

Responding to Bullying, Bias, and Discrimination

Presented by: Dr. Jennifer Bradshaw

Date: Monday, June 10, 2024

Created by Nanesha Nuñez

Building on a tradition of academic excellence and success for every student, we cultivate passionate learners and informed global citizens who actively influence their world.

Agenda

- ☐ Students' rights
- Preventative measures
- Overview of state law and key terms
- Steps of an investigation
- ☐ Scenarios/Practice
- ☐ Feedback/Sharing Out



The Dignity for All Students Act, or DASA, is a New York State law intended to create a learning environment free of discrimination and harassment for all students. The law states that no student shall be subjected to discrimination, harassment, or bullying (including cyberbullying) by employees or students on school property, or off school property at a school function, electronically, and when the act may create a risk of substantial disruption at school.



"The legislature finds that students' ability to learn and to meet high academic standards, a school's ability to educate its students are **compromised by**incidents of discrimination or harassment including bullying, taunting, or intimidation..."

New York State Ed. Law Article 2 § 10



Effects of bullying and harassment

• Prevalence:

- o 1 in 5 kids experience bullying (NCES, 2019)
- More than 1/3 of adolescents reporting bullying report bias- based school bullying (CDC, 2019)
- o 9 out of 10 LGBTQ+ students experience harassment in school (NCES, 2019)

• Effects:

- Students who experience bullying are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, lower academic achievement, and dropping out of school. (CDC, 2019)
- 5.4 million students skip school at some point each year due to bullying (NCES,
 2019)

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state to afford all students in public schools an environment free of discrimination and harassment. The purpose of this article is to foster civility in public schools and to prevent and prohibit conduct which is inconsistent with a school's educational mission."

New York State Ed. Law Article 2 § 10



Creating a welcoming and affirming environment



Preventative Measures in Ardsley Schools:

Social Emotional Learning

CR-SE Framework

Staff Development

Guidance Lessons



Parents and Families as Partners





Educate yourself

Talk with your child

Encourage safe
bystander/upstander
behaviors

Report incidents to the school



5 D's of Bystander Intervention righttobe.org





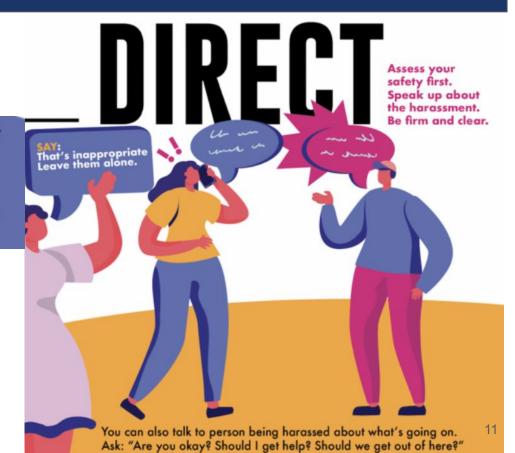
5 D's of Bystander Intervention

ALWAYS ask the person who was harassed what they want to do with the footage. NEVER post it online or use it without their permission.

Keep your attention on the person being harassed - make sure anything you do is focused on supporting them.

After the incident is over, check in with the person who was harassed

You can also say: "Can I sit with you? Can I accompany you somewhere? What do you need?"





Online Safety Resources

Be involved - Keep your computer use in an open area - Set rules and warn about dangers

Monitor computer activity - Define the types of websites or games they can access and why they are
appropriate or not - **Keep lines of communication open** - Let your child know that they can approach you
with any questions or concerns about behaviors or problems they may have encountered on the computer
- Consider partitioning your computer into separate accounts -

Consider implementing parental controls - You may be able to set some parental controls within your browser. For example, Internet Explorer allows you to restrict or allow certain websites to be viewed on your computer, and you can protect these settings with a password. To find those options, click Tools on your menu bar, select Internet Options, choose the Content tab, and click the Enable... button under Content Advisor.

https://www.schools.nyc.gov/learning/digital-learning/applications-and-platforms/tools-for-keeping-children-safe-online





https://www.national cac.org/social-medi a-toolkit-internet-saf ety/





Online Safety Additional Resources

Start an open, two-way conversation with your child.

Password-protect or control access to your child's app store and gaming downloads.

Set time and area limits for use of devices and set device check-in times.

Set all apps, games, and devices to private.

Turn off location data services on social media and nonessential apps.

Talk about data permanency. Online data can last a lifetime.

Create an agreement with your child regarding online behavior.

Know your child's friend lists. Remove strangers.

Warn your child that they should never leave a game to chat with someone they don't know on a different platform.

www.dhs.gov/know 2protect 13



Prevent Bullying & Cyberbullying Resources

Prevention: Learn how to identify bullying and stand up to it safely Become an upstander

How to Prevent Cyberbullying:

A Guide for Parents, Caregivers, and Youth

stopbullying.gov



Review: What is DASA?

D

A____

S____

A____



Review: What is DASA?

Dignity for

All

Students

Act



History and Purpose of DASA

Since 2012, New York State has provided an official framework for how schools respond to negative behavior, such as bullying, harassment, intimidation, taunting, or discrimination. DASA, outlines requirements for reporting and investigation, requires staff training on prevention and intervention, and identifies related communications for notifying parents and students about DASA-related topics.

According to the New York State Education Department, the aim of DASA is <u>not to</u> <u>increase punishment</u>, but rather to <u>foster social interaction among students as a way to maintain a safe learning environment</u> that results in less bullying, an increased ability to identify individual students who are being bullied, and an instilled responsibility to inform the necessary authorities when a peer is a victim of bullying, harassment, or discrimination.



Who is protected under DASA?

DASA protects **ALL students** and explicitly mandates the reporting of all incidents of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination based on, but not limited to, a person's

- race
- color
- weight
- nationality
- ethnicity

- religion
- disability
- sexual orientation
- gender (which includes gender identity and/or expression)
- sex

NYS Ed. Law Article 2 § 11



Who is protected under DASA?

DASA protects **ALL students** and explicitly mandates the reporting of all incidents of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination based on, but not limited to, a person's

- race
- color
- weight
- nationality
- ethnicity

- religion
- disability
- sexual orientation
- gender (which includes gender identity and/or expression)
- sex

This includes any act(s) of harassment, bullying, cyberbullying, and/or discrimination of students by other students as well as school personnel.



History and Amendments of DASA

Key Amendments

- Cyberbullying: added in 2013, means harassment or bullying that occurs through any form of electronic communication. Education Law 11(8)
- Gender Identity and/or Expression: DASA was amended in 2018 to specify that gender includes gender identity and/or expression.
- The CROWN Act: DASA was amended in 2021 to add the following definitions for the terms race and protective hairstyles to be consistent with The CROWN Act: Race shall include traits historically associated with race, including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles. Protective hairstyles shall include, but not be limited to, such hairstyles as braids, locks, and twists.

Ongoing Refinements

The Dignity Act continues to evolve, with periodic reviews and updates to ensure it remains effective in addressing discrimination, harassment, and bullying in schools across New York State.



What is harassment and bullying?

The creation of a hostile environment by conduct or by threats, intimidation or abuse, including cyberbullying, that

- (a) has or would have the effect of unreasonably and substantially interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities or benefits, or mental, emotional or physical well-being;
- (b) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause a student to fear for his/her physical safety;
- (c) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause physical injury or emotional harm to a student; or
- (d) occurs off school property and creates or would foreseeably create a risk of substantial disruption within the school environment, where it is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation or abuse might reach school property.

Discrimination or harassment within the meaning of this policy shall include a single severe incident or multiple incidents that are pervasive in nature that creates a hostile environment or reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause a student to fear for his/her physical safety.

Review: How do we explain harassment, bullying and cyberbullying?

WHAT IS HARASSMENT?

Harassment is the creation of a hostile environment by conduct or verbal threats, intimidation, or abuse.

WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?

Discrimination is the denial of equal treatment, admission, and/or access to programs, facilities, and services based on the person's actual or perceived membership in a certain group or category.

WHAT IS BULLYING/CYBERBULLYING?

Bullying is unwanted, intentional, aggressive behavior that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior can be repeated, or has the potential to be repeated. Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place through the use of electronic devices/technology.



Where can acts of harassment or bullying occur?

- On school property
- At a school function
- Off school property

Where such acts create or would foreseeably create a risk of sustainable disruption within the school environment, where it is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation, or abuse might reach school property.

Cyberbullying occurs when harassment or bullying happens through any form of electronic communication.



What does bullying or harassment look like?

Bullying can take many forms, including:

- Physical abuse: biting, hitting or pushing
- Verbal taunting: teasing, name calling, or offensive jokes
- Social exclusion: leaving students out or isolating students
- Written harassment: graffiti, drawings, notes, or photos, texts, emails, or other social media



What off-campus bullying or harassment can occur?

Cyberbullying occurs when harassment or bullying happens through any form of electronic communication.

What different forms can cyberbullying take?

What different communication/apps/ etc. might be used?



How do I know if my child is being bullied or harassed?

Some children may not share instances of bullying with adults. Signs that your child is being harassed can include:

- Change in behavior
- Injuries, marks, or bruises
- Lost or destroyed possessions
- Complaints of headaches or stomach aches
- Difficulty sleeping
- Low grades or loss of interest in school
- Faking sick or avoiding school

It is important to remember that all children will respond to bullying differently.



(A) How to report an incident

Does anyone know where they would go to report what they believe is a DASA incident?



How to report an incident: ardsleyschools.org





How to file a **DASA** report

DASA

This form needs to be printed, filled out and emailed or delivered to the DASA coordinator at your school

DASA Complaint Intake Bullying, Harassment and Discrimination

Sexual Orientation Sex Who do you believe committed a vi	National Origin	nes, titles, and locations of each	n persoi
	ReligionNational Origin		
Color Gender	Ethnic Group Disability		
What is the basis of the alleged viol Weight	Religious Practice	ies that apply to your complain Other: (list)	ıt.)



How to report an incident

What if you want to report an incident anonymously?



How to report an incident anonymously





How to report an incident anonymously

Anonymously Report

Screenshot of anonymous alerts communication





How to report an incident anonymously

Anonymity

Screenshot of anonymous alerts communication

You have the choice of remaining anonymous or revealing your information. Either way, you can receive a reply.

	our school, enter your email or cell phone number below. It will not be seen by any school ou submit is encrypted, private, and anonymous.
* Enter your email	
* Confirm your email	
Or	
* Enter Cell Phone	
TO REVEAL YOUR INFORMATION:	
f you would prefer to reveal your	contact information, enter it below:
* Enter your name	
* Enter your email	
Or	
* Enter Cell Phone	
	your information in either of the sections and you wish to submit a report, please utilize the Anonymous Alerts App.



Meet Our Team





Compliance

Officer





Ms. Babb

DASA Coordinator CRS



Ms. Goldenberg

DASA
Coordinator
AMS



Mr. Carlson

DASA
Coordinator
AHS



How does an investigation occur?

DASA Coordinator or Administrator typically leads the investigation.

• Team approach is recommended to collect information

School resource officers and mental health professionals also advise and respond

Interview all involved (target, aggressor, witnesses):

- Separately this is not mediation or conflict resolution
- Use a calm, problem-solving, investigative approach to find out:
 - a. What exactly was said and done (save evidence, including recordings)
 - b. Motive/intent (anger, misguided joke, threat of harm to safety)
 - c. Relationship and past history (one time occurrence or repeated)
 - d. Impact or perceived impact on school functioning
- Contact persons in parental relation of all students interviewed

Due Process and evidence and/or witnesses are required.



What is a material incident?

After investigating an incident, the Dignity Act Coordinator or school leader must make a determination as to whether the incident is "material." A material incident under DASA is:

• An act or series of acts by a student and/or employee on school property, or at a school function

- Creates a hostile environment by conduct
 - with or without physical contact, and/or
 - verbal threats, intimidation or abuse
 - Conduct of such a severe or pervasive nature that it has the following effect:
 - unreasonably and substantially interferes with a student's educational performance,
 opportunities or benefits; or
 - mental, emotional and/or physical well-being; or
 - reasonably causes, or would reasonably be expected to cause, a student to fear for his or her physical safety



How are consequences decided?

Consequences are most effective when they directly address the problem and the

context.

The most effective approach considers the following:

Student's age and developmentally-appropriate conduct

• Specific offense and circumstances of incident

• Student's prior disciplinary record

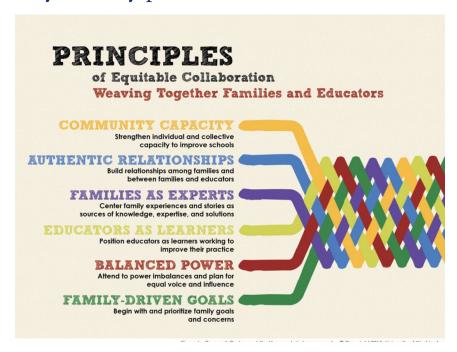
• Input from persons in parental relation, teachers, mental health professionals, as appropriate

Disability status (determine whether behavior is directly related to disability)

The district may NOT share information about other children such as consequences or disability status.

Safety Plan

In a material incident, although consequences for the aggressor cannot be discussed with the victim's family, a safety plan should be created and shared with the family.





Safety Plan: DASA Coordinator

Plan for change

- Restorative practices; positive intervention supports

Provide support to students and persons in parental relation involved

- Counseling, conflict resolution, mediation

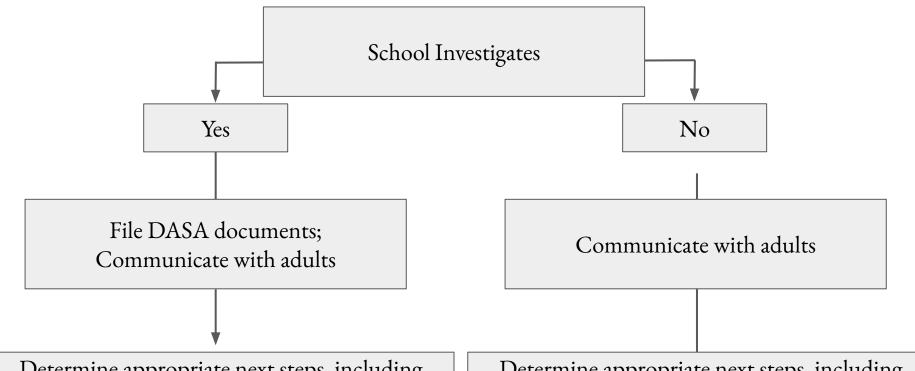
Take actions to improve school climate

- MTSS, teach character education, review Panorama data

Board of Education's Role:

Develop, refine, review and revise school policy

Does this incident qualify as a DASA incident?



Determine appropriate next steps, including possible consequence, restorative steps & safety plan, following Code of Conduct

Determine appropriate next steps, including possible consequence, restorative steps & safety plan, following Code of Conduct

Student reports to you a suspicion of weapon possession. What do you do?

Timely reporting

Enough specificity for an investigation to occur

Is this DASA?

Go to one of the tables to discuss:

- My child witnessed or experienced ______ at/on _____ (location). They reported it to ______. What are the appropriate next steps for me? For my child?
- How will the school respond to this action?
 - Timeline
 - Notifications
 - Actions



Parent Questions with slide(s) responding

- What I can do if my children or I witness harassment, bias, or discrimination? See slides 10-11, 28-34.
- What should a parent do if their child is being bullied? See slides 28-34.
- How does the district inform families about incidents of bias? It depends on the scope of the incident.
- How can I address bullying on the school bus? Report the incident. See slides 28-34
- What is the process of investigating an adult reported for racial bias against a child? See slide 35.
- What is the range of responses a parent/caregiver should expect? Timeline? See slides 37-40.
- Will I get a reply if I use Anonymous Alerts to report an incident? See slide 33.
- What if bullying takes place off campus? On social media? See slides 23, 25, 28-34.
- How does the school prevent retaliation for reporting an incident? Retaliation is forbidden by district policy and state law.
- How does the school prevent bullying at recess? Adults monitor recess.
- How can students protect themselves from bullying? What does the school do to prevent it? See 8, 14.
- What data exists on incidents of bullying and bias in our schools? What trends exist? What does the district do with that data? See slide 36. Founded cases are reported to annually to NYSED.



Report Out and Feedback



https://tinyurl.com/DASA-feedback

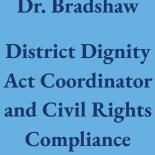


REMEMBER ...





Dr. Bradshaw



Officer



Ms. Babb

DASA Coordinator CRS



Ms. Goldenberg

DASA Coordinator **AMS**



Mr. Carlson

DASA Coordinator **AHS**



Thank you!