

Bullying

A Change in Perspective



Founded in 2000, notMYkid is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit that educates and assists youth, parents, guardians, grandparents, educators, those who work with youth, and other community members on a variety of topics:

Substance Use
Body Image
Relationships
Bullying
Digital Behavior
Depression
Self-Injury

Suicide
Self Esteem
Rx Misuse
Alcohol
Marijuana/THC
Vaping
Stress/Anxiety





Full Continuum of Care:

Prevention – notMYkid / amplif[i]

Early Intervention – Project REWIND

Peer Support – [i]nspired Program

Outpatient Treatment for Youth and Families



Guiding Questions

What constitutes bullying behavior?

What does bullying look like?

What are common myths about bullying?

How can I effectively respond to bullying?

What are the best strategies for preventing, addressing,

and reporting bullying?



Primary Sources

StopBullying.gov

U.S. Department of Education

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

School Psychology Review (Journal of the National Assoc. of School Psychologists)





A Change in Perspective

Old Perspective: Bullying is a normal part of growing up. Kids just need to learn how to live with it.

New Perspective: Bullying is peer abuse and needs to be prevented and addressed.

Old Perspective: Bullying is a permanent role. A "bully" is a "bully" and a "victim" is a "victim."

New Perspective: Bullying is a behavior. It is a behavior that can prevented, modified, or intervened upon.

notMYkid

Definition

Bullying is unwanted, intentionally aggressive behavior among school aged children that:



- Involves an imbalance of power or strength
- Involves physical violence, threats, harassment, lies, rumors, theft, purposeful exclusion, etc.
- Continues or is very likely to continue over time



Types of Bullying



Types of Bullying

Physical

Involves hurting/damaging a person's body or possessions

Including:

Hitting, kicking, or pinching

Spitting

Pushing

Taking or breaking personal items

Mean or rude hand gestures

Social/Emotional

Also known as, relational bullying, involves intentionally hurting a person's reputation or social relationships

Including:

Purposeful exclusion

Spreading rumors

Public humiliation

Telling others not to be friends

with the individual

Types of Bullying

Verbal

Saying or writing mean things that are intended to be hurtful or damaging

Including:

Teasing

Name calling

Sexual comments

Threatening

Insulting others

Hate speech

Cyberbullying

Use of technology to harm a peer

Cyber-Bullying can:

Occur 24 hours a day /

7 days a week

Be posted/sent anonymously

Go "viral"

Create an information trail that is

difficult to delete



Cyberbullying

The Four A's of Cyberbullying

Audience - Online harassment can take place in front of an audience of millions

Access - An aggressor can harass the targeted child 24/7

Anonymity - An aggressor can remain anonymous while cyberbullying

Awareness - Cyberbullying can occur on apps/sites that parents aren't aware of





Risk Factors for Being Bullied

Perceived as different

(Clothing, weight, grades, family income)

Perceived as weak or as having low self-esteem

Suffer from behavioral health issues Have fewer friends

Anything that makes a child different Can make them a target for bullying



Signs & Symptoms

FEELINGS

- Feelings of exclusion or isolation
- Frequently feeling sick or fatigued
- Feelings of depression or anxiety
- Feelings of hopelessness



BEHAVIORS

- Change in academic and/or athletic performance
- Social isolation; Withdrawal from family and/or friends
- Substance abuse, self injury, or eating disorders
- Threatening violence against self or others; Mood swings
- Change in posture, body language, eye contact, tone of voice



Students More Likely to Bully Others

- Overly aggressive
- Less support from parents and family
- Have friends that bully others
- Difficulty adhering to rules
- Gang affiliations
- Positive view of violence
- Violent or abusive home environment
- Struggle with substance use
- Lack a sense of belonging to a healthy or positive community





Bullying Myths

Bullying is a normal part of growing up

All children who bully are loners

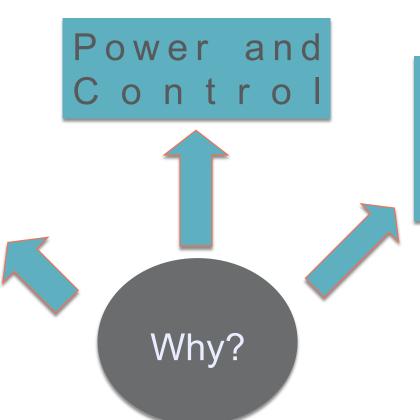
All children who bully have low self-esteem

Children only bully for attention



Why Kids Bully

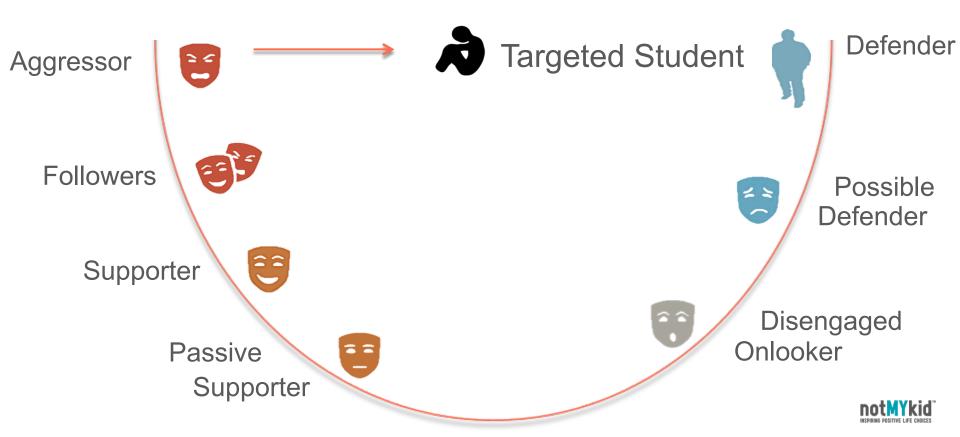
Rewarded in some way through material, social, or psychological means



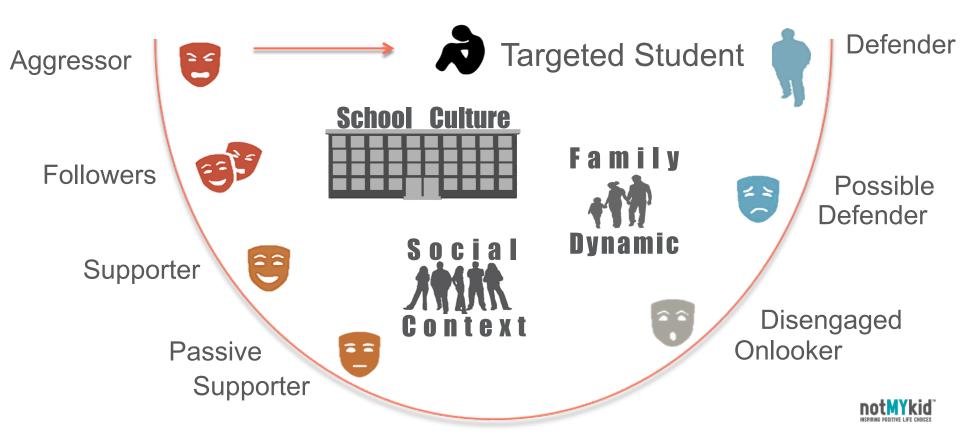
Satisfaction in injury and suffering of o the r s



Understanding the Dynamic



Understanding the Dynamic



Stuck in a Long-Term Role

Youth targeted by long-term bullying behavior can show higher rates of:

ANXIETY
DEPRESSION
SELF-HARM



Stuck in a Long-Term Role

Youth acting out in long-term bullying behavior can show higher rates of:

INCARCERATION
ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS



Stuck in a Long-Term Role

Both groups can show higher rates of:

SUBSTANCE USE SUICIDE



Real Kids, Real Consequences



MATTHEW BURDETTE
DIED BY SUICIDE
JULY 2014

A student took video of Matthew, 14, in a bathroom stall and then posted it on Snapchat, Vine, and other sites for the entire school to see

Matthew reportedly used phrases like:

"I have no friends"

"I can't do school anymore"

"I don't want to kill myself but I have no friends"

The school knew about the video but **did not** inform Matthew's parents





Role of the Bystander

"When bystanders intervene, they can stop bullying within 10 seconds over half of the time."



Role of the Bystander

- 1. Reduce the size of the audience
- 2. Encourage the support of other bystanders to step in and stop the bullying
- 3. Support the victim and reduce trauma
- 4. Encourage other students to support a healthy and positive school culture and social context



Empower Kids to Intervene

Youth-Led Bullying Intervention Options:

- Tell the child bullying to stop (avoid name calling, threats, etc.)
- Distract the child who is doing the bullying
- Remove the target from the situation ("Mr. Smith is looking for you. You need to get to his classroom right now!")
- Communicate with school staff or other adults (reporting is **not** "snitching")





Effective Interventions by Adults

SEPARATE

the involved kids

ALLOW

time to elapse emotions to subside

LISTEN

actively to both sides

MEET

with third party observers



When is it Beyond Bullying?

Weapons involved

Physical threats against self or others

Sexual abuse

Accusations of illegal activity

Indicators of gang violence





Is it Bullying?

Is there an imbalance of power?

What is the relationship between the individuals involved?

Was there intent behind the action?

Was the action provoked?

Is this a first time incident?







Provide Support

- Listen and show empathy believe them
- Explain to the targeted child that it is not their fault
- Provide resources on dealing with bullying (books, videos)
- Ensure the child doing the bullying understands why it is unacceptable – they need support too
- Find out what is going on in their life to lead to the behavior
- Work with the child to resolve the situation

Continue to follow up with both kids



Things to Avoid

Telling the targeted child that simply ignoring the bullying behavior will end it

Blaming the targeted child for being different or assuming they must have somehow caused the bullying

Advocating violence as a solution





Show empathy – **believe them**

Do not lose your composure

Assure your child you will support them

STEPS FOR PARENTS

DOCUMENT

Keep screencaps, recordings, etc.

Do not delete potential evidence

Keep records of reports you have filed

STEPS FOR PARENTS



To your child's school and district

To law enforcement (if warranted)

To admins on apps/social media

STEPS FOR PARENTS

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