**Teachers, please read the following information.**

**October is National Bullying Prevention Month, so let’s take some time to review the definition and types of bullying.**

Definition of Bullying- MUST have these 3 qualifications

  Bullying is repeated

  Bullying is intentional- bullies do it just to be mean

  There is an imbalance of power- fear

  Actual or perceived

Types of Bullying

  Physical

  Verbal- name calling

  Social/Relational- activities that can have a negative impact on a student’s social status or personal relationships. This type of bullying includes rumors, **social exclusion**, manipulation, etc.

  Electronic or Written Communication- includes cyber-bullying, collective or group note writing, and so on.

What is not bullying? As you can see, actions must meet those 3 qualifications to be considered true bullying. (repeated, intentional, imbalance of power)

  There are many other types of aggressive behaviors that do not fit the definition of bullying. **This does not mean that they are any less serious or do not require intervention, but they are not considered bullying.**

  Peer Conflict/Fighting

  Teen Dating Violence

  Hazing

  Gang Violence

  Harassment

  Stalking

**Look over bully brochure together (attached), and then answer these discussion questions. Start with page 2 of the brochure first.**

Discussion:

-        Social exclusion is a form of bullying. What does this look like at school or in other social settings? Give some examples. Do you believe this type of bullying is common? How can this form of bullying be remedied?

-        What form of bullying do you see/hear most often? Answers will vary.

-        We encourage you to report bullying to an adult if it’s happening to you or a friend, yet so often we hear students say that they don’t want to report it because they are afraid it will cause more problems. How can we solve this issue? What is the best thing to do? Does ignoring really make the situation better?