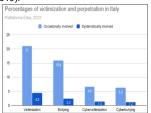


Countering bullying and cyberbullying using technology-based solutions: a systematic review

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INTRODUCTION

Countering bullying and cyberbullying has assumed high relevance in past decades (UNICEF, 2018; 2019).



This evidence has led to numerous prevention projects (Gaffney et al., 2021), but few of them has considered **Environments** Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as preventive

environments (Nocentini et al., 2015).

The aim of this study was to systematically review the scientific literature on technology-based prevention interventions for both traditional and online bullying among adolescents.

METHODS

The review was conducted using the PRISMA guidelines (Page et al., 2021; Moher et al., 2009).



Three databases: Psychlnfo, Scopus and Web of Science

Four clusters of keywords:

Environment ('Online', 'Virtual', 'Web*', 'Internet', 'Digital', 'Computer', 'Artificial intelligence', 'Gam*', 'Simulat*');

'Educat*', **Intervention** ('Intervent*', 'Prevent'', 'Trial'', 'Program'', 'Project''); 'Cyberbull*', Phenomenon ('Bull*',

'Cybervictim*', 'Victim*', 'Peer harass*', 'Peer violen*', 'Peer aggress*');

Target ('Student*', 'Adolescen*', 'Youth*', 'Teen*', 'Young*').

Selection criteria:

(i) articles not published in scientific journals; (ii) not published in English, Italian or Spanish; (iii) not involving participants under 18 years old; (iv) not dealing with bullying or cyberbullying; (v) not referring to interventions and, in particular, (vi) not referring technology-based interventions.

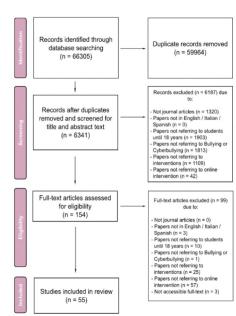
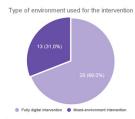


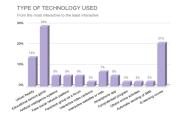
Figure 1. The diagram shows the processing flow of the collected records (Page et al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 55 articles were included in the review, reflecting 42 intervention protocols and 38 papers with quantitative data.

Overall, literature has developed both fully technologyenabled and mixed interventions, with a greater prevalence in recent years of highly interactive tools such as Serious Games, Virtual Reality and Artificial Intelligence.





The technological tools seem to be an excellent and effective ally in the fight against both bullying and cyberbullying.

Only 3 interventions had no significant effectiveness results.



Figure 2. Outcomes for which the remaining 35 papers were effective.

CONCLUSION

The time is ripe for a more careful and detailed analysis of technological components useful in the prevention of bullying and cyberbullying phenomena in schools. This may contribute to enable practitioners, policy-makers and administrators to make positive use of the digital transformation continuously taking place in schools of all levels.

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