

Sayville Middle School

PEACEWORKS AND BULLYING PREVENTION PROGRAM

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.

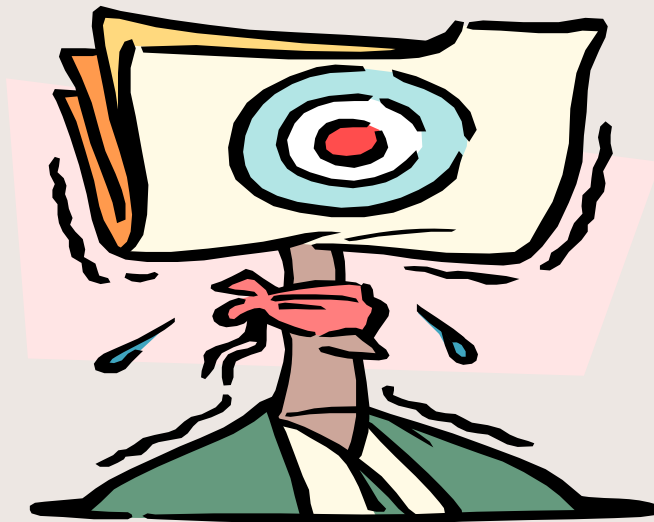


WHAT IS PEACE WORKS?

- 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
- 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)

FOULS

Act Mean

Attack People

Gossip

Hit

Leave People Out

Cyber Bullying

Reject People

Slam Book, Planners, Year Book,
MySpace or Facebook

Not Taking Responsibility

Punch

Scare People

Name Calling

Taunt

Excluding

Instant Message

Text Message

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.**



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

- ❖ The behavior of bystanders depends upon how they understand their social relationship with the three parties: fellow bystanders, the victim and the perpetrator.
- ❖ Bystanders observe passively, actively, or “join in.”



BYSTANDERS BEHAVIORS

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



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.



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.

A graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a brown cover and a light beige page. The spiral binding is on the left side. The title is centered on the page.

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.

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



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

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.





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

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Aggressive Body Language

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

2007 Rachel Simmons



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



REFERRAL PROCESS

- Step 1: Teacher write a warning and/or refer you to Dr. Schartner or Mr. Murray
- Step 2: Dr. Schartner or Mr. Murray 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. Bilz-Guidance Counselor
- ❖ 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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Prepared by Dawn Lloyd-Matthews