

This Presentation Will... • Provide an overview of the issue of bullying • Provide ideas to prevent and reduce bullying in your school community • Identify available resources

To-do #1

Be clear on the definition of bullying AND how it differs from conflict, mean/rude/inappropriate behavior





What Is Bullying?

"Bullying is when someone repeatedly and on purpose says or does mean or hurtful things to another person who has a hard time defending himself or herself."

OBPP Teacher Guide, p. xii



Three Key Components of Bullying Behavior

- 1. Involves an aggressive behavior
- 2. Typically involves a pattern of behavior repeated over time
- 3. Involves an imbalance of power or strength (or threat of)







Direct Bullying

- Hitting, kicking, shoving, spitting
- Taunting, name-calling, using degrading comments
- Threatening or obscene gestures



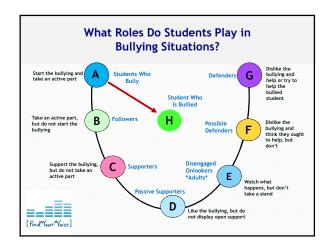
Indirect Bullying

- Getting another person to bully someone
- Spreading rumors
- Causing another person to be socially isolated
- Cyber bullying









Children at Higher Risk of Being Bullied:

- Children with disabilities, special needs, and health problems
- Children who are overweight
- Children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or who are questioning their identities (LGBTQ)
- Children in visible minorities



Children Who Bully Tend To...



- Have positive attitudes toward violence
- Be impulsive and have quick tempers
- Show little empathy for victims
- Be aggressive to adults
- Be involved in other antisocial or rule-breaking activities
- Be physically stronger than peers (boys)

What Motivates Children Who Bully?



• Like to dominate others in a negative way

- Gain satisfaction from inflicting injury and suffering
- Receive "rewards" by bullying others (prestige, attention, possessions)



To-do #4 Understand the importance of intervening To-do #4 Understand the importance of intervening

Effects of Being Bullied Lower self-esteem Depression and anxiety Absenteeism and lowered school achievement Thoughts of suicide Illness

Concerns about Children Who Bully

Children who bully are more likely to:

- have been bullied
- get into fights; injured in fights
- steal or vandalize property
- drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes
- · be truant or drop out of school
- report poor academic achievement
- carry a weapon
- Criminal Convictions study





Common Myths About Children who Bully MYTHS FACTS • Do it to feel better about themselves • Loners

Effects of Bullying on Bystanders

Bystanders may feel:

- Afraid
- Powerless to change the situation
- Guilty for not acting
- A diminished empathy for victims over time





Why is it important to address bullying in schools?

- 1. For students and their futures
- 2. For a healthy school climate
- 3. For the larger community
- 4. For the purposes of risk management for schools
- 5. It's a wise investment
- 6. It's the law





Anti-Bullying Ad Family.ca





How You Can Help

- Choose an evidence based, school-wide approach
 - ✓ Proven effectiveness & staying power
 - ✓Involves ALL stakeholders
 - √Consistency in messaging
 - √Focus on changing norms and attitudes





How You Can Help

- Ensure ongoing collaboration not one time intervention
 - √ Not a curricular based approach
 - √ No one-off assemblies
 - √ Not conflict management
 - ✓ Not peer mediation or restorative justice
 - ✓ Not anger management
 - √ No Zero Tolerance





How You Can Help

- Annual research-based assessment
 - ✓ Anonymous, high-validity
- · Embed into curriculum
 - ✓ Address in all areas of school activities
 - ✓ Annotated bibliographies, other resources
 - √Classroom Meetings







How You Can Help

- Individual Interventions
 - √On-the-Spot Interventions
 - ✓Interventions based on reports or suspicions
 - √ Meetings with kids and parents





How You Can Help

- Support and Training
 - ✓ Provide all stakeholders with training and ongoing support
 - ✓ Support from trainer for 18-24 months following training







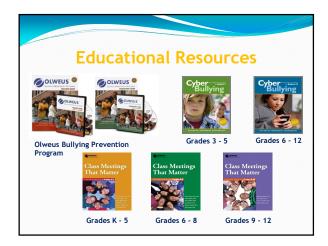
To-do #6 Refine your approach to engagement & communication Find Your Yoice



Shift Approaches From a Criminal Justice style approach Deal with situations after the fact Speak about 'bully' and 'victim' Only handled by administration To an Educational approach Preventive Adult led, with student involvement Support for all parties involved









Take Home Messages

- It is possible to reduce bullying
- It requires a *team* effort
- It requires a long-term commitment



