

Sayville Middle School

PEACEWORKS AND BULLYING PREVENTION PROGRAM

FOR PARENTS

Training Implemented by
Guidance Department



WHAT IS PEACE WORKS?

- Peace Education Foundation program.
- Educates children and adults in the dynamics of conflict and promotes peacemaking skills in schools.
- Adopted in Sayville School District in 2000.

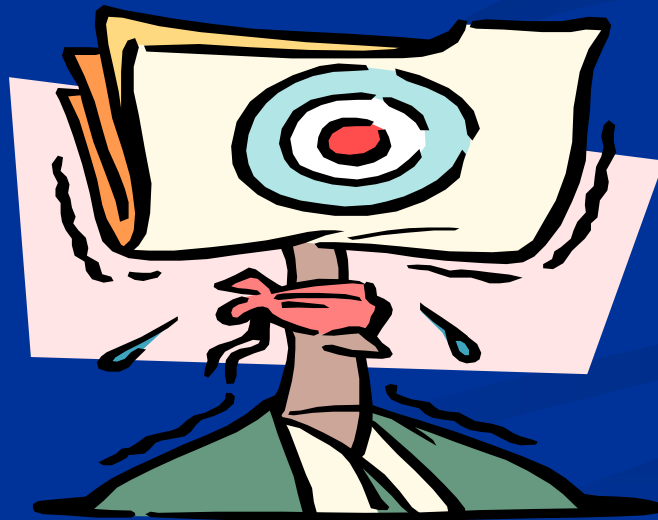


WHAT IS PEACE WORKS?

- 1ST phase begins with the training of teachers in grades K-8 on the Rules for Fighting Fair.
- 2nd phase involves the training of students on the different types of bullying, Fouls and Rules for Fighting Fair.
- 3rd phase: Referral to the Principal Office and Educational Program for Bullying.

WHAT IS BULLYING?

Bullying is when someone, or a group of people, upsets or creates a risk to another person's health and safety - either psychologically or physically - or their property, reputation or social acceptance on more than one occasion.



TYPES OF BULLYING

- **DIRECT BULLYING**
- **INDIRECT BULLYING**
- **CYBERBULLYING**
- **DIGITAL NETWORKING**



TYPES OF BULLYING

- **SOCIAL NETWORKING**
- **PERSONAL INFORMATION PRIVATE**
- **SEXTING**
- **PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION**
- **BYSTANDERS**



DIRECT BULLYING

- **PHYSICAL (HITTING, KICKING, SHOVING, SPITTING)**
- VERBAL (taunting, teasing, degrading racial or sexual comments)
- NON-VERBAL (threatening, obscene gestures, notes being passed)

INDIRECT BULLYING

- PHYSICAL (getting another person to assault someone)
- VERBAL (spreading rumors)
- NON-VERBAL (deliberate exclusion from a group or activity, cyber bullying, slam book or burn book)

CYBERBULLYING

Cyberbullying is any cyber communication or publication posted or sent by a minor online, by instant messenger, e-mail, website, diary site, online profile, interactive game, handheld device, cell phone or other interactive device that is intended to frighten, embarrass, harass or otherwise target another person.



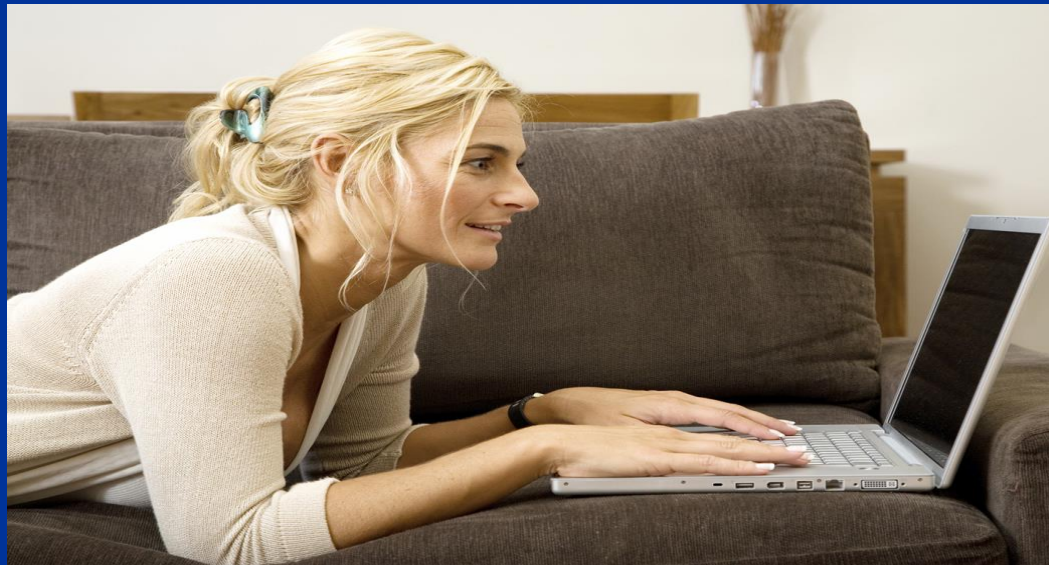
WHEN DOES IT HAPPEN?

Cyberbullying occurs easily away from the watchful eye of an adult, and MNET research shows that 50% of kids are online most of the time without adult supervision. Victims can be reached anytime and any place and frequently with complete anonymity.



WHERE DOES IT OCCUR?

Most cyberbullying occurs off school grounds.
This limits schools as to what they can do
to prevent it.



TWO TYPES OF CYBERBULLYING

- ❖ DIRECT ATTACK: Direct messages.
- ❖ CYBERBULLYING BY PROXY: Using others to help cyber bully (includes bashing sites-sometimes predators get involved) this is more dangerous.

PROFILE OF A CYBEYBERBULLY

VENGEFUL ANGELS

- They do not consider themselves bullies.
- They are righting a wrong.
- **They are protecting a friend.**
- They may work alone or engage friends to "help." They generally work alone and whenever possible remain anonymous.

POWER HUNGRY OR REVENGE OF THE NERDS

- Needs an audience, wants reaction but wants to stay anonymous.
- Interestingly enough, are often victims of physical bullying “because they are not cool”.
- Empowered by anonymity of not being face to face.
- Can be stopped when reminded that their actions can be traced electronically.

INADVERTENT CYBERBULLYING

- Do not think they are bullies
- Victims reacting to mean messages sent to them by being meaner and uglier
- Respond without considering their actions or consequences
- Most often they do it alone

MEAN GIRLS

- ✓ Bored
- ✓ Looking for entertainment
- ✓ Most immature
- ✓ Mostly done by females
- ✓ Planned in a group
- ✓ Executed at sleepovers, library, or family room.
- ✓ Requires an audience
- ✓ Fed by group admiration and dies if there is no reaction
- ✓ BLOCKING WORKS BEST

Cablevision

www.powertolearn.com

DIGITAL PERMANENCE

What you post online is permanent and can have an effect on your future.

These days, what goes up online, often stays online. It may not be where it was initially posted, or in the same format, or it may disappear and resurface somewhere else – even though it's digital, it can still be permanent. Ensure that what you post won't get you in trouble or affect the online impression you make.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

How to be safe on the Facebook's and MySpace's of the world.

It's very popular for young people to meet and connect online at sites like MySpace.com.

However, an awareness of the risks and steps for being safe can ensure a positive experience with social networking. Don't give yourself away!

CYBERBULLYING

Bullying using the latest technologies

Harassment and humiliation take on new forms in Cyberspace. Learn about the consequences, actions and reactions of using cell phones, the Internet and other digital devices to bully one's peers.

MISINFORMATION

With no central authority or librarian to help students separate valid information from junk online, assessing the credibility of a site is an important part doing internet research.

FAIR USE

Understanding the fair use exemption to copyright law is critical for students who routinely mine the Internet for digital media for class projects, research papers, and other educational purposes.

KEEP PERSONAL INFORMATION PRIVATE

Learn what revealing information you post about yourself without meaning to.

Establishing basic guidelines for Internet use is the first step in ensuring students' online safety. Learn what information should and shouldn't be shared online and appropriate interaction with online "friends."

SEXTING

The act of sending sexually explicit messages or photos electronically, primarily between cell phones.

MUSIC DOWNLOADING

Why you shouldn't "help yourself" to free downloads.
The ethical and legal aspects.

Educating students about the legal and ethical aspects of illegal downloading offers the best opportunity to minimize the ethics gap which allows otherwise law-abiding kids to break the rules.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION

A behavior that is intended to cause harm mentally or verbally which impacts an individual's perception, cognition, emotions, personality, behavior and interpersonal relationships.

RELATIONAL AGGRESSION

Use of friendship as a weapon, “Do this or I won’t be your friend anymore.”

2007 Rachel Simmons

Social Aggression

Damage to relationships and social status; gossip & rumors.

2007 Rachel Simmons

INDIRECT AGGRESSION

When intent is allegedly not hurtful; “just kidding,” “no offense” or anonymous aggression.

2007 Rachel Simmons

Aggressive Body Language

Nonverbal gesturing; eye rolling, silent treatment, mean looks, noises.

2007 Rachel Simmons

BYSTANDERS

Students who hear or witness secondhand accounts of bullying exploits. These students are referred to as promoters, ringleaders or mobbing.



BYSTANDERS

- ❖ Bystanders could be one or more people. They usually do not participate in the fight. Bystanders may also knowingly or unknowingly contribute to the incidents by providing an audience and forum.
- ❖ Students who observe bullying are much more likely to encourage or assist the bully than to attempt to help the victim.

TYPES OF BYSTANDERS?

- ❖ Extroverts are also known as ringleaders. Ringleaders take initiative into coercing group members into bullying a select target.
- ❖ Introverts are likely to be in the background coercing and manipulating group members into bullying that target. Introverts are much more dangerous because they are more hidden.

BYSTANDERS BEHAVIORS

- ❖ Cheering on a bully
- ❖ **Laughing at a bullying incident**
- ❖ Spreading Rumors
- ❖ Encouraging Fights
- ❖ Chiming In



STATE AND FEDERAL HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION

New York State enacted legislation specifically at criminal acts of bias: threatening, intimidating, harassing, aggravated and simple assault.

AJK Diversified 2007

FOULS

Act Mean
Attack People
Gossip
Hit
Leave People Out
Cyber Bullying
Reject People

Punch
Scare People
Name Calling
Taunt
Excluding
Instant Message
Text Message

**Slam Book, Planners, Year Book,
MySpace or Facebook**

Not Taking Responsibility

RULES FOR FIGHTING FAIR

1. Identify the problem.
2. Focus on the problem.
3. Attack the problem, not the person.
4. Listen with an open mind.
5. Treat a person's feelings with respect.
6. **Take responsibility for your actions.**



REFERRAL PROCESS

- Step 1: Teacher write a warning and/or refer you to Mr. Murray or Mr. Decker
- Step 2: Mr. Murray or Mr. Decker will provide the consequence.
- Step 3: Referral to the Educational Program with Mrs. Lloyd or Mr. Simonsen.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Individuals need to support the school's efforts in

- (1) recognizing that *bullying* is intolerable and
- (2) constructively addressing the problem.

WHEN YOUR CHILD IS BEING BULLIED

- Find out in detail what happened.
- Avoid blaming anyone.
- Do not encourage your child to be aggressive or to strike back.
- Discuss and role-play with your child assertive alternatives to responding to bullies.
- Be patient. It often takes a while to resolve the problem.

WHEN YOUR CHILD IS THE BULLY

- Find out in detail why your child is being called a bully.
- Make yourself listen and discuss the well-being of your child.
- Do not blame-others or your child.
- Point out that *bullying* is **NOT** acceptable in your family or in society.

WHEN YOUR CHILD IS THE BULLY

- Specify the consequences if the *bullying* continues.
- Teach; including role-playing, and reward appropriate behavior and improvements.
- Teach your child to speak out on behalf of anyone he or she observes being bullied.

Sayville Middle School Pupil Personnel Team

- ❖ Mrs. Lloyd-Matthews-Social Worker
- ❖ Mrs. Raycroft-Guidance Counselor
- ❖ Mrs. Scannell-School Psychologist
- ❖ Mrs. Shuster-Guidance Counselor
- ❖ Mr. Paul Simonsen-Student Assistance Counselor

Any questions or concerns, feel free to contact
Guidance at 244-6660.

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Updated 10/08
Updated 6/09
Updated 12/13

Prepared by Dawn Lloyd-Matthews