Dr. Jeff Sapp

CDC

- Suicide is the 3rd leading cause of death among people between the ages of 10 & 24, with males making up 84% of the approximate 4,400 victims reported a year.
- Teen suicide attempts are on the rise.
 Thoughts about teen suicide are also on the rise.

Bullying is a specific type of aggression in which (1) the behavior is intended to harm or disturb, (2) the behavior occurs repeatedly over time, and (3) there is an imbalance of power, with a more powerful person or group attacking a less powerful one. It can be physical, verbal, or psychological.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 2001

- Harassment is any form of unwanted & unwelcome behavior which may range from mildly unpleasant remarks to physical violence.
- Harassment is termed sexual harassment if the unwanted behaviors are linked to your gender or sexual orientation.
- Racial harassment is when the behaviors are linked to your skin color, race, or cultural background.
- If the harassment is physical, the criminal law of assault may be appropriate.
- If the harassment comprises regular following, watching, repeated unsolicited contact or gifts, the term stalking may be appropriate.

What's the difference between bullying, harassment and assault?

 Bullying differs from harassment and assault in that the latter can result from a small number of fairly serious incidents – which everybody recognizes as harassment or assault – whereas bullying tends to be an accumulation of many small incidents over a long period of time. Each incident tends to be trivial, and on its own and out of context doesn't constitute an offence or grounds for disciplinary action.

4 Common Types of Bullying

- Physical includes hitting, kicking, pinching and pushing, or damaging property.
- Verbal includes name-calling, insults, teasing, intimidation, homophobic or racist remarks, or verbal abuse.
- & 4. Social & Emotional also called relational bullying, includes behavioral actions designed to harm a child's reputation or cause humiliation, like lying & spreading rumors, negative facial gestures, playing mean jokes to embarrass or humiliate, mimicking a peer in a mean way, and encouraging exclusion.

Systems Oriented Approach

- The Actors:
 - The Ringleader Bully active role in initiating the bullying behaviors;
 - The Assistant to the Bully very active in the bullying process, but a follower of the ringleader bully;
 - The Reinforcer to the Bully acts in ways that encourage the bullying behavior
 - The Defender of the Victim engages in behaviors to protect & help the target of bullying;
 - The Outsider sometimes called the Bystander, aware of the bullying behaviors but does nothing and attempts to stay away from bullying episodes;
 - The Victim the person or persons targeted by those who bully.

Bullying

An estimated **66%** of U. S. middle school students say they are teased at least once a month. Most students are targeted because of their race, ethnicity, gender, religion, size, class, sexual orientation or disability.

Bullying

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) students suffer a disproportionate risk of being verbally abused. According to one study, they

hear anti-gay slurs at least ONCE every 14 minutes.

GLSEN's National School Climate Survey

- 9 in 10 (86.2%) LGBTQ students report being bullied.
- More than half (60.8%) reported they felt unsafe in schools because of their sexual orientation.
- 32.7% of LGBTQ students missed a day of school because of feeling unsafe, compared to only 4.5% of a national sample of secondary school students.
- GPA of frequently harassed students is a half a grade lower than those less harassed.
- . A third (31.3%) said they reported an incident and their

school staff did nothing.



LGBTQ youth are up to four times more likely to attempt suicide than their heterosexual peers.

Bullying

Name-calling often starts early, and, when it becomes constant, it has serious and longlasting effect on children. Words like "stupid," "ugly," "fat," and "dumb" may seem harmless among young children, but,

over time, words become **SOCIAI**

Weapons, deflating the self-esteem of developing egos. Once children internalize negative labels, they are more likely to underperform in school and grapple with related health issues well into adulthood.



Verbal bullying is often the entry point for other forms of bullying, like hitting and social exclusion. And, in recent years, bullies have found new tools, infiltrating cyberspace to torment peers.



January 2011

Wynn, 16, and Barker, 15, were jailed on **Felony** aggravated stalker charges for creating a fake Facebook page to harass another student. Why? "Because nobody liked her and we thought it would be a funny joke."



Cyber-Bullying

- Nearly 35% of kids have been threatened online and almost 1 in 5 have had it happen more than once.
- Among this percentage, being ignored and disrespected were the most common forms of cyber bullving.
- 9 out of 10 middle school students have had their feelings hurt online.
- About 75% have visited a Web site bashing another student.

e-bullying

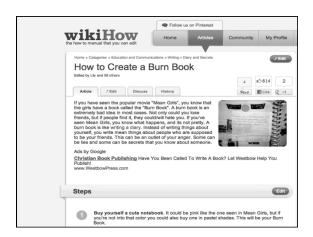
- Four out of 10 middle school students have had their passwords stolen and changed by a bully who then locked them out of their own account or sent communications posing as them.
- About 21% of kids have received mean or threatening e-mails.

e-bullying

- The psychological and emotional outcomes of cyber-bulling are similar to real-life bullying outcomes, except for the reality that with cyber bullying there is often no escape.
 School ends at 3 p.m., while the Internet is available all the time.
- The primary cyber-bullying location where victimizing occurs, at 56%, is in chat rooms.

e-bullying

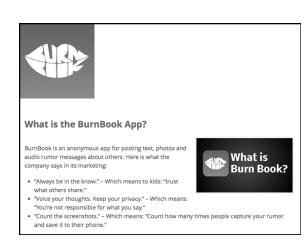
- Girls are about twice as likely as boys to be victims and perpetrators of cyber-bullying.
- About 58% of kids admit someone has said mean or hurtful things to them online. More than 4 out of 10 say it has happened more than once.
- Cyber-bullying has increased in recent years.
 In a national survey of 10-17 year olds, twice as many children indicated they had been victims and perpetrators of online harassment in 2005 compared with 2000.

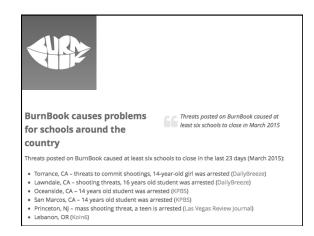


Burnpages

- January 2012
- Portsmouth Burn, Hampshire Burn (50 members), Leigh Park Burn, Purbrook Burn (created by an 11-year-old girl) & Others...
- Hampshire Burn had 178 pages of "deeply unpleasant stuff" – most of it targeting an 11-year-old boy and a 10-year-old girl, who were victims of particularly depraved sexual comments.

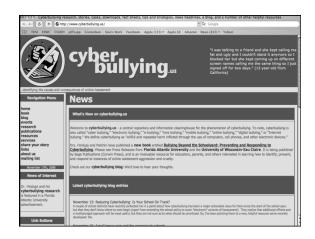
 Police are cracking down on the burn page phenomenon. Officers estimate as many as 1,000 students are involved in the sites – which are inspired by the cult film Mean Girls – in which students write hurtful and often fabricated gossip in a "burn book."

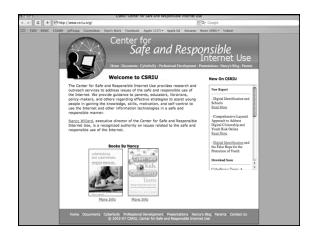






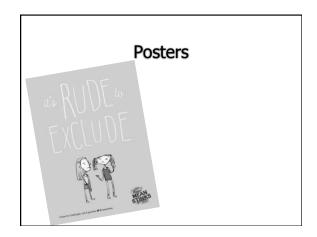












While some adults see teasing as harmless - or as a rite of passage children must go through to "toughen up" - mounting evidence reveals the true toll. A British study claims that verbal abuse is just as, if not more, harmful to a child's self-confidence than physical bullying.

Dr. Stephen Joseph, a British psychologist, found verbal abuse had a large and ongoing impact on children's self-esteem. His study assessed 331 students in England and found that 40% had been bullied at some time. It also revealed that one-third of bullied children suffered significant levels of post-traumatic stress. Dr. Joseph said, "This study shows bullying, and particularly name-calling, can be degrading for adolescents."



Post-Traumatic Stress

Post-traumatic stress is an anxiety disorder that can develop after exposure to a frightening event or ordeal in which physical harm occurred or was threatened. Research clearly suggests that it can be caused by bullying.

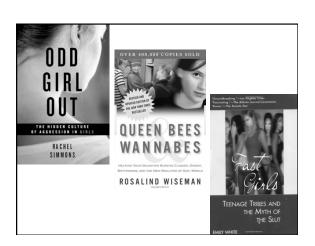
Post-Traumatic Stress

It's important that peer victimization is taken seriously as symptoms such as insomnia, anxiety and depression are common among victims and have a negative impact on psychological health. In Joseph's study, a "victim scale" was devised to assess the experience of physical victimization, verbal victimization, social manipulation and attacks on property.

Post-Traumatic Stress

All types of bullying resulted in lower selfesteem, but social manipulation, such as excluding the victim from taking part in games, was more likely to lead to post-traumatic stress.

Verbal taunts typically led to lower selfworth.



The study also suggested verbal bullying or social manipulation led to victims feeling helpless and lacking control over their own feelings and actions. Those who felt that power and control lay with the bully, rather than internally, were much more likely to suffer from posttraumatic stress or lower self-worth.



In two-thirds of recent school shootings (for which the shooter was still alive to report), the attackers had previously been bullied. In those cases, the experience of bullying appeared to play a major role in motivating the attacker.

Cognitive Delays

· Children who are bullied are more likely than other kids to have cognitive deficits. They score lower on tests that measure verbal memory and executive function, a set of skills needed to focus on a task and get the job done. Mental-health problems, such as depression, are also more common.



Bullies on the Bus

Across the country, more than 24 million students begin and end their school days on buses. In most cases, the driver is the only adult on board and is watching the road, not the students' behavior. The drivers have mirrors, of course, and might see fights. But they can easily miss pushing, shoving and grabbing of others' belongings. They also may overlook verbal bullying that can make the trip a nightmare for targeted students.

Bullies on the Bus

"When kids get on the bus early in the morning and are immediately humiliated and degraded, that has a particularly destructive resonance, especially if it's day in and day out," said Stephen Wessler, director of the Center for the Prevention of Hate Violence. "It's difficult to reset the climate at school to be welcoming for a student who has just spent 45 minutes being harassed."

TEACHING TOLERANCE

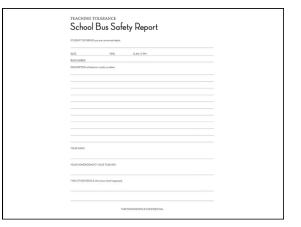
Anti-Bullying Pledge

We the students of _ agree to join together to stop bullying.

BY SIGNING THIS PLEDGE I AGREE TO:
• Treat others respectfully.
• Try to include those who are left out.

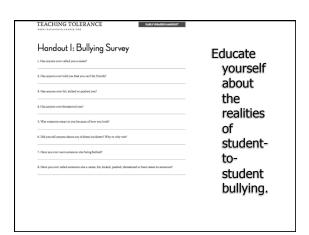
- · Refuse to bully others. Refuse to watch, laugh or join in when someone is being bullied.
- · Help those who are being bullied.

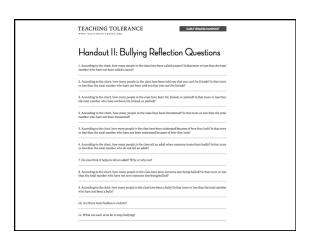
Date



Adults

Adults should not allow children to confront bullies by themselves, but rather model positive behavior all children can emulate.







Playing the Bully Card

- Make bully cards based on specific issues in our school or classroom.
- Make 4 "Stand Up" cards:
 - Don't react. Walk away, don't cry, ignore the bully.
 - Smile or laugh. If you do the opposite of what the bully expects, the bully doesn't have any fun.
 - Communicate. Tell the teaser calmly how you feel. When you're calm, bullying loses its power.
 - Inform an adult. If you need help, ask for it. That's not tattling; that's standing up for yourself.

Empowering the By-Stander to Become the Up-Stander!

- Peer mediation & student leadership training empowering & assisting students in developing ways to successfully reduce bullying problems,
- Include anti-bullying policies language protecting allies from retaliation for taking action,
- Ongoing support from family members, school faculty & staff, community members,
- · Social justice type student clubs,
- · Include students in school climate policy decisions.



For Educational Psychology...

- Cognitive Learning
- Behaviorism
- Social Learning

Conclusion

"I have come to a frightening conclusion. I am the decisive element in the classroom. It is my personal approach that creates the climate. It is my daily mood that makes the weather. As a teacher, I possess tremendous power to make a child's life miserable or joyous. I can be a tool of torture or an instrument of inspiration. I can humiliate or humor, hurt or heal. In all situations it is my response that decides whether a crisis will be escalated or de-escalated, and a child humanized or dehumanized." Hiam Ginot

Conclusion

In his book Teachers as Cultural Workers:
Letters to Those Who Dare Teach, Paulo
Freire states, "educating involves a passion
to know that should engage us in a loving
search for knowledge that is - to say the least
- not an easy task" (Freire, 1998). He states
that for this reason "that those wanting to
teach must be able to dare, that is, to have
the predisposition to fight for justice and to be
lucid in defense of the need to <u>create</u>
conditions conducive to pedagogy in schools;
though this may be a joyful task, it must also
be intellectually rigorous."