



Anti-Bullying/ Harassment Policy (Including Cyberbullying)

Rationale

Our school is committed to providing a safe and caring environment and culture which enables positive relationships to be formed amongst all students and staff and which encourages self-esteem, cooperation, personal growth and a positive attitude to learning and teaching. Our school will provide a positive culture where bullying is not accepted, and in so doing, all will have the right of respect from others, the right to learn or to teach, and a right to feel safe and secure in the school environment.

A clear policy on bullying (including cyberbullying) and harassment will inform the community that *bullying and harassment in any of its forms will not be tolerated*.

This Bullying and Harassment Policy should be read in conjunction with Upper Yarra Secondary College Student Engagement and Wellbeing Policy and Code of Conduct.

Aims

- To actively create and maintain a caring environment in which the experience of teaching and learning is enhanced for students and staff, in an atmosphere which is secure, caring and positive to all.
- All members of the school community have rights and responsibilities. It is expected that students, staff and parents will behave in a careful and safe way, and will treat people and property with respect and consideration.
- To develop self-discipline and responsibility for students' own behaviour through a focus on positive relationships and expectations and through the shared responsibility of home, school and community.

Definition

- **Bullying** is repeated oppression, physical or psychological, of a less powerful person by a more powerful person or group.
- **Cyberbullying** consists of covert, psychological bullying, conveyed through the electronic mediums such as cell-phones, web-logs and web-sites, on-line chat rooms, 'MUD' rooms (multi-user domains where individuals take on different characters) and Xangas (on-line personal profiles where some adolescents create lists of people they do not like). It is verbal (over the telephone or mobile phone), or written (flaming, threats, racial, sexual or homophobic harassment) using the various mediums available or sexting in some cases.
- **Harassment** is any verbal, physical or sexual conduct (including gestures or sexting) which is uninvited, unwelcome or offensive to a person.

Implementation

- Constructive strategies to deal with harassment will include: education in coping strategies; assertiveness training; problem solving and social skills; counselling and behaviour modification. These strategies will be employed in preference to punitive sanctions and negative consequences when appropriate.
- The Anti-Bullying and Harassment Policy of the school will be widely promoted to students, staff, parents/carers and the local community.

- A summary of the policy will be included in the Student Enrolment Package while new staff will receive extensive documentation as part of the school's induction process.
- The school leadership team and the teachers will work together to ensure the safety of all school members in situations of bullying (including cyber bullying) and harassment, by thoroughly investigating all complaints while respecting the need for confidentiality, notifying parents/carers and planning interventions.
- If a teacher feels a student is at serious and imminent risk from bullying (including cyber bullying) and harassment then it is their professional duty to pass on the information to an appropriate person in order to ensure appropriate support for the student. It is important that teachers document fully their interaction with the student and to verify the actions taken.
- Student programs such as Cybersmart and Sensibility and Bullying NoWay! will be organized to raise student awareness about bullying (including cyber bullying) and harassment, to provide a forum for discussion of matters and to aid development of attitudes. Some matters will be dealt with formally in the curriculum and in peer support programs, leadership programs, extra-curricular programs and occasional activities run by outside experts and workers. The curriculum will include anti-bullying messages and strategies in line with current DET materials
- Professional development will be provided for staff relating to bullying (including cyber bullying) and harassment and proven strategies to address these issues in classrooms will be shared with all staff.
- The school will provide specialist resources such as books, videos, kits and off site in-service activities to assist staff in responding appropriately to bullying (including cyber bullying) and harassment issues.
- Disciplinary consequences for bullying (including cyber bullying) and harassment will comply with the school's Student Engagement Policy. The principal or their nominee will provide disciplinary consequences including suspension in accordance with Department of Education and Training (DET) guidelines.

Evaluation

This policy will be reviewed as part of the school's three year cycle or more often if necessary due to changes in regulations or circumstances.

Links connected with this policy are:

<http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/studentmanagement/Pages/studentengagementguidance.aspx>

<http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/teachingresources/social/physed/pages/repsectdiv.aspx>

<https://www.education.gov.au/national-safe-schools-framework-0>

Appendices connected with this policy are:

- Appendix A: Anti-Bullying (including cyber-bullying) and Anti-Harassment Procedures
- Appendix B: Reporting on Incident of Bullying / Harassment – Template
- Appendix C: Formal Referral of Student who has bullied / harassed other to Student Welfare Coordinator

Author:	
Ratified By: UYSC School Council	
Name: Glenn Bray President	Signature: _____ Date: _____
Date Implemented: August 20&4	
Date Updated On-Line:	
Review Date: June 2020	Responsible for Review: Principal
References:	

Appendix A

Anti-Bullying, (including Cyber- Bullying) Anti-Harassment Procedures

What are Bullying, Cyber-Bullying and Harassment?

Bullying

Definition of Bullying

Bullying is when someone, or a group of people, who have more power at the time, deliberately upset or hurt another person, their property, reputation or social acceptance on more than one occasion.

Types of Bullying

There are three broad categories of bullying:

- **Direct physical bullying:** e.g. hitting, tripping, and pushing or damaging property.
- **Direct verbal bullying:** e.g. name calling, insults, homophobic or racist remarks, verbal abuse.
- **Indirect bullying:** this form of bullying is harder to recognise and often carried out behind the bullied student's back. It is designed to harm someone's social reputation and/or cause humiliation. Indirect bullying includes:
 - lying and spreading rumours
 - playing nasty jokes to embarrass and humiliate
 - mimicking
 - encouraging others to socially exclude someone
 - damaging someone's social reputation and social acceptance
 - cyber-bullying, which involves the use of electronic means to humiliate and distress

Cyber-Bullying

Definition of Cyber-Bullying

Consists of covert, psychological bullying, conveyed through the electronic mediums such as cell-phones, web-logs and web-sites, on-line chat rooms, 'MUD' rooms (multi-user domains where individuals take on different characters) and Xangas (on-line personal profiles where some adolescents create lists of people they do not like).

It is verbal (over the telephone or mobile phone), or written (flaming, threats, racial, sexual or homophobic harassment) using the various mediums available.

Harassment

Definition of Harassment

Harassment is any verbal, physical or sexual conduct (including gestures) which is uninvited, unwelcome or offensive to a person.

What Bullying is not

Many distressing behaviours are not examples of bullying even though they are unpleasant and often require teacher intervention and management. There are three socially unpleasant situations that are often confused with bullying:

Mutual Conflict

In mutual conflict situations, there is an argument or disagreement between students but not an imbalance of power. Both parties are upset and usually both want a resolution to the problem. However, unresolved mutual conflict sometimes develops into a bullying situation with one person becoming targeted repeatedly for 'retaliation' in a one-sided way.

Social Rejection or Dislike

Unless the social rejection is directed towards someone specific and involves deliberate and repeated attempts to cause distress, exclude or create dislike by others, it is not bullying.

Single-episode acts of nastiness or meanness, or random acts of aggression or intimidation

- Single episodes of nastiness or physical aggression are not the same as bullying. If a student is verbally abused or pushed on one occasion they are not being bullied.
- Nastiness or physical aggression that is directed towards many different students is not the same as bullying.

Why do we have a Policy on these?

To provide a safe and friendly college environment for students and staff and to encourage care, courtesy and respect for others. All persons have a legal right to protection from harassment under the *Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act* and the *Victorian Equal Opportunity Act*.

What are the effects of Bullying and Harassment?

- poor health - anxiety, depression
- lower self esteem
- reduced study performance
- missed classes, social withdrawal
- reduced career prospects

Am I bullying or harassing someone?

If you are not sure about your behaviour you can:

- check it out by asking if it is offensive or inappropriate
- stop it
- apologise
- take it seriously if someone says they are feeling uncomfortable
- talk it over with an adviser or somebody who has an understanding of the issues

What are some of the feelings victims of bullying or harassment may experience?

- **“I will ignore it and it will go away.”** If anything it will make things worse - you will give the impression that you agree with the situation.
- **“I don’t want to cause trouble.”** Most causes of harassment are sorted out quite simply. By speaking up, action can be taken to address the problem.
- **“Am I to blame?”** Victims of harassment or bullying sometimes feel that it is their fault. Victims are made to feel guilty by the offender and often blame themselves. It is your right to have a safe environment free from harassment or bullying.
- **“Am I imagining things?”** Often our hunches are correct. Rather than put up with nagging doubts, talk to someone about your feelings.

Bullying or harassment can often make people feel:

- embarrassed or ashamed
- offended or humiliated
- intimidated or frightened
- uncomfortable

What should you do if you see another person being Bullied or Harassed?

Tell the person that you witnessed the incident and advise them to report it to an appropriate person. However, if your friend is harassing another person, let them know that their behaviour is unacceptable.

Bystanders who do nothing to stop bullying may be contributing to the problem by providing an audience for the bully.

Bullying can involve

- grabbing, aggressive staring, hitting, pinching kicking, pushing and shoving
- publicly excluding a person from your group
- knocking a person’s books or belongings out of their hands or off their desk
- teasing a person because of their looks

Cyber-bullying can involve

- **Flaming:** online fights using electronic messages with angry or vulgar messages
- **Harassment:** repeatedly sending nasty, mean and insulting messages
- **Denigration:** posting or sending gossip or rumours about a person to damage his/her reputation or friendships
- **Outing:** sharing someone’s secrets or embarrassing information or images online
- **Exclusion:** intentionally and cruelly excluding someone from an online group
- **Cyber-stalking:** repeated, intense harassment and denigration that includes threats or creates significant fear

Harassment is usually directed at a person because of their gender, race, creed or abilities: it can be subtle or explicit

Subtle (*the most common*) they include:

- offensive staring and leering
- unwanted comments about physical appearance and sexual preference
- racist or smutty comments or jokes
- questions about another's sexual activity
- persistent comments about a person's private life or family
- physical contact e.g. purposely brushing up against another's body
- offensive name calling

Explicit (*obvious*) they include:

- grabbing, aggressive hitting, pinching and shoving, etc.
- unwelcome patting, touching, embracing
- repeated requests for dates, especially after refusal
- offensive gestures, jokes, comments, letters, phone calls or e-mail
- sexually and/or racially provocative remarks
- displays of sexually graphic material – pornography
- requests for sexual favours
- extreme forms of sexual harassment will lead to criminal prosecution

What do you do if you are being bullied or harassed?

- tell the person you don't like what they are doing and you want them to stop
- discuss the matter with a Team Leader, Student Welfare person or peer mediator, peer support leader or a teacher that you feel comfortable with
- the school will take your concerns seriously - all complaints will be treated confidentially

How will your complaint be dealt with?

- Your concerns will be taken seriously. All complaints will be treated confidentially.
- School procedures for responding to a student who bullies or harasses others are set out below.

Level 1

If the bullying or harassment incident is minor or first time occurrence, teachers may elect to use one or more anti-bullying practices:

- stopping the bullying/re-statement of rules and consequences
- restorative questioning
- think time detention
- private conference
- shared control discussion

If the student does not take control over his/her behaviour, an Incident Report Form should be completed and submitted to the Sub School Leader or Assistant Principal.

Level 2

If the bullying or harassment continues, or in instances of severe bullying or harassing, a referral should be made to the Student Welfare person and Team Leader/Sub School Leader.

Here, the Student Welfare person (or another who has responsibility for student welfare) may:

- meet with the student to develop a behaviour contract
- provide discussion/mentoring of different social and emotional learning competencies including structured learning activities
- conduct a restorative conference separately with the perpetrator and “target”
- meet with or contact parents/carers with the student

Level 3

For ‘at risk’ students (many risk factors, few protective factors) whose bullying or harassing behaviour is severe and for other non-at risk students whose bullying or harassing and other aggressive behaviour is resistant to change, an individual ‘strength building’ plan should be developed by the student welfare person or team leader in consultation with student, parents/carers and teachers. Individual strength-building plans and associated interventions help connect the student to positive people, programs and actions in the community, school and home as well as develop the student’s inner social and emotional strengths (skills, values).

Level 4

Students whose severe bullying or harassing behaviour resists school efforts and represents a significant threat to the safety and wellbeing should be referred to outside agencies for evaluation. Student Welfare Coordinators will need to be familiar with those community agencies and organisations that can offer more intensive services to the student and student’s family, through a “No Wrong Door” referred or CAMHS (if appropriate) in consultation with the family.

Note:

- The school may choose, if bullying or harassment persists or the initial incident is of such magnitude, that parents/carers will be contacted and consequences implemented consistent with the school’s Student Code of Conduct. Furthermore, the principal may commence formal disciplinary action in line with **‘Effective Schools are Engaging Schools - Student Engagement Policy Guidelines’ (DET)** at any stage in the process depending on contextual information relating to the severity of the bullying (including-cyber bullying) and harassment.
- The Principal/Assistant Principal may also log this incident on the DET Emergency Management System
- All incidents and responses will be recorded on the school Student Management Tool – Compass Online

Appendix B

Reporting on an Incident of Bullying/Harassment

(to be recorded on Compass School Manager)

Staff member recording incident: _____

Date: ___/___/___/___

Name of student(s) who appears to have instigated bullying

Year/Class: _____

Name(s) of target(s)

Name(s) of witnesses

Did you observe the incident?

YES

NO

If 'No' who reported the incident to you? _____

Brief description of incident (what was allegedly said or done to the student who appears to have been bullied?)

What form(s) of bullying took place?

Verbal

Physical

Indirect

Cyber

Other

Please detail: _____

Was the incident of bullying: Mild Severe

Describe how you responded (Did you use a school anti-bullying practice?)

Describe how student responded to your intervention.

Where / when / time incident took place:

Location: _____

When: before school recess lunch in class after school

Time: ____ : ____ am/pm

Date incident took place: _ / _ / _____

Additional comments:

Appendix C

Formal Referral of Student who has bullied / harassed other to Student Welfare for Appropriate Support/Response

This form may be completed by a Classroom Teacher, Year Level Coordinator, School Administrator or Student Welfare/Wellbeing Coordinator.

Staff member recording incident: _____

Date: ___ / ___ / ___ Position: _____

Name of student being referred: _____

Year/Class: _____

History of incident(s) of bullying (dates, description)

Have parents/guardian been notified? YES No

If 'No' why not? _____

Have they attended a conference? YES No

If 'No' why not? _____

Are they willing to participate? YES No

If 'No' why not? _____

What appears to be the reason for the student's bullying behaviour (family, peer, school, personal, other)?

What practices have been tried?

Impact

What has been the student's attitude towards student(s) who have been targets? (e.g., any concern or remorse expressed)?

A brief description of academic performance of student over past year or more.

Distinguishing 'at risk' factors of student (e.g. limited English: economic disadvantage of family; ADHD).
History of being a bully.
