# The Implications of the NJ HIB Law and Supporting a Generation of Digital Citizens

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# Objectives

- Focus on strengthening the home/school connection by supporting the social/emotional well-being of our students.
  - Brief overview of the HIB legislation and prevention initiatives at both schools.
  - -Strategies for parents to navigate social media and apps

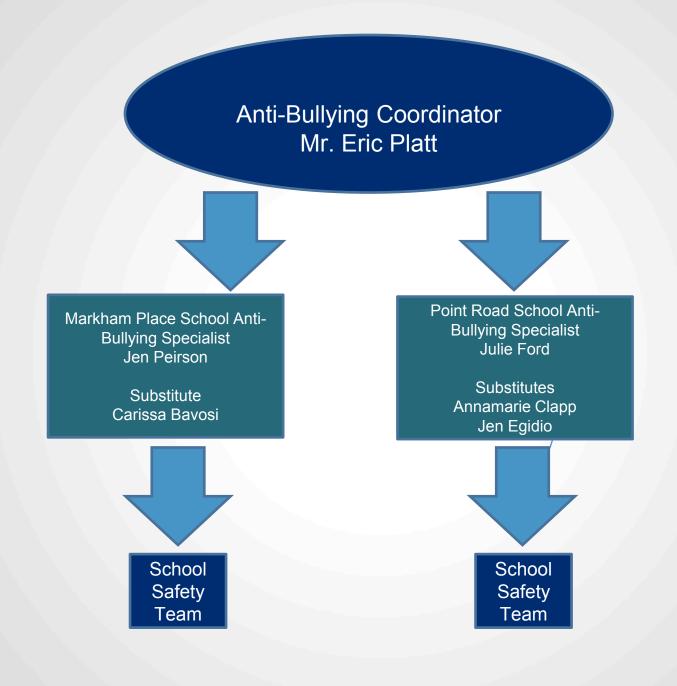
\*\*\*Disclaimer: Specific questions and concerns regarding current students can be addressed with each of the School Counselors individually via email, telephone or meeting.\*\*\*

#### Overview of Presentation

- Brief Review of Legislation/ Impressions after HIB Investigation training-August 2014
- District-Wide Prevention Activities
- Typical Conflict vs. Bullying Behavior
- Reporting Procedures and Resources
- Social Media Review

## New Jersey's Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights Act

- Provisions of the law took effect 9/1/11
- Highlights of the bill include:
  - Every school district must adopt a new harassment, intimidation and bullying policy to be in compliance with the bill by 9-1-11
  - Every school district must appoint an Anti-Bullying Coordinator. Every school must have an Anti-Bullying Specialist and School Safety Team
  - 3. Every teacher must complete **two hours** of instruction in harassment, intimidation and bullying prevention



# Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying Key Components

For a determination of Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying to be made the following criteria must be met:

- Substantial disruption or interference with the orderly operation of school or student's rights
- An actual or perceived distinguishing characteristic as the motivating factor; and:
- One of the following:
  - Physical or emotional harm to a student or his or her property or fear of harm to student or property
  - Effect of insulting or demeaning a student or group of students; or
  - Creation of a "hostile educational environment," by interfering with a student's education.

# Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying

- A gesture, a written, a verbal, or a physical act
- Electronic communication
- Single incident or a series of incidences
- Takes place on or off school grounds

# **Proactive District Wide Prevention Initiatives**

- Developmental designs-CPR
- Responsive classroom-Morning Meeting
- Developmentally appropriate consequences
  - (logical consequences, rest and return, loss of privilege)
- Responsibility and ownership in an effort to learn from mistakes:
  - counseling, conflict mediation
- School safety teams
- Pro-social groups
- Respect week
- Violence Awareness week
- Assemblies
- Service learning

# Typical Conflict Vs. Bullying Behavior

 Students are expected to treat each other with respect. There will be incidences when students make poor decisions in how they treat one another, but it does not rise to "bullying" as defined by the law.

There are still consequences for poor behavior even if it does not meet the HIB definition of "bullying".

# Typical Conflict vs. Bullying Behavior

Typical Conflict	Bullying Behavior
Equal power	Imbalance of power
Occasional occurrence	Repeated negative actions or covert actions
Typically accidental	Purposeful
Typically non-threatening	Threats of physical or emotional harm Attempts to hurt through humiliation and/or exclusion
Equal emotional reaction	Strong emotional reaction from target Little or no emotion from bully
Typically not attention seeking or power seeking	Attempt to gain power and control
Remorse, takes responsibility for actions	No remorse-blames target May manipulate situation
Makes effort to solve the problem	Denial of problem, no effort to help solve problem, may challenge authority by denying involvement or behaviors

# Reporting Procedure

Remember: You don't always have to solve the problem for your child, but you can support them through the situation and often that requires help from the school.

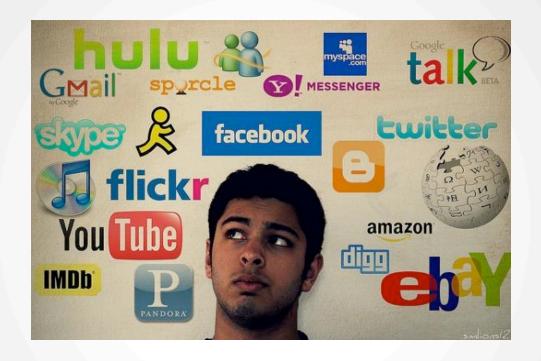
The first step is calling Ms. Ford or Ms. Peirson to talk about the situation and to collaboratively develop a plan.

It is always helpful for us to have the specific facts of the situation (who, what, when, where).

# Supporting a Generation of Digital Citizens



Sometimes we do not know all of the sites and apps that children and using or we are unaware of the impact that these interactions can have.



Students need to learn how to utilize technology safely and ethically.

# Instagram



Instagram is photo and video sharing application. With a click of a button you can even share to Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr and more.

- Instagram is not for children under the age of 13,
- The single most important thing to realize is that, by default, anyone can view the photos that you upload to Instagram. In other words, your profile and your photos are publicly viewable unless you tell it otherwise.
- During the process of uploading a photo, the geo-location data of the photo you're uploading can easily be shared with your followers if you're not careful. Fortunately, Instagram turns geotagging off by default, but it's easy to accidentally turn it on.

### **Twitter**

Find out what's happening, right now, with the people and organizations you care about.

- Most of the communication taking place on Twitter is public and viewable by everyone. Since the information posted is public, some of this data may be made available or republished on other websites.
- While Tweets can be protected so only approved followers can see them, most users share their Tweets with everyone. If you have a child that is using Twitter, their Tweets to only be available to approved followers, teach them how to protect their Tweets.

### Vine



Twitter's Vine app adds a visual element to social sharing. It consists of a stop and go video capture that grabs six seconds of video at a time, so you can quickly and easily create compilation or looping videos.

- Vine is free, and it's easy to sign up.
  It is likely that you won't even know that your child is on Vine unless you monitor them online.
- Vine doesn't verify age.
  Vine's privacy policy states that the "services are not directed towards persons under 13", but there isn't any sort of system in place to verify age.
- You can't block who follows you on Vine. Anyone can follow you (or your child) and anyone can view your videos and your child can browse anyone else's videos, some of which may have inappropriate content.

### **Tumblr**



# Tumblr lets you effortlessly share anything.

Post text, photos, quotes, links, music, and videos from your browser, phone, desktop, email or wherever you happen to be. You can customize everything, from colors to your theme's HTML.

Appropriate and inappropriate content is easily accessible.

## Kik.



Kik. is the fast, simple and personal smartphone messenger. What's not to love?

Remember, you don't need a phone to use iPhone apps; if your child has an iPod touch or an iPad, they can install iPhone apps. Kik is just one of many free texting apps available in the App store.

- □ Kik is rated 17+ in the app store. You can adjust App Rating restrictions (at least for iPod, iPad and iPhone users) to prevent the download of adult-oriented apps like Kik.
- Learn how to restrict apps by rating!
- Just Google How to Restrict by Rating and detailed procedures will come up.

#### Ask.fm



On Ask.fm, members pick which questions, often just statements, they want to respond to. Their answers, which can include photos and video, are posted to their profiles, as well as to a real-time feed of responses.

- Ask.fm is crazy popular. Think of it as an online "truth or dare" type of game, but the person typing the answer has no idea who actually sent them the question
- Anyone can post a question. You don't even need to be a member to post a question. It's basically parent-free and totally open to the world.

# Snapchat



Snapchat is a mobile app which lets users share images or videos that disappear after a few seconds. That's right -- they vanish forever in the time it takes you to read a tweet.

-Screen-shot

-Snapchats

Cloud

-My story



#### Bringing Out the Best in Children: Tips for Parents

- Basic Rules of the Road: Embrace their world, encourage balanced use, monitor media use, discuss what sites they can visit
- Show an interest in your child and what they are doing on a regular basis.
- Model positive behavior when utilizing apps for personal use.
- Talk to your children about online responsibility and standing up for others.
- Ensure your child's privacy and safety online. Check online accounts with social media networks and check cell phones.
- Supervise your child's online whereabouts and activities and know your child's friends.
- Encourage your child to report any incidences directly to a trusted adult in the school as soon as they occur.
- Utilize available community resources when needed.

#### Web Based Resources

**District Policy** 

**Quick Facts for Parents About Bullying** 

48 Hours Special: Words Can Kill (video)

**Stop Bullying** 

**Kids Against Bullying** 

**Twitter Privacy Settings** 

**Cypersafety Guide** 

Common Sense Media: Social Networking Tips for Parents