




Article

Bullying among Teens: Are Ethnicity and Race Risk Factors for Victimization? A Bibliometric Research

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Abstract: Bullying is a problematic situation that negatively affects thousands of children and adolescents in today's world. The multicultural society resulting from globalization has caused different reactions throughout society. In the school context, some authors indicate that ethnicity and race are risk factors for being victims of bullying. Therefore, the purpose of this paper was to analyze the scientific production on racial or ethnic bullying with the greatest impact at present, considering nine variables: Publication date, authors, organizations, countries, journals, type of document, area of research, language, and reference with more impact (cites). We conducted a bibliometric study through systematic review, documentary quantification, and data visualization techniques. We analyzed 831 documents, with a notable increase in recent years (2011–2019), highlighting the production from Dewey Cornell (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA). On the other hand, the results showed that ethnic identity constitutes a differential factor in harassment appearing, accompanied by very poor socio-economic and cultural levels favoring depressive tendencies and drug consumption in the ethnic harassed. In short, bullying has a negative impact both physically and psychologically on the victims. For this reason, we must continue to work from the school context to eradicate the situation that is affecting more and more people.

Keywords: bullying; cyberbullying; ethnicity; racism; bibliometric study

1. Introduction

Nowadays, in our society, we detect problematic and complex situations to solve that occur—above all—in the educational field and imply the disadvantage of some students in respect to others. Among these types of situations, we can highlight bullying, which can be defined as the act of violence that people exert against each other repeatedly over time and whose basis sustains an imbalance of power [1].

As in other fields, a new era is also opening up for the world of violence in the classroom because of the use of information and communication technologies [2]. The bad intention, sometimes with which students can use the internet and mobile phones, generates a new type of aggression called cyberbullying [3]. All these aspects of violence are beginning to be considered a major public health problem [4], specifically for children [5], sometimes generating adverse behavior [6] and even leading to suicidal behavior in young people [7].

The variants that can be found in this type of harassment are very diverse, and no specific profile can be established [8]. Even so, different signs shown by the victims can be indicators of cyberbullying. The signs we are talking about are aspects that victims externalize when they are immersed in a situation of harassment, such as depression, anxiety, or anger, understood as internal problems to the subject, or external elements such as aggression or the use of narcotic substances [9].

Other signs the victims usually show are: reduced physical activity [10], decreased sleep duration [11], low self-esteem, difficulties in social skills [12], poor body image, poor eating habits [13], and consumption of alcoholic beverages [14]. More specifically, subjects who suffer cyberbullying tend to have mental health problems, engage in substance abuse, become overweight, and use video games for three or more hours a day [15].

As with certain minorities, ethnic minorities are prone to being harassment victims [16], more so for first-generation immigrants than second-generation ones [17]. It is difficult to determine group differences in harassment actions [18]. There are factors such as ethnic identity that do have a direct influence [19], and even other factors such as the existence of low or very low socio-economic and cultural status [20]. In addition, an association is identified between the state of racial harassment and drug use [21]. Those who receive ethnic harassment have weak self-control, prefer to use external coping mechanisms and give up easily, experience loneliness, social anxiety, and withdrawal from the social environment [22,23].

Other elements that place certain groups at risk of harassment are sexual tendencies (e.g., homosexuality) [24], religious practice [25], and different types of functional diversity [26], encompassing a wide threshold of possibilities.

Even so, there are elements that make it possible to glimpse possible solutions or responses to cases of harassment. One of them is young people's positive perception of teachers, which reduces the risk of victimization and perpetration [27]. Another element is the expression of empathy of students with harassed classmates [28]. The school climate and parental involvement mitigate the effects of bullying [29], and even the control they can exert over their children [30]. Another element of vital importance is peer tutoring, which allows for predicting the decrease of intimidation, victimization, struggle, and anger [31].

It should be kept in mind that in order to act and prevent bullying of adolescents, those most vulnerable to harassment must be identified. Threatening behaviors and the possibility that a student may report them should be examined [32].

In certain areas, bullying is being prevented and detected using gambling-based teaching methods (gamification) and integrating less common elements such as social interaction, augmented reality, and mobile phones with educational settings [33].

2. Materials and Methods

This was a bibliometric study by literature review, documentary quantification, and data visualization techniques [34–36].

The general objective of this paper was to analyze the scientific production with the greatest impact on racial or ethnic bullying in Scopus (S) and Web of Science (W). In addition, this study aimed to achieve the following specific objectives:

- (1) To analyze scientific production from a diachronic perspective;
- (2) To study the most prolific authors, institutions, countries, and journals in terms of the object of research;
- (3) To review the type of document, the area of publication, and the language in which it is published;
- (4) To carry out an analysis of the content of the titles, abstracts, and keywords of the documents, taking as a reference the object of study (bullying) and the related variables: ethnicity, race, and perspective of the victims.

Procedure and Selection of the Sample

In order to achieve the above objectives, we carried out different thematic searches (April–May 2019) in the Scopus database (SJR) and in the main collection of the Web of Science (Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Citation Index). The keywords were

delimited through the ERIC Thesaurus, and the following were selected: “racial bullying” (RB) and “ethnic bullying” (EB).

The total sample consisted of $n = 831$ documents. The search process is represented through the PRISMA flowchart (Figure 1), where we depict the flow of information through the different phases of review [37] and in which we contemplated nine scientific production variables.

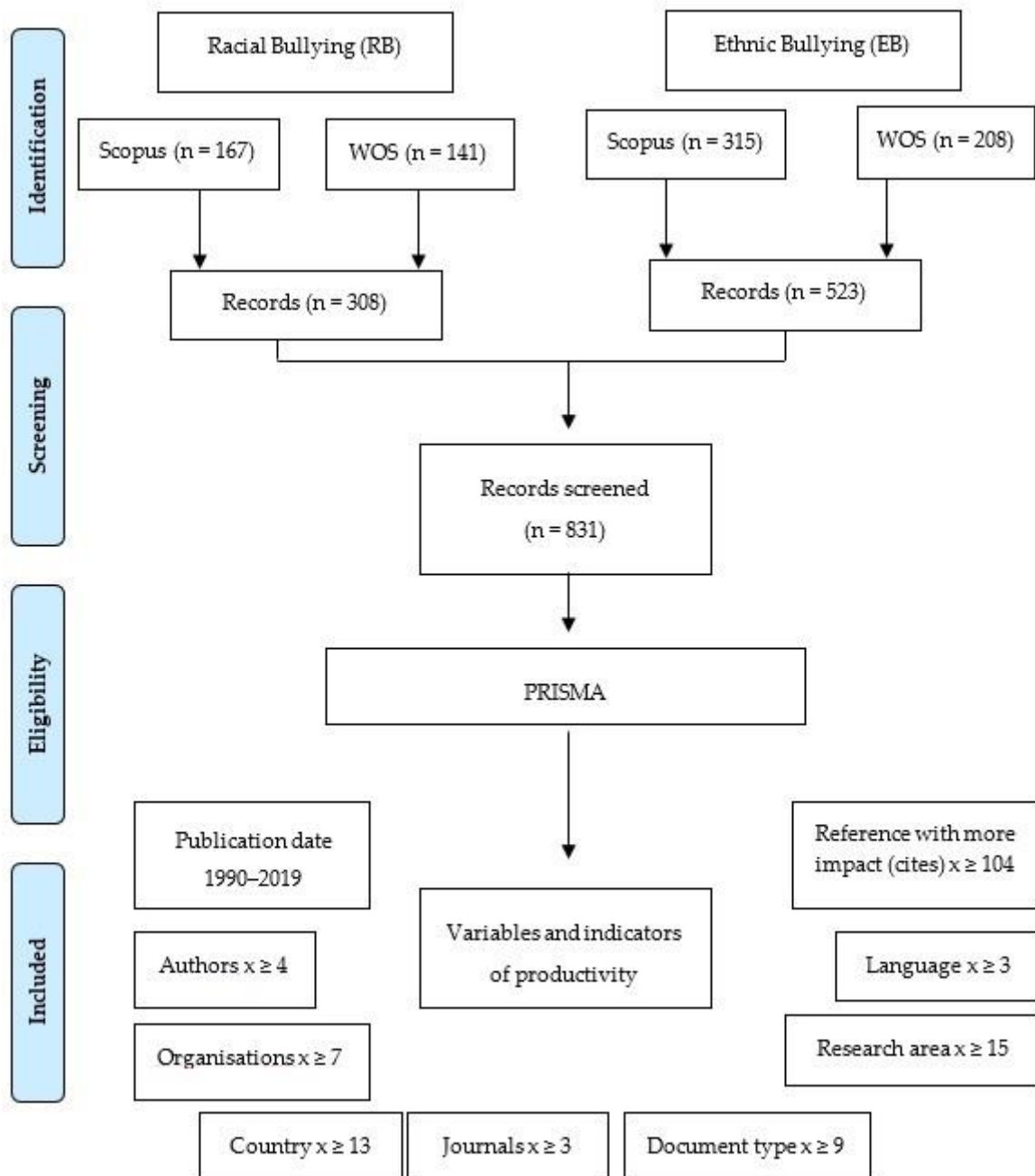


Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram and production variables.

3. Results

We present the results according to each of the research objectives:

3.1. Diachronic Productivity

The following table (Table 1) shows the diachronic analysis of the scientific literature distinguishing the four searches carried out in the two multidisciplinary databases.

Table 1. Analysis of scientific production from a time perspective.

Triennium	Scopus (S)		Web of Science (W)	
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying
1990–1992	1	2	1	1
1993–1995	1	3	1	4
1996–1998	1	2	1	1
1999–2001	2	4	1	3
2002–2004	7	14	6	10
2005–2007	9	23	9	18
2008–2010	13	30	16	17
2011–2013	36	68	21	30
2014–2016	42	80	43	57
2017–2019	55	89	42	67

More specifically, as we can see in Figure 2, the research topic is in a phase of exponential growth that began in the three-year period 1999–2001. However, the greatest scientific production was concentrated in recent years, so we are dealing with a research topic that generates concern for the scientific community in the field of education.

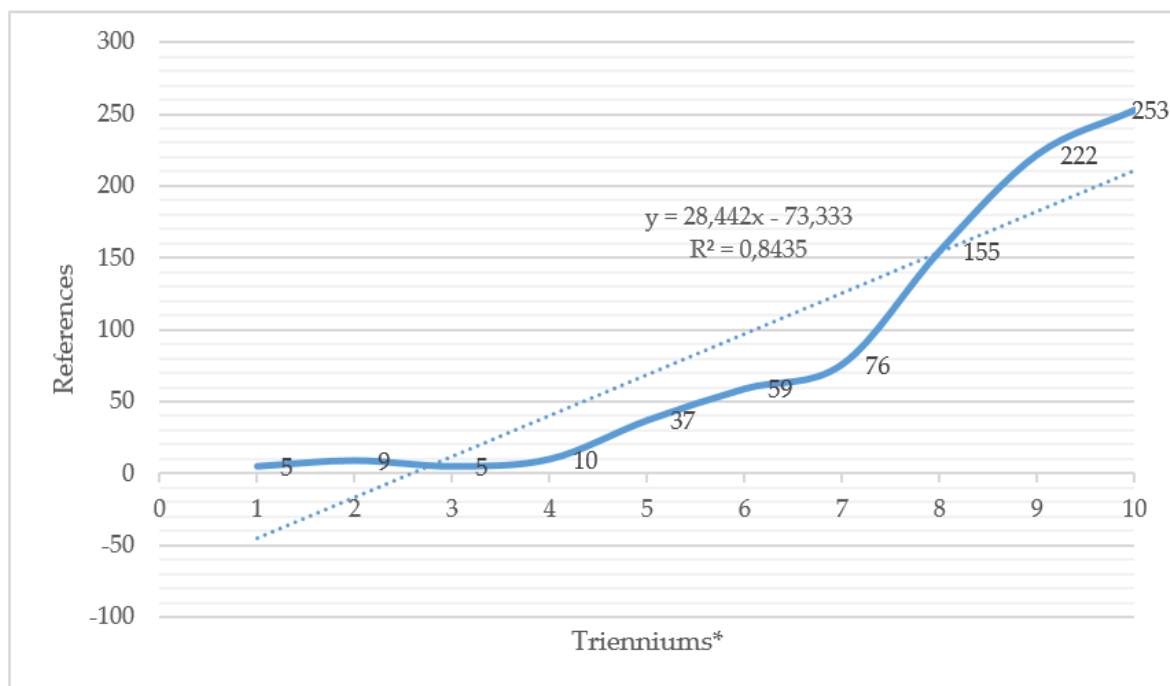


Figure 2. Diachronic productivity. *Trienniums: 1 (1990–1992), 2 (1993–1995), 3 (1996–1998), 4 (1999–2001), 5 (2002–2004), 6 (2005–2007), 7 (2008–2010), 8 (2011–2013), 9 (2014–2016), 10 (2017–2019).

3.2. Productivity of Authors, Geography, Research Area, and Type of Document

As for the authors of the publications, it is worth highlighting an important production with respect to the subjects of authors such as Cornell, D., Peskin, M.F., Hong, J.S., and Tortolero, S.R., as their presence is found in both databases and terms associated with the search. There have also been other authors with an important number of publications, as seen in the following table (Table 2).

Table 2. Authors with the greatest scientific production on the subject.

Author	Scopus (S)		Web of Science (W)	
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying
Cornell, D.	3	6	2	5
Hong, J.S.	4	2	3	3
Peskin, M.F.	3	4	2	3
Tortolero, S.R.	4	4	2	2
Eisenberg, M.E.	3	3	2	3
Neumark-Sztainer, D.	3	3	2	3
Vitoroulis, I.	1	4	2	4
Elamé, E.	-	10	-	-
Espelage, D.L.	3	3	3	1
Craig, W.	1	4	1	1
Graham, S.	1	4	-	2
Lewis, D.	3	1	2	1
Chen, W.C.	3	-	3	-
Vaillancourt, T.	-	4	-	-

As for the institutions from which the scientific research and productions analyzed in this study came (Table 3), it is worth highlighting the scientific production of the University of Virginia, as well as the King's College London and the University of Virginia.

Table 3. Institutions with notable research production.

Institution	Scopus (S)		WoS (W)	
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying
University of Virginia	6	8	5	6
King's College London	2	11	1	5
University of California	2	9	1	7
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	4	6	3	5
Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	2	10	1	4
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	6	6	2	1
Wayne State University	5	2	4	4
University of Minnesota School of Public Health	3	5	1	5
University of Pennsylvania	5	2	5	2
Michigan State University	4	2	4	2
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	4	5	2	1
Bar-Ilan University	1	6	1	3
Boston College	4	1	3	2
Harvard Medical School	4	2	2	2
Ohio State University	4	2	3	1
Queen's University, Kingston	1	5	2	2
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	4	1	4	1
University of Ottawa, Canada	1	5	1	3
University of Hawaii at Manoa	2	5	1	1
University of Texas at Austin	2	5	1	1
Children's Hospital Boston	4	2	1	1
Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2	5	-	-

In terms of geographical productivity (Table 4), the United States was the country with the most publications on the subject, surpassing half of those produced so far, with a very notable number of 464 publications. At a great distance, the United Kingdom followed with 116.

Table 4. Countries with the highest scientific production.

Country	Scopus (S)		WoS (W)	
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying
United States	115	157	89	103
United Kingdom	13	54	12	37
Canada	13	19	12	8
Australia	6	15	9	10
Italy	2	15	2	6
Spain	2	6	4	7
South Korea	4	5	3	6
Netherlands	-	10	1	6
Israel	1	9	1	5
New Zealand	-	6	1	6
Sweden	1	8	1	3
Brazil	4	3	2	3

In Table 5 we can observe the journals in which the most research has been published on the studied topics, distinguishing around the two large databases of scientific production. Journals such as *Journal of Youth Adolescence* and *Journal of Adolescence Health* are responsible for a large part of this type of publication and are highlighted in both databases.

Table 5. Most prolific journals (Scopus and WoS).

Journals	Scopus (S)		WoS (W)	
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying
Journal of Youth And Adolescence	7	15	6	9
Journal of Adolescent Health	6	14	5	5
Journal of Adolescence	4	6	4	7
Journal of School Violence	4	2	-	-
Children and Youth Services Review	3	1	-	-
Race Ethnicity and Education	3	2	-	-
Discriminatory Bullying A New Intercultural Challenge	-	10	-	-
Child Abuse and Neglect	-	8	-	-
Journal of School Health	1	6	4	6
Educational Research	-	-	-	6
Pediatric	-	-	3	-
Plos One	3	4	3	3

As for the variable type of document (Table 6), we observed that the scientific article stands out above the rest, being notable its growth in the last years, and being an indisputable protagonist of this type of publication.

Table 6. Document type.

Document type	Scopus (S)		WoS (W)	
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying
Article	135	256	123	180
Review	13	19	5	11
Proceedings paper	-	-	8	7
Book Chapter	8	18	4	7
Conference Paper	6	5	-	-
Book	3	5	-	1

The area of publication (Tables 7 and 8), has also been recognized as indispensable when carrying out this study (highlighting in the database SJR those of Medicine and Psychology), the latter also being the undisputed protagonist in the production of the database of Web of Science. This is due to the fact that bullying has been studied from different areas of knowledge, with medicine and psychology being the fields in which most research has been carried out to date.

Table 7. Publication areas from Scopus.

Area	Scopus		
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Total
Arts and Humanities	11	29	40
Medicine	60	150	210
Nursing	9	11	20
Psychology	61	150	211
Social Sciences	85	127	212

Table 8. Publication areas from Web of Science.

Area	WoS		
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Total
Education Educational Research	18	29	47
Ethnic Studies	9	6	15
Family Studies	9	9	18
Pediatrics	12	14	26
Psychology	49	98	147
Public Environmental Occupational Health	27	32	59

The language most commonly used in these publications is, indisputably, English. It accounted for the majority (Table 9) of the literary production housed in these databases with respect to the subject studied.

Table 9. Language of publication.

Language	Scopus (S)		Web of Science (W)		Total
	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	Racial Bullying	Ethnic Bullying	
Spanish	-	2	-	1	3
English	167	310	139	202	818
Portuguese	1	-	2	1	4

Finally, there were two articles which, due to their title, summary and keywords, are highly relevant to what has been studied in the present work and have a large number of citations in the databases studied. These can be observed in the table below (Table 10).

Table 10. Most cited references.

Author	Year	Title	Journal	Cites (S)	Cites (W)
Spriggs, Iannotti, Nansel and Haynie [38]	2007	Adolescent Bullying Involvement and Perceived Family, Peer and School Relations: Commonalities and Differences Across Race/Ethnicity	Journal of Adolescent Health	268	239
Sawyer, Bradshaw and O’ Brennan [39]	2008	Examining Ethnic, Gender, and Developmental Differences in the Way Children Report Being a Victim of “Bullying” on Self-Report Measures	Journal of Adolescent Health	118	104

3.3. Content Analysis of Titles, Abstracts, and Keywords

The co-occurrence analysis of word frequency ($x \geq 5$) applied to the title, abstract, and keywords of the works (article, conference paper, and book chapter, among others) determined the existence of five thematic clusters (Figure 3). They allowed us to infer that research on current bullying focuses on bullying which occurs amongst children and adolescents, especially against minority groups for reasons of ethnicity, racism, or discrimination.

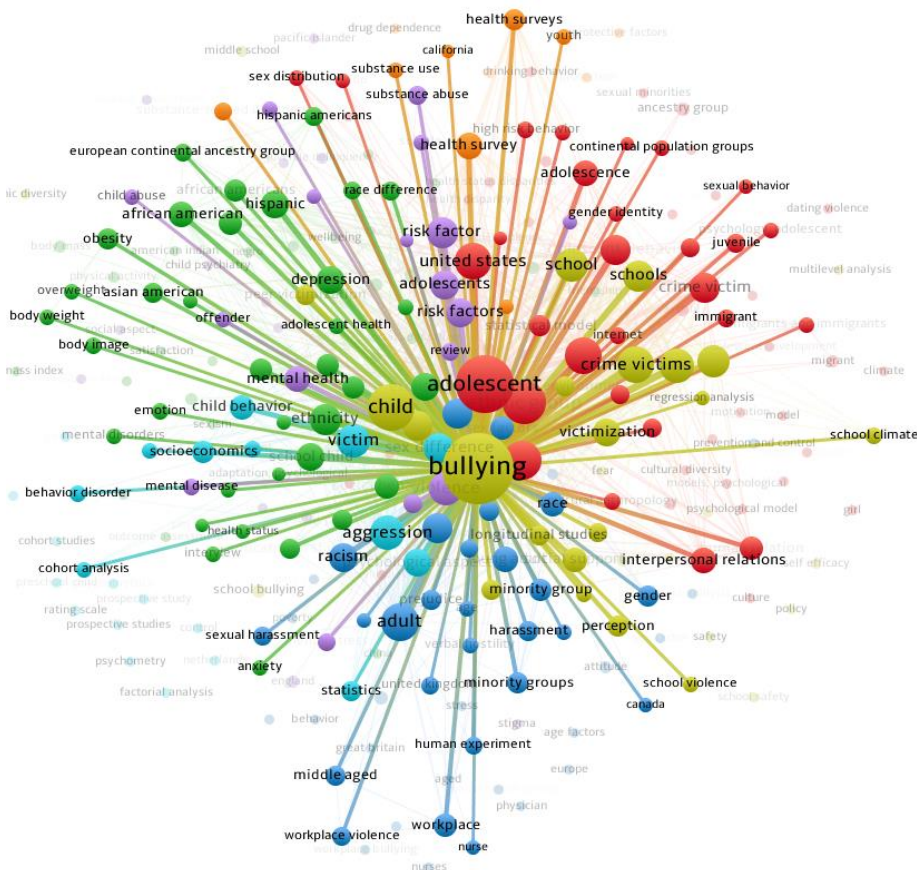


Figure 3. General co-occurrence analysis.

More specifically, in attention to ethnicity, we highlight the greater presence of studies on bullying among teenagers in the US school context towards populations of Hispanic, Caucasian, African, and Asian origins. (Figure 4). On the other hand, those studies that focused their perspective on racist bullying were mostly about African-American populations.

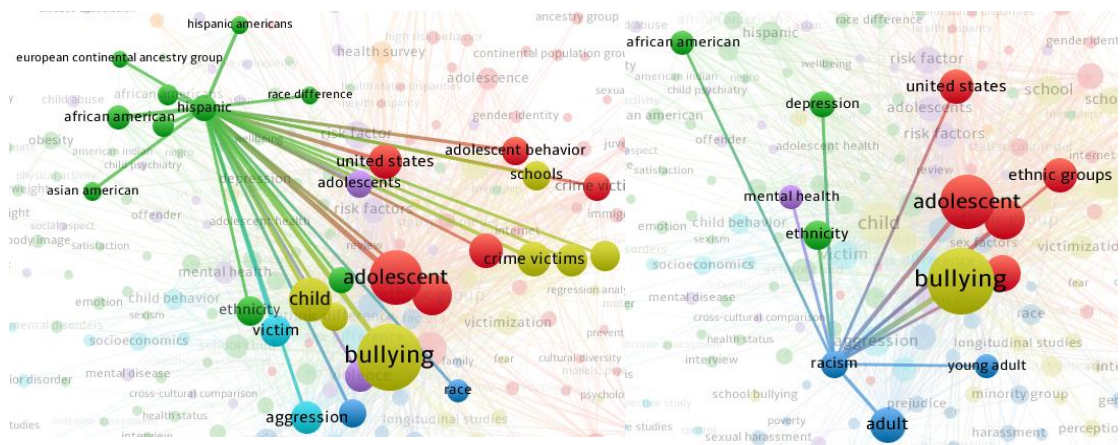


Figure 4. Co-occurrence analysis: ethnicity and racism.

Racial differences became one of the motivations among adolescents to victimize a person to bullying (Figure 5). The same happened with ethnic differences, causing negative consequences in victims such as aggression and health problems (physical and psychological).

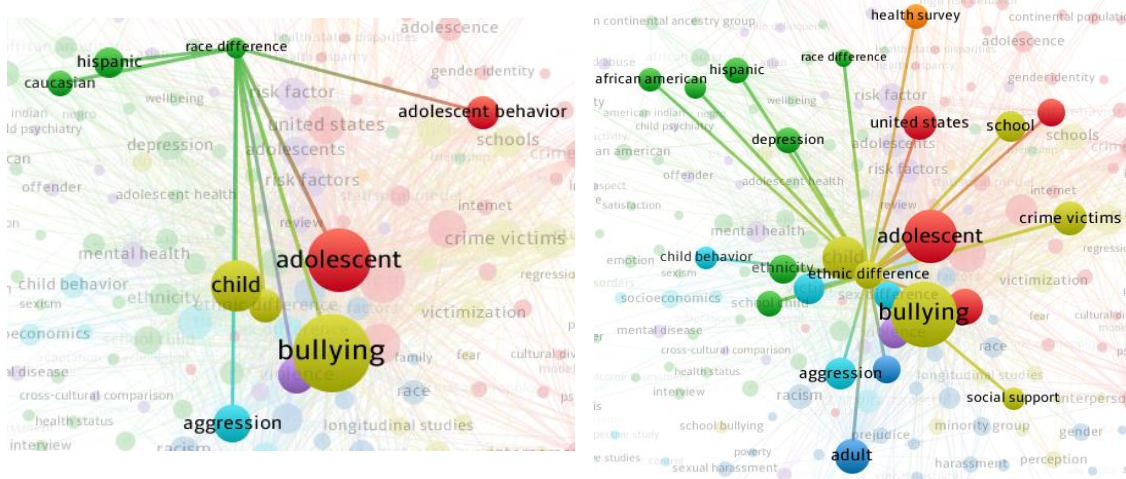


Figure 5. Co-occurrence analysis: racial and ethnic differences.

The profile of the victim was studied from different perspectives, such as risk factors for being a victim, ethnic origin, incidence in interpersonal relations, the context in which it occurs, and social status, among others (Figure 6).

starting point in the elaboration of action plans that allow an optimal transfer between the scientific literature and implementation in practice.

In this way, the present study contributes in providing information on the state of racial or ethnic bullying issues with the greatest current impact. This contribution is made based on the analysis carried out in the Scopus and Web of Science databases and through systematic review [37].

In the analysis made from the published literature on the subjects that have been studied, it can be concluded that there are 831 relevant publications, with a notable increase in publication volume in recent years (2011–2019), highlighting the author Dewey Cornell (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA). In addition, US publications are more prolific than the publications of the rest of the world, being directed to magazines on scholastic health and adolescence. Likewise, it is pertinent to highlight that most of these works are scientific articles published in journals, in areas related mainly to the field of psychology and health, with English being the main language used.

The analysis of co-occurrence based on the information provided by the title, the summary, and the keywords allows us to conclude that the bullying research is currently focused on the sample level in both adolescent groups and groups of children, with special emphasis on those that overlap racial or ethnic minorities. Ethnic studies are focused on the Hispanic-American, Caucasian, African, and Asian populations, with a special preponderance of the North American school context, while studies that focused on analysis of racial bullying are focused on the African-American population. In this way, there is a special predominance of studies that analyze the perspective of the victim from different perspectives, especially analyzing their ethnic origin, the inherent risk factors, the consequences caused by being a victim within the peer group, the context in which that occurs, and the socio-economic position of the victim.

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