

# Bullying

Odborný Anglický jazyk 1

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# Introduction

- Children spend a great deal of time at schools. They are with a large peer group with whom they engage in intense social relationships and social comparison processes
- Bullying is one of the biggest social problems effecting children in schools

# Introduction

- Persistent bullying can lead to a suicide
- In western industrial countries 5 % of children are regular or severe bullies and 10 % are regular or severe victims
- Most absence from school is as a consequence of a physical bullying

# Other reasons for school rejection

- disliking of school life,
- boredom,
- the possibility of undertaking more enjoyable activities elsewhere,
- anxiety associated with attending school
- outright rejection of adult authority

# Social pressure in the classroom

- The child compares his or her performance with classmates. In Western society, human value is closely related to one's ability to achieve in competition with others.
- Such comparison can rise the child's level of academic performance but can also result in negative self-perceptions.

# Social pressure in the classroom

- At schools, there is peer pressure to work or not to work
- E. g. In England, many children didn't want to be the best in the class, and they felt lukewarm about getting a good mark or even praise for good work.

# What is bullying?

- Bullying is usually taken to be a subset of aggressive behavior, characterised by repetition and an imbalance of power
- Is likely to have particular characteristics (such as fear of telling by the victim) and particular outcome (such as development of low self-esteem, and depression in the victim)
- <https://youtu.be/2meoVOc-RxU> - VIDEO

# How do we find out about bullying

- Teacher and parent reports
- Self-reports by pupils (anonymous questionnaires such as Olweus questionnaire, Life in Schools questionnaire)
- Peer nominations – classmates are asked who is a bully, or a victim
- Direct observations of behavior (microphones + camera)
- Interviews with individuals (focus groups 4-8 pupils), incident reports kept by a school



# Bullying locations

- inside schools,
- online,
- hallways,
- in the bus,
- cafeteria,
- playground

Anywhere where it is easy to segregate someone from the group.

# Roles during bullying

- A child who bullies
- A child being bullied
- The bully's reinforcers
- The victim's defenders
- Bystanders
- The bully's helpers

# Specific groups at risk of being bullied

- Disableds
- Religious people
- LGBT – Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender
- Race or nationality groups, people of certain origin

# Types of bullying

- **Physical bullying** – hitting, kicking, pinching, spitting, pushing
- **Relational (social) bullying** – hurting someone's reputation or relationships:
  - Leaving someone out on purpose
  - Telling other children not to be friends with someone
  - Embarrassing someone on public
- **Verbal bullying:** teasing, name-calling, taunting, threatening to harm someone
- **Cyberbullying**
- **Sexual bullying**
- **Prejudicial Bullying**

# Indicators that a child is being bullied

- Inability to sleep, nightmares
- Missing electronics (mobile phone, tablet)
- Injuries
- Decline in school grades/ missing classes
- Depression

# What can you do?

- Set a good example – reach out to a new student who doesn't have any friends, show others your kindness and offer your friendship
- If you witness bullying, tell a trusted adult (a teacher, parent, coach, principal...)
- Don't give a bully an audience
- Be friends to students who are being bullied