

Bullying- It's Never Acceptable

Parents & Carers Workshop

Respect*me*– Our Work

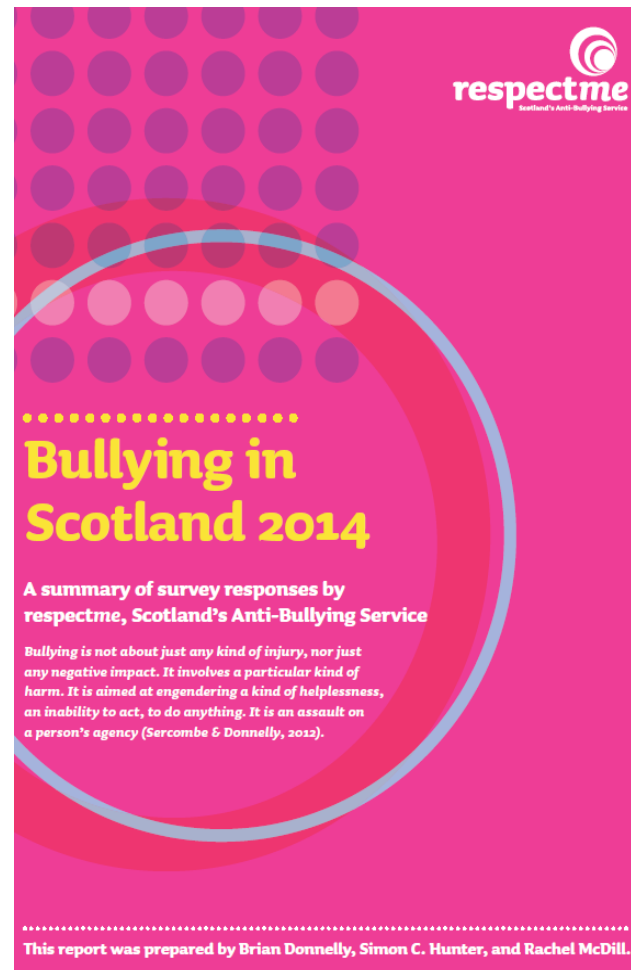
- Managed by SAMH- effects of bullying on mental health, wellbeing and attainment
- Promoting Children's Rights –safety & protection
- Raising awareness of bullying and its range of impacts
- Helping adults to respond effectively and consistently to bullying behaviour affecting children

Survey Results

Over 8,000 children and young people took part

All 32 local authorities

30% of children surveyed told us they had been bullied
In the last year



Where did the bullying take place?

- Of the individual incidents of bullying reported by young people:

60% were offline, 21% were both online and offline and 19% were online only

- Most young people knew who the person was who bullied them online (92%)

What do we mean by bullying?

- A combination of what someone did and the impact that had
- Bullying is behaviour that impacts on a person's capacity to feel in control of themselves (Agency)
- Bullying makes people feel hurt, frightened and left out
- Happens Face to face and online

This behaviour can include

- Being called names, teased, put down or threatened in person and online
- Being hit, tripped, kicked or pushed
- Having belongings taken or damaged
- Being ignored, left out
- Having rumours spread about you online and face to face
- Receiving abusive texts or messages online
- Being targeted because of who you are or who you are perceived to be

Bullying is NOT...

- Not always persistent behaviour
- Not always intentional
- Not physical assault
- Not sexual assault
- Not hate crime
- Not every fall out is bullying

Spotting the Signs

- Changes in mood and behaviour
- Increased anxiety
- Scratches and bruises that can't really be explained
- The child doesn't want to go to school or is having trouble with school work
- Changes in the route that is taken to school
- Torn or damaged clothing
- The child doesn't want to go out and play with friends
- Unexplained head/stomach aches and other pains
- Easily upset, unexplained tears or ill-tempered behaviour
- Fear or alarm when messages are received
- Spending more time or changing their online behaviour

Helping the child being bullied

- Your response is vital
- Don't panic - keep an open mind
- Listen with full attention in comfortable place with no distractions
- Let the child know bullying is never acceptable; they deserve to feel safe and be taken seriously
- Encourage them to talk, finding out what happened, who was involved, where and when, how it is affecting them - write it down if that helps
- Help to restore agency- explore options to deal with it ,coping strategies, techniques to build resilience
- Ask - what do they want you to do?

Helping The Child Who Is Bullying

- **Listen** and take time to discover the reasons for the bullying
- **Do not label** the individual or group as 'bullies', name the behaviour
- **Be prepared** to address prejudicial attitudes that may be behind the bullying behaviour and its impact and effects
- Help them to understand what they have done is wrong
- Help to **build accountability**- all behaviour has consequences
- **Agree** what you're going to do to stop the behaviour
- May involve helping to **repair relationships**
- **Be prepared** for a strong reaction from parents and carers and children and young people
- **Address what's happening behind the behaviour**, even when the bullying has stopped

Families & Schools Working Together- Short Term Goals

- Understand the school & local authority anti-bullying policy
- Keep calm and non confrontational
- Be prepared- Explain what has happened (when/where) and the impact it is having
- Agree a plan of action for all parties
- Have realistic expectations
- Respect confidentiality
- Keep in touch and be kept up to date

Families & Schools Working Together- Long Term Goals

- Support & promote a positive anti-bullying culture in schools
- Does your organisation have an anti-bullying policy and how current is it?
- Do you know and understand that policy?
- What role can you play in shaping/putting policy into practice?
(Consultation/Construction/Implementation)

Anti-Bullying Policies

An anti-bullying policy should be the net that holds together all the strategies, procedures and practices related to anti-bullying work.

A policy is a public and explicit commitment to action that enables organisations to keep account and be accountable for anti-bullying work.

Successful Policies

“You should be able to read a policy and know what is expected of you and what you can expect from the school”

Policy Into Practice Activity

- Children and Young People prefer approaches that include them and are part of a 'whole school' approach – not punishments and recording or assemblies.

What pro-active anti-bullying strategies are already in place in your setting?

Practice

- Procedures and Guidelines
- Communication
- Training and Support
- Questionnaires
- Pledge
- Activities
- Visual Reminders
- Discussions
- Peer mediation
- Positive Relationships
- Restorative Practice
- Role-modelling
- On-line reporting
- ICT policies
- Reporting Mechanisms
- Consequences

Conclusion

**Bullying is never acceptable.
It is not a normal part of growing up.**

**It does not build character
Trust, acceptance, consistency and feeling safe
builds character.**

**We must all be good role models- Our challenge
is to be someone that our children respect
not fear**

Thank you

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