

# Help public policies forward: an example for France

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Violence in Schools (IOVS).

# The various steps towards awareness

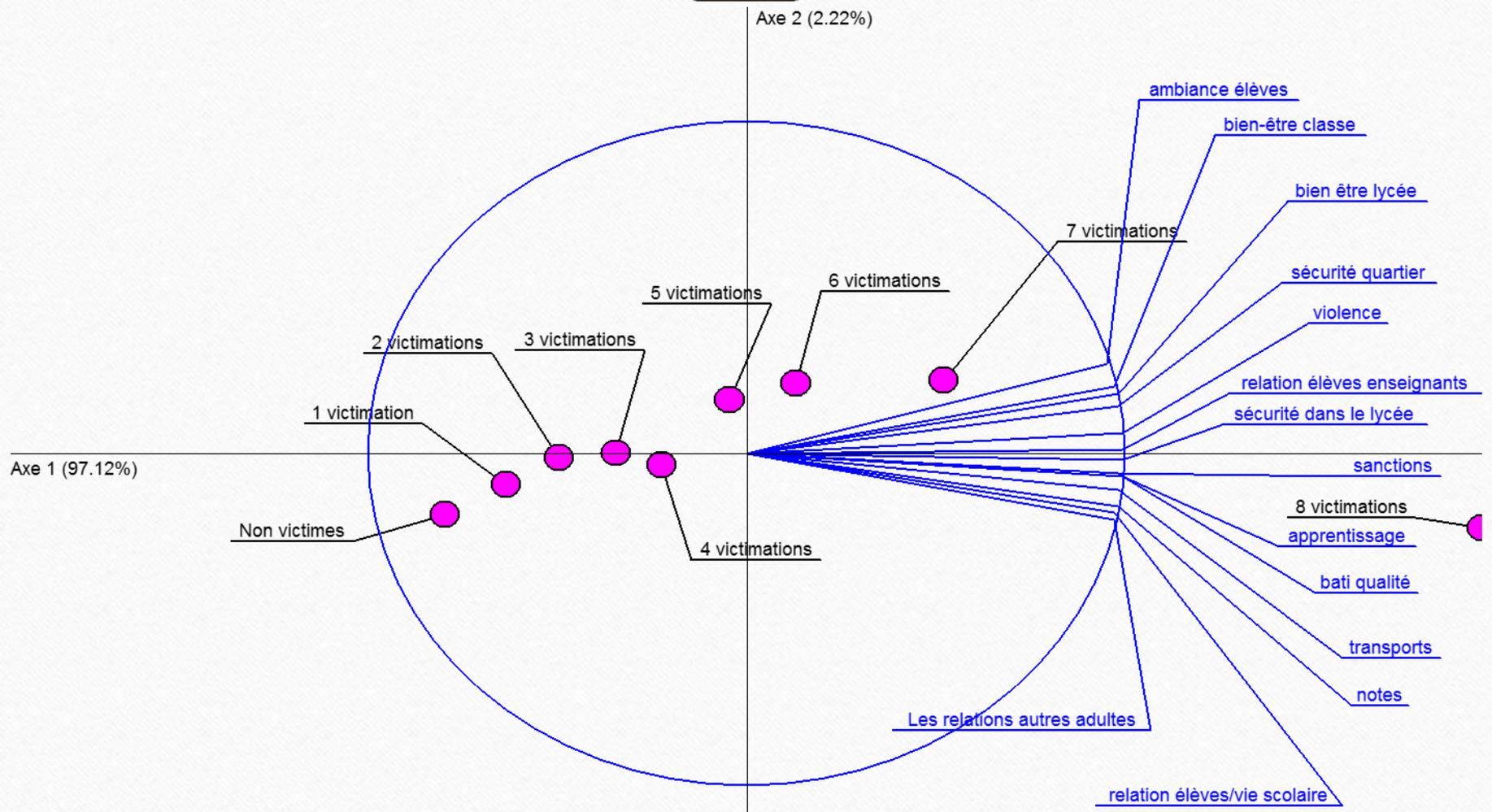
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- 1: 1980-1991: Violence in schools was either ignored or a taboo issue
- 2: 1991-2011:
  - Violence and ideology: fascination for a paroxysmal violence
  - Violence and scientific research: victimization surveys, international and comparative research.
- 3: 2011-2015: A systemic policy?

# The actual state of the situation

IHG classé	Nb. cit.	Fréq.
Not victims	4662	37,8%
Very occasional victims	4121	33,4%
Occasional victims	2110	17,1%
Moderate bullying	825	6,7%
Severe bullying	420	3,4%
Very severe bullying	186	1,5%
<b>TOTAL OBS.</b>	<b>12326</b>	

Bullied students in French primary schools (OIVE/UNICEF, 2011)



# Achievements

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- The international Observatory's world conferences.
- General conference on bullying.
- Creation of a ministerial delegation.
- Actions against bullying: website, contest, training, helpline, national laws and regulations.
- Direct and indirect interventions.



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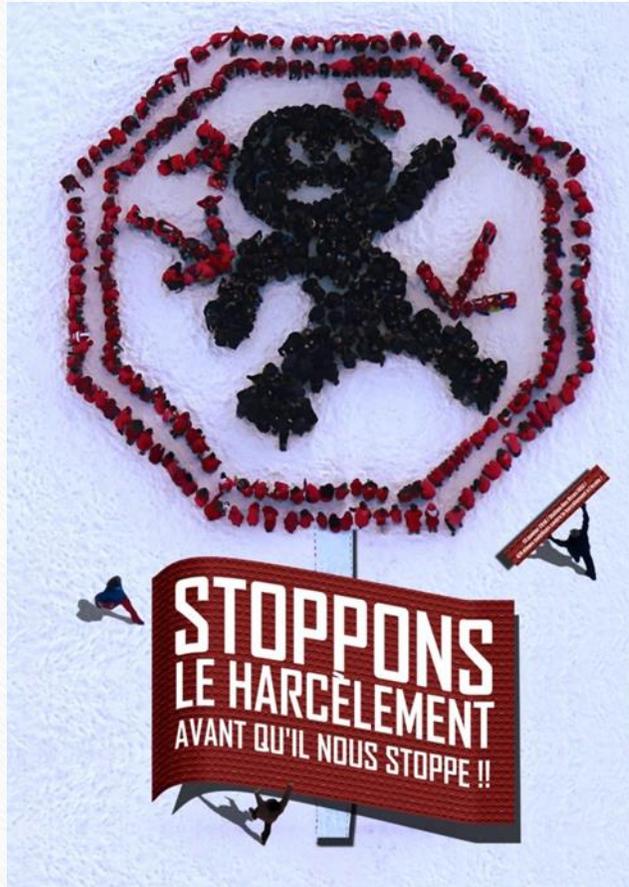
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# General lessons we have learned

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- Research can help fight ideology
- The importance of national leadership
- A top-down approach only is inadequate
- School climate and violence in schools are related: prevention should be part of schools daily routine.
- From a ready-made to an adapted hand-stitched intervention: *ADHERE*



# Sitographie

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- IOVS website: <http://www.ijvs.org>
- [https://www.unicef.fr/sites/default/files/userfiles/UNICEF\\_FRANCE\\_violences\\_scolaires\\_mars\\_2011.pdf](https://www.unicef.fr/sites/default/files/userfiles/UNICEF_FRANCE_violences_scolaires_mars_2011.pdf)
- National website against bullying– page Facebook :  
<http://www.nonaharcelement.education.gouv.fr/>

In a global context of socio-economic recession and increasingly tense political and social climate, hate crime has become common throughout western countries of the EU (FRA, 2012 ; 2013) and the US (; Hawdon, Oksanen and Räsänen, 2015 ; Potok, 2011; Lennings, Ammon, Brummert, 2010) and particular concern is rising about the young people who are victims, authors, or witnesses of online hate spreading.

12% of the young people who participated to a survey in 2015 in France stated they were exposed to online hate sites with racist, anti-Semitic, xenophobic contents and in some secondary schools, up to 20% reported to be cyberaggressed during the last 6 months prior the survey due to the color of their skin or religion.

Cyberate survey (CNRS) :

Objectives : To assess, prevent and combat cyberhate (racism, anti-Semitism, islamophobia, xenophobia), and possibly radicalization, among youth.

Questionnaire survey and face-to-face interviews: 3,000 young people surveyed.

A similar project has been submitted to the EU DG Justice call for proposals with 13 countries involved under the direction of the French team.