other possible conflicting situations, like perceived irritability and behavioural problems in the child and other possible situations with the child that preoccupied the mother. Further more she was asked about the level of conflict of the situation, the kind of emotional reaction she exhibits, the appropriateness of her response and the expectations she has to solve the problem. Attachment quality was assessed at 15 months of age and classified according to Ainsworth's Assessment of Attachment (Ainsworth, 1978). Preliminary analysis confirm a significant relationship between the detection of conflicts in daily routines and the attachment quality. Children who developed an insecure attachment quality showed more frequently irritability than secure children. Children who developed a secure attachment comply more often with the wishes of the mother, so that conflict didn't arise. Mothers of insecure children tend to inform of problems in the feeding and/or sleeping situation. The results also indicate that the development of an insecure attachment strategy at early childhood can contribute to later behaviour problems, like aggressive behaviours in the child and to cycles of child abuse.
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The effects of frustration on the evaluation of images from the International Affective Photo System (TAPS), by mean of Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM; Lang, 1980) were studied. A relationship between subjects’ judgments and their immediate subjective experiences of emotion was hypothesized. Ten photos from three different categories (pleasant, neutral, unpleasant), extracted from IAPS sets, were selected. The Categories were defined based on valence ratings obtained from a previous group validation study with American samples. Each photo was evaluated, under two levels of two different kinds of frustration, on valence, arousal, and dominance dimensions using a digitized version of the Self-Assessment Manikin. The presentation of photos, evaluation scales and the data collection, ratings and rating times were conducted using a 486 IBM compatible computer. Two studies were conducted using two different kinds of frustration. For the first study, the effects of a direct insult on evaluation of IAPS were investigated. For the second study, participants succeeded or failed in the execution of a pointing movement task. For each study, participants were thirty-six University-level psychology students (18 females, and 18 males) between 18 and 29 years old (M = 22.44 years) recruited by posters in the University’s building. The preliminary analysis of the first study indicated evaluative scale effects for the type of scales, type of the photos, category of photos, and sex of the subjects. The results showed effects of interactions involving sex of the subjects, and stimuli characteristics. The results of the second study, in addition to the same main and interaction effects, indicated a effect of frustration condition on the evaluative judgments of the subjects. The results concerning the response time for making evaluative judgments of the photos on the different scales indicated interaction effects involving, in the case of the first study, the type of the scale, and frustration conditions. For the second study, analyses showed interaction effects involving the type of the photos and frustration conditions. The results indicated a relationship between emotional events and cognitive process. Modifications introduced by negative emotional events upon cognitive processes seem dependent on the nature of type of emotional negative event.

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This communication gathers in a syntethic way the study done about the perception that has a group of students of Secondary school about the violence or schoolar conflictivity, the live with (convivence) and the rules and values that are given in its context, in its school, familiar and social way. An opinion questionnaire (quiz) has been made to find out the reason or motive for violence, understood in a whole feeling, and other aspects related to these youngsters who, day by day, live with this. We can now know these results. The object of this work of which this communication is just a first step, is to introduce in each room the interventions more adecuated in correspondence with the problems and the level of “withlife” of each group. As a conclusion of this study, we can say that this group of students that has been analysed has a real perception about the agressive situations which happen in their environment, and they affirm that they rarely have situations of grave violence. They affirm that the violent behaviours that more frequently they see, are only concerned to gibes and insults. They don,t know about physical agressions nor bully. The place where more often they occur is the school playground, at break time, or at the begining or the end of the lessons; these are the moments in which the control of the adults is minorized, and it’s less efficient than in the classroom. The students think that elder pupils are more conflictive, so in the higher levels, students create more conflictive situations.