Anti-Bullying Prevention Parent Workshop

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STAVERTON
CE PRIMARY SCHOOL
Believe. Achieve. Succeed.

What is Bullying?

- Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behaviour among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behaviour is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Both kids who are bullied and who bully others may have serious, lasting problems.

In order to be considered bullying, the behaviour must be aggressive and include:

- An Imbalance of Power: Kids who bully use their power—such as physical strength, access to embarrassing information, or popularity—to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people.

- Repetition: Bullying behaviours happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once.

Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumours, attacking someone physically or verbally, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

Types of Bullying

- Verbal bullying is saying or writing mean things. Verbal bullying includes:

- Social bullying, sometimes referred to as relational bullying, involves hurting someone's reputation or relationships. Social bullying includes:

- Physical bullying involves hurting a person's body or possessions. Physical bullying includes:

Bullying incident related to – please tick one or more boxes

Race		Gender		Appearance/Health condition	
SEN or Disablities		Age		Sexual orientation	
Religion/Culture		Other		Specify:	

Forms of bullying used – please tick one or more boxes

Verbal abuse		Isolation (including being ignored or left out)		Physical abuse	
Having personal possessions taken/ causing damage to personal property		Cyber bullying (including text messages, emails, social networking sites…)		Being forced to hand over money	
Being forced into something against their will		Spreading rumours/ nasty notes		Other (please specify)	

Brief description of incident

Why do People Bully?

- Children who are victims of domestic violence can become 'bullies' or be vulnerable to being bullied

- Children can bully and be victim at the same time

- May have witnessed traumatic event

- Influenced by media, family, wider community

- Not always obvious e.g. cyber bullying

-

- Maybe scared - Peer pressure

- Prejudiced motivated bullying

Signs of Bullying

- Frightened of walking to and from school.

- Begins truanting.

- Becomes withdrawn, anxious, or lacking in confidence.

- Feels ill in the morning.

- Loss of appetite/comfort eating; unable to sleep

- Begins to underperform in schoolwork.

- Possessions go 'missing'.

- Asks for or steals money to pay the bully.

- Is frightened to say what is wrong.

- Self harming

Procedure- each case will be individual

- Inform the class teacher and Head Teacher.

- Talk to the suspected victim, and any witnesses individually.

- One child's word against another is never taken as credible evidence unless supported by a confession, credible witness account or any other credible form of evidence.

- All possible witnesses and forms of evidence must be explored as part of the investigation.

- Identify the bully and talk about what has happened, to discover why they became involved. Make it clear that bullying is not tolerated.

- If the bully owns up then sanction procedures outlined in the Behaviour Policy will be followed.

Be a friend, not a bully.

What can we do…

The key is prevention.

By who… EVERYONE.

School

- Anti-bullying week

- Children are made aware of the strategies to deal with low level issues and what to do in different situations including situations of cyberbullying.

- Children may participate in activities such as role play work in class as part of the Wiltshire Learn4Life scheme and other schemes used in the school.

- Making use of curriculum opportunities to raise pupil awareness eg through RE, cross-curricula themes, drama, story writing and literature.

- Our whole school Behaviour Policy

- Good quality role models e.g. Play Leaders

- Adult modelling of appropriate response to a wide range of scenarios

- Children, parents and staff have a good knowledge of the procedure/policy

- Children and staff have a clear understanding of their rights and responsibilities

- E-safety frequently discussed and taught

Home

- Look out for unusual behaviour in their children – for example, they may suddenly not wish to attend school, feel ill regularly, or not complete work to their usual standard.

- Always take an active role in their child's education. Enquire how their day has gone, who they have spent their time with, etc.

- If they feel their child may be a victim of bullying behaviour, inform school immediately. Their complaint will be taken seriously and appropriate action will follow.

- If a child has bullied their child, they should not approach that child on the playground or their parents or involve an older child to deal with the bully.

- Please inform school immediately who will deal with it following the school procedures. It is important that they advise their child not to escalate the situation if they can. It can make the case harder to resolve if they have.

- Tell their child that they do not have to tolerate bullying.

- Reinforce the school's policy concerning bullying and make sure their child is not afraid to ask for help.

- If they know their child is involved in bullying, please discuss the issues with them and inform school. The matter will be dealt with appropriately. Remember incidents are confidential, they should not be discussed with other parents on the playground. Speak to school staff if they have concerns.

- Parents have a responsibility to support the school's anti-bullying policy, actively encouraging their child to be a positive member of the school.

Sexting is when someone shares sexual, naked or semi-naked images or videos of themselves or others, or sends sexually explicit messages.

They can be sent using mobiles, tablets, smartphones, laptops - any device that allows you to share media and messages.

Sexting may also be called:

- trading nudes

- dirties

- pic for pic.

What the law says

Sexting can be seen as harmless, but creating or sharing explicit images of a child is illegal, even if the person doing it is a child. A young person is breaking the law if they:

- take an explicit photo or video of themselves or a friend

- share an explicit image or video of a child, even if it's shared between children of the same age

- possess, download or store an explicit image or video of a child, even if the child gave their permission for it to be created.

However, as of January 2016 in England and Wales, if a young person is found creating or sharing images, the police can choose to record that a crime has been committed but that taking formal action isn't in the public interest.

Crimes recorded this way are unlikely to appear on future records or checks, unless the young person has been involved in other similar activities which may indicate that they're a risk. Find out more about legislation on child abuse images.

Why do young people sext?

There are many reasons why a young person may want to send a naked or semi-naked picture, video or message to someone else.

- joining in because they think that 'everyone is doing it'

- boosting their self-esteem

- flirting with others and testing their sexual identity

- exploring their sexual feelings

- to get attention and connect with new people on social media

- they may find it difficult to say no if somebody asks them for an explicit image, especially if the person asking is persistent

E-safety

Technology is changing at a rapid rate

In the last 25 seconds...

... there have been:

- 264 new blog posts
- 245 members added on Facebook
- 14,699 tweets sent on Twitter
- 293,981 videos watched on YouTube
- 72,613,488 emails sent globally
- 587,962 searches made on Google
- 4,832,576 texts sent worldwide

Online access
OFCOM 2015

- 53% of 3- 4 year olds have access to a tablet
- 69% of 5- 7 year olds have access to a tablet

39% for 3-4s access internet through a tablet

67% for 5- 7s access internet through a tablet

91% for 8-11s access internet through a tablet

One in ten 5-15s go online only through a device other than a laptop, netbook or desktop computer.

One in five 8 to 11 year olds and **seven in ten** 12 to 15 year olds has a social media profile

Safer Internet Day2017

Picture Perfect

12 — Average number of **selfies** young people take before posting one online

48 — Average number of **likes** young people say they need to get on a photo before they feel happy

1/2 — Nearly half of 8-17s (43%) **worry about how attractive they look** when they share photos online

Nearly half of 8-17s (45%) **have used a filter to make themselves look better** in the last year

1,500 young people aged 8-17 years old took part in our online survey conducted by ResearchBods.

Twins rack up £1,000 iPad bill buying virtual pets

The six year-old boy and girl spent almost £1,000 playing on their parent's iPad in a single weekend, prompting their father to call for tougher legislation on pay-in-game apps.

Blogging

- E-safety Policy/ Blogging Policy - On the School website
- Everything is checked before it appears online by the class teacher
- Reminded of rules
- Comments disabled at the moment

In school

- Switched on Computing scheme of work. E-Safety is an integral aspect of the resource and is embedded in every unit.

- Filters in school

- E-safety policy

- Teach E-safety throughout the curriculum

- Hector's world Safety Button (You can download this at home)

Hector's World Safety Button

- The Hector's World Safety Button™ is a child-activated safety tool which children can use if something on-screen upsets or worries them.

Hector's World Safety Button

How to set up Parental controls

The 4 big internet providers in the UK – BT, Sky, TalkTalk and Virgin Media - provide their customers with free parental controls which can be activated at any time. They have come together to produce these helpful video guides to help you to download and set-up the controls offered by your provider.

Filtering

- No filter or parental controls tool is 100% effective, and many of the risks that young people face online are because of their own and other's behaviour. It is therefore important to talk to your children about staying safe online with your child and make sure they know that they can turn to you if they get into any difficulty.

Staying safe when out and about

If children are taking their devices out of the home, it's worth bearing in mind that they could connect to public wifi, for example, in a shop, cafe or restaurant. Look out for the Friendly WiFi symbol which shows that the wifi has filters in place to limit access to pornographic content.

http://www.getmedigital.com/friendly-wifi

Privacy

In school

We have permission for photos

No photographs and/or videos during events. School will take photos and upload them to the school website

No names with photos

Social Media – 13 Years Old

Facebook –

Twitter -

Snapchat -

Youtube

Instagram

To talk children about the risks.

Visit https://www.commonsensemedia.org/social-media

For more information

Social Media

Common Sense Media

Find out what happens in a game or in a film.

Honest reviews. Check before you let them on.

https://www.commonsensemedia.org/social-media

Minecraft

age 8+ ★★★★★ LEARNING ●●●●●

Sandbox-style game with open online play fosters creativity.

Platforms: Linux, Mac, Windows, Xbox 360 | Price: $21.00 | Genre: Adventure

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WHAT PARENTS NEED TO KNOW

Positive messages ●●●○○

Positive role models ●●●○○

Ease of play ●●○○○

Violence & scariness ●●○○○

Language ○○○○○

Consumerism ○○○○○

Parents need to know that *Minecraft* is an open-ended, exploration and creation focused environment. One of the best-selling, independently developed and published video games, *Minecraft*'s official release was in November 2011 following a lengthy beta test phase that attracted millions of players. Players can create items and buildings from scratch using materials they harvest from the world around them. There is no story, but players will encounter aggressive monsters they can fight using swords and bows. Graphics are extremely blocky, and there is no blood or gore, but the creatures can be a bit scary when they moan or appear seemingly out of nowhere. Parents should note that this game has a thriving online community hosted by private, non-moderated servers. This means players could encounter offensive content in the form of profane text messages and suggestively shaped player-created structures, although players don't have to engage in online activity to enjoy the game.

✚ See full details

Parents need to know that *Grand Theft Auto V* is an M-rated action game brimming with gang violence, nudity, extremely coarse language, and drug and alcohol abuse. It isn't a game for kids. Playing as hardened criminals, players kill not only fellow gangsters but also police officers and innocent civilians using both weapons and vehicles while conducting premeditated crimes, including a particularly disturbing scene involving torture. Women are frequently depicted as sexual objects, with a strip club mini-game allowing players to fondle strippers' bodies, which are nude from the waist up. Players also have the opportunity to make their avatars use marijuana and drink alcohol, both of which impact their perception of the world. None of the main characters in the game makes for a decent role model. All of them are criminals who think of themselves first and others rarely at all. Few games are more clearly targeted to an adult audience.

Common Sense Media

Horrified teachers at C of E primary school spot children as young as FOUR acting out fight scenes from X-rated video game Grand Theft Auto V

- Teachers warned parents about the dangers of buying game for children
- Staff say children were acting out scenes in the playground after Christmas
- Game lets players to 'get high' on drugs and kill people with machine guns
- It carries an 18 certificate and was banned in Thailand eight years ago

By KATIE LOUISE DAVIES FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 12:09, 4 February 2016 | UPDATED: 16:42, 4 February 2016

School in Yorkshire

stay safe online

Remember the 5 SMART rules when using the internet and mobile phones.

S **SAFE:** Keep safe by being careful not to give out personal information – such as your full name, email address, phone number, home address, photos or school name – to people you are chatting with online.

m **MEET:** Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission and even then only when they can be present.

a **ACCEPTING:** Accepting emails, IM messages, or opening files, pictures or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages!
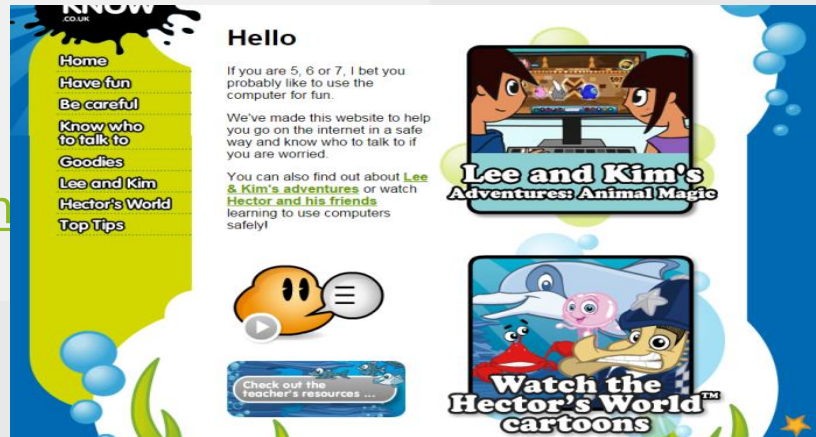
r **RELIABLE:** Information you find on the internet may not be true, or someone online may be lying about who they are. Make sure you check information before you believe it.
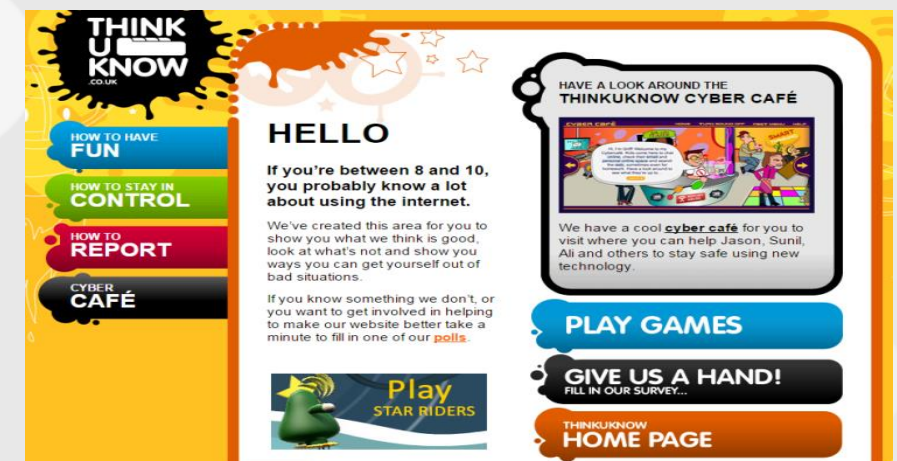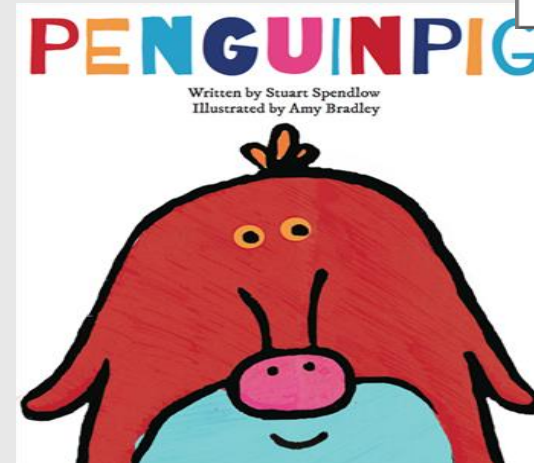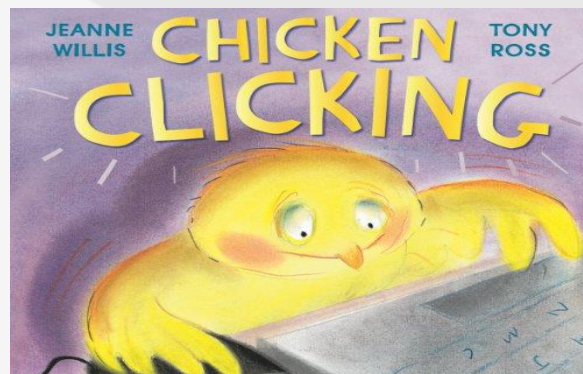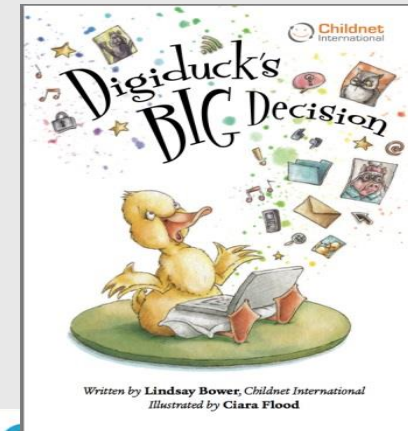
t **TELL:** Tell your parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online.

https://www.[...]afety/

Ideas for home e-safety

Practical principles Talk with, NOT at your children.

Agree family guidelines and rules.

Discuss regularly online safety.

Infrastructure Virus and firewall software up to-date, Browser 'safe search' enabled.

Education Learn together about new technologies and enjoy! Reflect together about new technologies, pros and cons

Systems Keep webcams in family rooms

Monitor time spent on the internet View the 'History' or purchase filtering software.

Have proportionate responses to problems. Your child will not tell you about a problem if they feel their access to the technologies will be restricted.

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Last Updated: Tuesday September 26 2006 05:58 GMT

✉ E-mail this to a friend   🖨 Printable version

Boy, 3, 'buys' £9,000 car online

A three-year-old boy shocked his parents when he used their computer to spend £9,000 on a bright pink car.

Jack's parents had left their machine turned on with their password in it, so Jack was able to buy the car with just one click.

His mum said: She said: "Jack's a whizz on the PC and just pressed all the right buttons. I was just horrified."

Luckily the person selling the car saw the funny side of Jack's spending and isn't making them pay up.

› **Click here for tips to stay safe online**

Jack's parents have now put in some security checks on the computer to stop him buying anything else he shouldn't.

A lesson for the adults...

Many people tick the 'remember me/remember my details' box to save them time.

Jack's mum had left all her log in and payment details in the system which enabled Jack to very easily buy a car on eBay for £9000.

What can I do right now?

- ☐ Open dialogue with your child
- ☐ Family agreement
- ☐ Consider filtering and blocking software
- ☐ Think before you/they post
- ☐ Understand the laws
- ☐ Privacy settings and reporting
- ☐ Save the evidence and report the incident
- ☐ Age ratings on apps and games
- ☐ Protect their personal information

Sign up to the UK Safer Internet Centre newsletter at:

saferinternet.org.uk

Want more information?

✉ We are happy to answer questions!
education@childnet.com

🌐 **www.saferinternet.org.uk**
www.childnet.com

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