



# Hawker Area School

## *Bullying Prevention Policy and Plan*

*Respect, Determination, Inclusion, Cooperation, Resilience*

We aim to establish a community in which everybody upholds our school values of respect, safety and trust; and where individual differences are appreciated, understood and accepted. Everybody has a right to enjoy their time at school.

### **Our Vision**

“Australian schools are safe, inclusive and connected learning communities that promote positive relationships and wellbeing as a foundation for children and young people to reach their full potential” (Australian Student Wellbeing Framework, 2018)

Our school climate fosters healthy and respectful relationships. We will create this with our students, families and the broader community.

### **Our approach to bullying prevention**

At Hawker Area School we will plan, implement and review our bullying prevention strategies. We will do this with our Governing Council, staff, students, families and local community.

- Create a welcoming and inclusive school.
- Make sure staff understand their role to create a safe school.
- Set up and display behavioural expectations in all classrooms. Develop these with students. Review regularly. Lead by example.
- Build staff skills to respond well to bullying.
- Teach about bullying in all year levels. Include how to prevent, identify, respond to and report bullying and cyberbullying.
- Explicitly teach positive behaviour and social and emotional skills. Guide students to have healthy relationships, both in person and online. Do this across all subject areas.
- Take bullying seriously. Respond to reports of bullying or observed bullying behaviours.
- Use fair and consistent responses to bullying or suspected bullying.
- Document all bullying incidents. Check in with students while bullying incidents are being resolved.
- Make sure leadership can manage complex bullying incidents. This includes where bullying is ongoing.
- Work with Governing Council, site leadership, department staff and the local community to design local strategies to prevent and reduce bullying.
- Encourage parents and carers to take part in activities that promote safety and wellbeing.
- Involve parents, carers and students in planning bullying prevention and intervention responses.
- Share information with parents and carers about bullying. Include how to recognise it and what to do when their child is involved.
- Work with community organisations to promote safe and inclusive messages.
- Share information on how to prevent and respond to bullying and cyberbullying.

- Review our strategies and actions to prevent and respond to bullying. We will make sure that student needs are being met.
- Make information about the complaints resolution process available.
- Set aside staff time and funds to plan, implement and assess our strategies to prevent and respond to bullying.
- Develop solutions to bullying incidents with students, staff, parents and caregivers.
- Support all students who experience bullying, engage in bullying behaviour, or witness bullying.
- Take action against discrimination, harassment and violence. Report criminal actions to police.
- Provide targeted social and emotional support for students who need more help after bullying incidents.
- Build staff skills, knowledge and confidence to restore safety and wellbeing after critical incidents.

### **How bullying is reported and resolved**

We will work with students, parents and carers to resolve bullying issues. If needed, we will get advice, counselling and support from external services.

All reports of bullying will be taken seriously. Responses will be planned and quick. The principal or leadership team will immediately respond to life threatening, significant harm or criminal behaviour issues. We will refer criminal actions to South Australia Police.

Our responses will restore the safe and positive learning environment.

### **Report bullying**

You can report bullying to:

- Principal
- Home Group Teacher
- Classroom Teacher
- Pastoral Care Worker
- Support Staff

You can report bullying incidents by:

- Over email
- Face-to-face
- Over the phone
- Schedule a meeting

Give us as much information as possible. This might include:

- who was involved, including who engaged in the behaviour, who the behaviour was directed at and witnesses
- when the incident happened
- where the incident took place, for example social media
- the behaviour
- if anyone stopped or tried to stop the behaviour
- what led up to the incident

- what happened after the incident.

### **Gather and document information**

Staff might speak about the incident with:

- students
- parents or carers
- other staff
- any other witness or person involved

### **Intervention and support**

Staff will see if the incident:

- meets the definition of bullying
- poses an immediate risk to student or staff safety

If there is no immediate risk, staff might use the following strategies with students directly involved:

- restorative practices, including an apology
- Method of Shared Concern or Support Group Method of intervention
- parent or carer meeting
- school-based consequences

For example:

- loss of privileges
  - given a learning task
  - use of reflection space or class
  - limited areas for play or activities or extra yard supervision
- suspension and exclusion

### **Refer to services**

Refer students to specialist support, if needed. This might be from the Department for Education or external services. Options will be discussed with students and their families.

### **Document and record**

All incidents of bullying and responses will be documented and stored in line with Department for Education records management procedures. A record of an incident might go in a student's file. Incidents can be recorded in our electronic databases. For example, EDSAS, IRMS or EMS.

### **Monitor and follow-up**

Staff will check on all students involved in a bullying incident. They will make sure all students are safe and relationships are repaired. They will talk with students, parents and carers about the actions taken. They will check if these actions have helped.

If a student, parent or carer are not happy with the steps taken by the school, they can call the department's complaints management line on 1800 677 435.

# Definitions

## Bullying

A national definition of bullying has been endorsed by the Education Council.

‘Bullying is an ongoing and deliberate misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behaviour that intends to cause physical, social and/or psychological harm. It can involve an individual or a group misusing their power, or perceived power, over one or more persons who feel unable to stop it from happening.

Bullying can happen in person or online, via various digital platforms and devices and it can be obvious (overt) or hidden (covert). Bullying behaviour is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time (for example, through sharing of digital records).

Bullying of any form for any reason can have immediate, medium and long-term effects on those involved, including bystanders.

Single incidents and conflict or fights between equals, whether in person or online, are not defined as bullying.’

## Bullying has three main features

### **It involves a misuse of power in a relationship**

Conflicts or fights between equals are not defined as bullying. Bullying occurs where there is a power imbalance. This might come from:

- the context. For example, a number of children are acting against one child
- personal characteristics. For example, different physical, emotional or social development.

### **It is ongoing and repeated**

One incident of misbehaviour is not defined as bullying. Schools will respond to all incidents of misbehaviour.

One act by a single person might be bullying if:

- the behaviour adds to a series of other people’s behaviours that misuse power and result in harm.
- it can be shared online or through technology to a wide audience, or repeated multiple views.

### **It involves behaviours that can cause harm**

Bullying can cause physical and psychological harm.

Physical harm can include injury. It can also include theft or damage to belongings.

Psychological harm can include:

- anxiety
- not wanting to come to school
- lack of interest in school
- isolation and depression

Psychological harm can last some time. It will depend on a student's situation and the support available to them. Support might come from family, school and friends.

A fear of being bullied can create psychological harm.

### **Examples of types of bullying**

**Physical:** hitting, kicking, tripping, pinching, pushing or damaging or stealing belongings.

**Verbal:** verbal abuse, name calling, insults, teasing, intimidation or threats.

**Social:** social exclusion, lying, spreading rumours, unkind facial expressions or body language, mean and condescending looks, playing jokes to embarrass and humiliate, mimicking and damaging someone's reputation or social relationships.

Cyberbullying includes:

- abusive texts and emails
- hurtful messages, videos and images, including images that have been changed
- sharing personal images and videos without consent
- pretending to be someone else online to be hurtful.

### **Harassment, discrimination and violence**

Bullying, harassment, discrimination and violence all create or add to a negative environment. This can make students feel unsafe and unable to reach their full potential.

#### **Harassment**

Harassment is behaviour that targets an individual or group. This can be because of their: identity, race, culture or ethnic origin; religion; physical characteristics; gender; sexual orientation; age or ability.

It offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates an unsafe environment. It might be a pattern of behaviour or single act. It might be on purpose or unintended.

#### **Discrimination**

Discrimination happens when people are treated differently to others. This can be because of their: identity, race, culture or ethnic origin; religion; physical characteristics; gender; sexual orientation; age or ability. Discrimination interferes with people's right to fair treatment and equal opportunities.

#### **Violence**

Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power. It can be threatened or actual, against another person. It might result in psychological harm, injury or in some cases death. It might involve provoked or unprovoked acts. It can be one incident, a random act or can happen over time.

Bullying, harassment, discrimination and violence may be based on gender, race, sexuality, culture, religion, disability and care status. Bullying, harassment, discrimination and violence for any reason is not acceptable in South Australian public schools. It will be responded to.

Responses will depend on the:

- behaviours
- needs of the students
- rights of all students to be safely included in learning.

## Roles and Responsibilities

We each have a role to play to:

- prevent bullying and harassment
- respond when it happens
- support those involved and affected by bullying.

The Australian Student Wellbeing Framework elements are leadership, inclusion, student voice, partnerships and support. They guide our practices and responses to prevent and reduce bullying in our school community.

## School leaders and staff

- Model and promote positive behaviour. Value diversity, demonstrate respect, and include all students and their families.
- Provide and take part in professional development to build skills, knowledge and confidence about preventing bullying. Including how to recognise, respond and manage it.
- Assess bullying data and trends to develop prevention strategies. Do this with the Governing Council and school community.
- Collect data on bullying regularly. Use the data to plan how you will prevent and respond to bullying.
- Explicitly teach students about respectful relationships, bullying and cyberbullying. Teach them how to recognise bullying, what to do and how to get help.
- Work with students to come up with solutions to bullying. Include them in the decisions that affect their safety and wellbeing.
- Support all students to be included, in particular students at higher risk of being bullied.
- Take action when bullying and cyberbullying has been reported. This includes incidents that happen out of school hours or off school grounds when it relates to school relationships.
- Report criminal matters to South Australian Police.
- Help parents and carers to recognise bullying. Include information about what to do when their child is engaging in or affected by bullying.
- Work with families, service providers and the community to support students affected by bullying.
- Have planned responses to bullying. Make them visible and consistent. Responses should foster trust and confidence.
- Help students to be physically and psychologically safe from bullying.

## Parents and families

- Model and promote safe, respectful and inclusive behaviours.

- Help their children to be safe online at home. This includes checking their children's use of technology and social media.
- Make sure their children know how to identify and report bullying. Work with the school to help their children be safe from bullying.
- Talk to their children about safety issues. This includes bullying and cyberbullying. Help them understand what it is, why it is harmful and how to respond. Use the same messages the school uses.
- Report concerns about bullying to school staff.
- If a bullying incident happens, work with the school.
- Support their children to go to school while a bullying issue is being worked on.
- Get external professional support for their child, if needed.

## Students

- Model behaviours that are safe, respectful and inclusive, both face-to-face and online.
- Build skills, knowledge and confidence to recognise, respond to and manage bullying.
- Be a part of decision making to improve student safety and wellbeing.
- Take a stand when bullying is observed. Step in, if it's safe. Seek help from adults.
- Support friends and peers get help from trusted adults if they experience bullying.