

AGENDA: DASA Required Training

- ✓ NYS law: Dignity for All Students Act
- ✓ Code/Policies/Documentation
- ✓ Mandated reporting
- ✓ Definitions
- ✓ Reflections on experiences
- ✓ Effects of harassment/bullying
- ✓ Intervention
- ✓ Case studies

Impact of Bullying on Youth—Research Excerpts

- TARGETS of bullying are more likely than those who are not bullied to report feelings of low self-esteem and isolation, to perform poorly in school, have few friends at school, have a negative view of school, experience psychosomatic problems (e.g., headache, stomachache, or sleeping problems), and to report mental health problems (depression, suicidal thoughts, and anxiety.)

(Bond, Carlin, Thomas, Rubin, & Patton, 2001; Eisenberg, Neumark-Sztainer, & Perry, 2003; Gini & Pozzoli, 2009; Gladstone, Parker, & Malhi, 2006; Hawker & Boulton, 2000; Klomek, Marrocco, Kleinman, Schonfeld, & Gould, 2007; Nansel, Craig, & Overpeck, 2004; O'Brennen & Bradshaw, 2009; Sourander, Helstelä, Heleinus, & Piha, 2000).

- **A national survey of 10 to 15 year olds in the U.S. found that 38% of youths who were bullied reporting being very or extremely upset about the most serious incident of bullying they had recently experienced at school** (Ybarra et al., 2012).
- Evidence further suggests that people who both experience and perpetrate bullying (i.e., bully-victims) may exhibit the poorest functioning (e.g., depression, health problems, and externalizing disorders), in comparison with youths who just report being bullied or perpetrating bullying (Haynie et al, 2001; Nansel et al., 2004; Veenstra et al., 2005).
- **Experiencing bullying during childhood predicts being depressed as an adult.** (Farrington, Losel, & Loeber, 2011)

➔ Compared with students harassed for other reasons, students who report they were harassed for their **race, religion, ability, perceived sexual orientation, or gender**

- have higher rates of depression and drug use;
- are up to twice as likely to have thought about or attempted suicide;
- are more likely to have lower grades and skip school;
- are twice as likely to have their personal belongings stolen or deliberately damaged at school; and
- are up to 4 times as likely to have been threatened with a weapon at school.

Stephen Russell et al., 2012, *American Journal of Public Health*

➔ According to the **National Eating Disorders Association**, elementary and middle school-aged girls report concerns about their weight and body shape. More than 40% of girls in Grades 1 through 3 say they want to be thinner. Among 10-year-olds, more than 80% express the desire to be thinner.