Making Schools a Bully-Free Zone



Bullying is more than teasing

 "Bullying among children is commonly defined as intentional, repeated hurtful acts, words, or other behavior, such as name-calling, threatening and/or shunning committed by one or more children against another."

> Bullying: A Manual for Schools and Communities, United States Department of Education

Types of Bullying

- Physical Bullying is action oriented. This type of bullying includes hitting or kicking a victim, or taking or damaging a victim's property
- Emotional Bullying uses words to hurt or humiliate another person. This includes name-calling, insults, making racist comments, and constant teasing
- Social Bullying causes harm to one's group acceptance. This includes spreading rumors and gossiping
- Sexual Bullying causes harm to female or male by forcing one to engage in sexual activity. This includes unwanted kissing, touching, or sex.
- Cyber Bullying- Cyber bullying is the use of Internet e-mail, instant messaging, chat rooms, pagers, cell phones, or other forms of information technology to deliberately and repeatedly hurt, taunt, ridicule, threaten or intimidate someone.

Cyber Bullying

Cyber bullies sometimes leave their "electronic finger prints" behind. Electronic messages such as IM's and emails leave "fingerprints" -- nine-digit numbers recorded with your ISP (Internet Service Provider). See ISP Tracker

What is the most common form of abuse?

• Verbal Abuse is the most common form of abuse.

Verbal abuse:

- a. intends to harm, to cause pain
- b. involves intensity and duration
- c. is used to gain power over another person
- d. attacks the vulnerability of the victim
- e. leaves a victim feeling isolated and exposed
- f. escalates, leading to physical consequences
- g. is a form of sexual harassment

Source: Bullies & Victims: Helping Your Child Through the Schoolyard Battlefield, Fried, 1996

Yesterday's and Today's Bullies

- Yesterday's Bullies
 - ✓ Threatened by name-calling
 - ✓ Ignored someone
 - Damaged their victim's property
- Today's Bullies
 - ✓ More violent
 - ✓ Humiliate and manipulate
 - ✓ Isolate and ostracize their victims

Source: www.bullyfree.org/about.html 8/26/02





Bully incidents at school

The National Education Association:

• estimates that 525,000 attacks, shakedowns, and robberies occur in an average month in public secondary schools.

• reports that everyday, 6,250 teachers are threatened with bodily injury and 260 are physically assaulted.



Source: Bullies & Victims: Helping Your Child Through the Schoolyard Battlefield, Fried, 1996

Victims

 In the most extreme cases, concerned victims fight back with firepower, killing their tormentor or committing

SUICIDE (Adapted from Bully Free for Me! Action Plan, 2002)



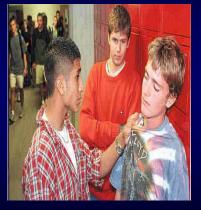
Where are Some of These Victims Now?



Statistics

- One in seven school children is a bully or a victim
- 160,000 students skip school daily because of bullying
- Research shows that the effects of bullying persist into adulthood, with victims being at greater risk for depression, and bullies being at fourtimes greater risk for criminal behavior

Sources: National School Safety Center & National Education Association



Statistics

Almost 30% of youth in the United States (or over 5.7 million) are estimated to be involved in bullying as either a bully, a target of bullying, or both. In a recent national survey of students in grades 6-10, 13% reported bullying others, 11% reported being the target of bullies, and another 6% said that they bullied others and were bullied themselves.

Source: Nansel, T.R., Overpeck, M., Pilla, R.S., Ruan, W.J., Simons-Morton, B., & Scheidt, P. Bullying Behaviors Among US Youth: Prevalence and Association With Psychosocial Adjustment., 285(16), 11 2094-2100. 2006

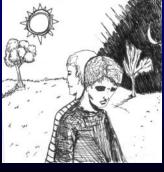
Where Does Bullying Occur at School?

- 81% of students surveyed, reported bullying occurs on the playground
- orted orteo
- 57% in the hallways
- 50% in the classrooms
- 37% in the lunchroom
- 35% on the way home from school
- 28% in the bathrooms
- 25% on the way to school

Source: Facing the Schoolyard Bully: How to Raise an Assertive Child in an Aggressive World, Zarzour, 2000

Children Who are the Most Vulnerable

- ANYONE can be a VICTIM. Children are victimized because of:
 - ✓ Physical appearance, mannerisms, or just because they don't fit in
 - ✓ A disability or chronic illness
 - ✓ A perception of being different
 - ✓ A sensitive nature
 - ✓ Poor social skills
 - ✓ Being gay or lesbian
 - ✓ Talents/intelligence



Children's Attitude on Bullying

- Children who watch other children being bullied are afraid to speak out
- Children are afraid of rejection, being treated like they have a disease
- "Most students are not involved in bullying. They are neither a bully nor a target of bullying. They know it's wrong, but unless they are made to feel they have a genuine responsibility or duty to act, they will silently collude with the abuse." <u>Bully-Free</u> for Me! Action Plan, 2002.

"An Atmosphere where children worry "who will be next" encourages absences, truancy, and dropping out altogether"

Blaming the Victim

- Blaming the victim is a very common reaction among children
- Like many adults, children may believe that bad things don't happen to good people, so the victim must be doing something wrong to deserve the abuse

Bullying Scenarios

Group Activity and Discussion....

Scenario #1

 My daughter rides the bus to and from school everyday. Middle and high school students ride the same bus. For the past three weeks, my daughter has been harassed by several high school students who are at least 4 to 5 years older than her. They have threatened to harm her physically and constantly taunting her. The bullies are also harassing other smaller kids on the bus. The school has taken the position that they cannot suspend the kids off the bus because they have not actually carried the threats out yet. This scares me because a few years ago, another student stabbed a middle school student to death. The school took the same position then, and now this students is dead. Please help my daughter and I get through this. (www.bullying.org)

Warning Signs: Is Your Child Being Bullied?

- Unexplained bruises, scrapes, torn clothing
- Nightmares
- Headaches, stomach aches
- Overtired, not sleeping, or not eating
- Sullenness or out-ofcharacter behavior



Source: Facing the Schoolyard Bully: How to Raise an Assertive Child in an Aggressive World, Zarzour, 2000

Warning Signs: Is Your Child Being Bullied? (Cont'.)

- Temper outbursts, bullies siblings
- Increased absences from school
- More time spent in his/her bedroom
- Doesn't want to go to school or take the bus
- Frequently loses toys or clothing (usually stolen by bully)
- Starving when he/she returns home from school (stolen lunch money or lunch pail)



Source: Facing the Schoolyard Bully: How to Raise an Assertive Child in an Aggressive World, Zarzour, 2000

Helping the Victim

Be Alert

(Most bullying takes place where you and other adults can't see it or hear it.)

- Look for Warning Signs (Warning Sign Checklist)
- Get Parents' Input
- Talk with other teachers and staff
 - Examine your own beliefs (You need to believe that bullying is a problem that can be identified, addressed, and resolved.)
- Break the Code of Silence

Act Immediately (Consult with your school's or district's policy on handling bullying incidents.)

Helping the Victim

• Be a Good Listener

(If a student comes to you to report a bullying incident-as a witness or a victim-the first and most important thing you should do is listen.)

- Send a Clear Message (Make it very clear that bullying is never caused by the victim.)
- **Provide Counseling** (Being bullied is a very traumatic experience.)
- Empower Parents
- Mobilize Witnesses

Warning Signs: Is Your Child a Bully?

- Commits acts of violence to the family pet
- Engages in conflicts that lead to violence with siblings or with parents
- Associates with friends who seem to endorse violence (you might hear them laughing on the phone over some altercations, for example)
- Complains of being treated poorly by teachers or other kids



Source: Facing the Schoolyard Bully: How to Raise an Assertive Child in an Aggressive World, Zarzour, 2000

Why do We Tolerate Bullying?

- Cultural ideals about gender roles (Boys will be Boys)
- Cultural ideas about respect (lack of respect at home and/or violence at home)
- School politics
- Lack of research
- Misguided notions about child abuse



Bully Prevention Programs

 Peer Mediation, Assertiveness Training, Character Education, and a consistent, organized approach to discipline are all important aspects that should be included in a bully prevention plan



 Concerned adults CAN make a difference

Making a Difference – The 3 Ks

- Rules Parents and school personnel must demonstrate that they are in charge and won't tolerate any student hurting another student (physically or psychologically)
- Rights Every student has the right not to be hurt and the right to learn in a safe environment
- Responsibilities Educators must be responsible for better supervision and more observant monitoring. Students must be responsible for respecting the rights of their classmates and themselves

Let's Work Together

- Bullying has a variety of causes. We need to find a variety of ways to deal with it. Let's:
 - ✓ Watch for signs of bullying
 - ✓ Take an active role in the child's activities
 - ✓ Contact the school if a child is being bullied
 - ✓ Help children build their self-esteem
 - Keep a written record of times, dates, and places where bullying has occurred
 - ✓ Instruct children not to strike back
 - Set and practice the 3 R's



QUESTIONS? Texas School Safety Center Contact Information

Name	Office	E-mail
Curtis Clay	512-245-3696	cc36@txstate.edu
Cynthia J. Arredondo 512-245-3696 cj19@txstate.edu		
Dwight Stewart	512.245.3696	ds47@txstate.edu
Rick Torres	512-245-3696	rt18@txstate.edu
877.245.8082 (Toll Free #)		
www.cscs.txstate.edu/txssc.htm		