

# NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION MONTH & INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

OCTOBER 2023



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## NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION MONTH



INTIMATE PARTNER
VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH

#### BACKGROUND

This October, we're observing National Bullying Prevention Month as well as Intimate Partner Violence Month. We'll illuminate current data involving bullying and violence among young people and the impact it has on mental health. We'll also provide tools and resources to respond to and prevent bullying and other forms of violence.

According to the most recent <u>CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report,</u> several experiences of violence are increasing for certain groups of youth. Data across 2011-2021 show:

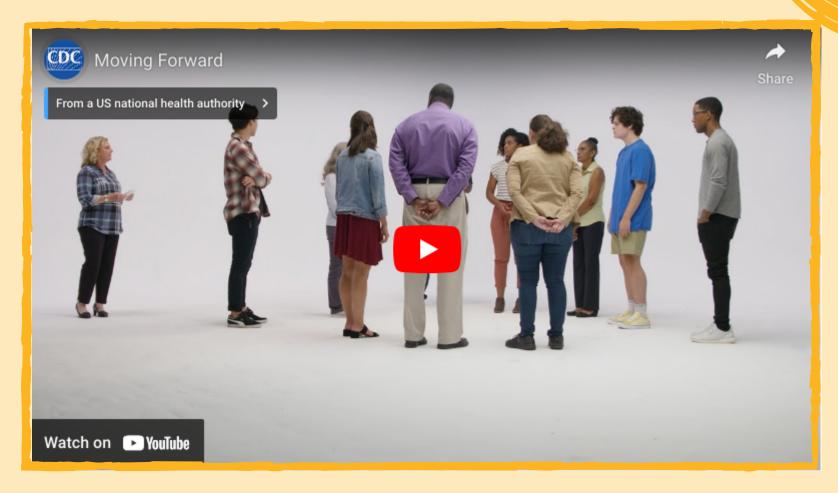
- Increases among male students experiencing electronic bullying
- Increases among female students experiencing sexual violence, and
- Increases in the amount of youth who did not go to school because of safety concerns

Violence and bullying can be overt or covert, and can be verbal, physical, in-person, or through digital spaces such as social media, texts, or email. Regardless of its form, it negatively impacts physical and emotional health, so keeping young people safe is a priority. We can prevent violence through awareness and intervention, and by promoting empathy and kindness.



#### BACKGROUND





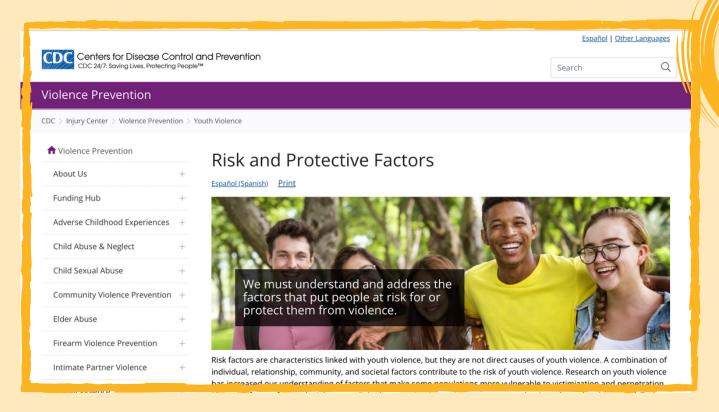




#### FOR EVERYONE

In the previous video, you saw how various factors, positive or negative, have an impact on our lives and future trajectory. It's crucial that we all understand the factors that can put people at risk for violence (risk factors), as well as the factors that can protect them from violence (protective factors).





#### TAKE ACTION

Learn more about the <u>factors</u> that may increase or decrease the risk of youth experiencing or enacting violence. This chart does not encompass all risk factors.



#### FOR EVERYONE





## BULLYING RISK FACTORS

#### INDIVIDUAL

- · History of early aggressive behavior
- · High emotional distress
- · Lack of behavior control
- Exposure to violence and conflict at home
- · Involvement with drugs and alcohol

#### FAMILY

- · Low parental involvement
- · Authoritarian upbringing
- · Low parental education and income
- Parental substance abuse or criminal history
- · Low emotional attachment

#### PEER AND SOCIAL

- Gang involvement
- · Social rejection
- · Poor academic performance
- · Association with delinquent peers,
- · Low commitment to school

#### COMMUNITY

- Low economic opportunities
- · High concentrations of poor residents
- · High level of family disruption
- Low levels of community participation Socially disorganized neighborhoods

SOURCE: CDC

## BULLYING PROTECTIVE FACTORS

#### INDIVIDUAL

- High academic achievement and aspirations
- Positive social orientation
- · Highly developed social skills
- Intolerance towards deviance

#### FAMILY

- Connectedness to family or other nonfamilial adults
- Ability to discuss problems with parents
- Frequent shared activities with parents
- Family use of constructive strategies for coping with problems
- Consistent parental presence

#### PEER AND SOCIAL

- Strong, positive peer relationships at school
- Involvement in prosocial/positive activities
- · Commitment to school
- Exposure to school climates with parental and teacher engagement
- Clear behavior rules; intensive supervision

#### COMMUNITY

- Access to economic and financial opportunities
- · Safe and stable housing
- Safe and engaging after-school activities and programs
- · Residents feel connected and involved
- Violence is not tolerated

SOURCE: CDC

## FOR YOUTH

Healthy relationships, with self and others, are essential to protecting against violence. The impacts of violence on young people can be devastating, but there are strategies to prevent violence as well as to promote positive relationships.



#### TAKE ACTION

Review this <u>FYF flyer</u> to learn more about healthy relationships!





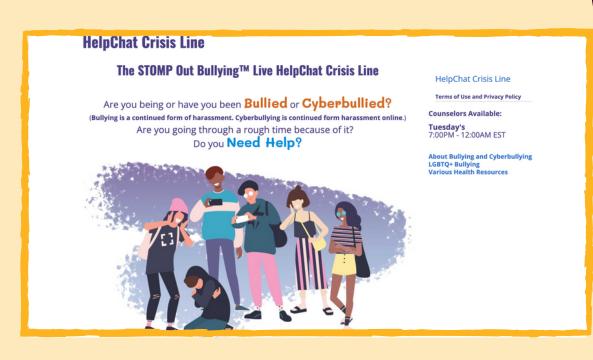
## BONUS ACTION

Register for the
virtual <u>session</u> "But
they LOVE me –
Dating Violence and
Young People" on
October 16.



## FOR YOUTH

Bullying is a form of aggressive behavior in which someone intentionally and repeatedly causes another person injury or discomfort. Bullying can take the form of physical contact, words, or more subtle actions (source: American Psychological Association). If you have been bullied or cyberbullied and need help, take action below.





If you're between the ages of 13-24 and need support as a result of bullying, visit this page to access an anti-bullying online chat and/or crisis line.



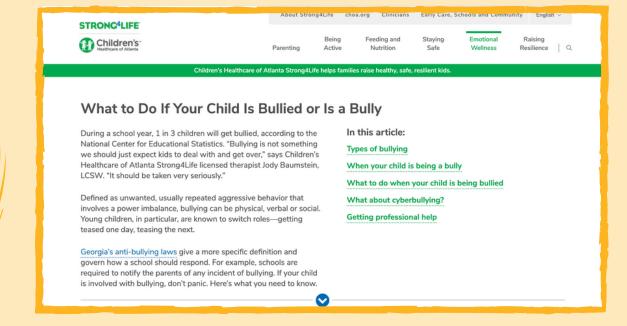
# FOR PARENTS & CAREGIVERS



Caregivers – if your child is involved in bullying, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta Strong4Life has helpful information for you to know! Learn the types of bullying, what to do when your child is a bully or is being bullied, dive deeper into cyberbullying, and know where to go for professional help if needed.

#### TAKE ACTION

Access all the above, and more, by visiting <a href="Strong4Life.org">Strong4Life.org</a>



# FOR PARENTS & CAREGIVERS



Examples of violence among youth include bullying; sexual violence; threats with weapons; fights; and gang-related violence. There are six known, research-based strategies to prevent youth violence:

Promote family environments that support healthy development

- Provide quality education early in life
- Strengthen youth's skills
- Connect youth to caring adults and activities
- Create protective community environments
- Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk



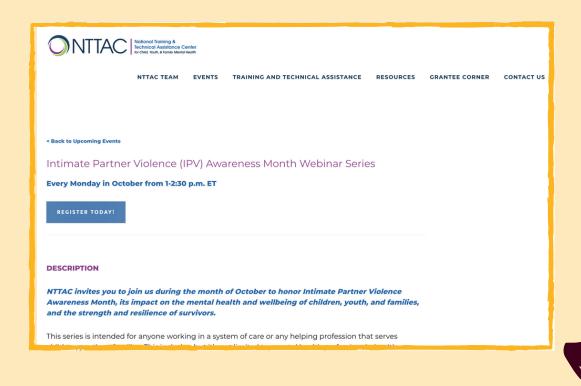
#### TAKE ACTION

The Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
(CDC) offers the Youth
Violence Prevention
Resources for Action with
strategies to help caregivers
and communities incorporate
prevention activities to
prevent youth violence and
its consequences.

# FOR EDUCATORS & PROFESSIONALS

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While violence between parents, caregivers, or other adults in a young person's life may not be witnessed by every child, it has a negative impact on those who are witness to violence. There is hope and there are strategies to help protect against possible scenarios of violence and their effects on youth.



#### TAKE ACTION

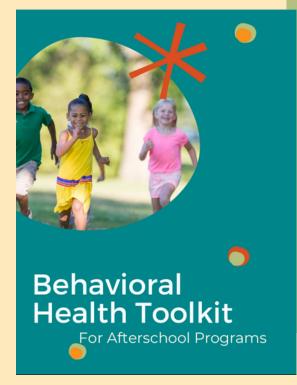
Intimate Partner
Violence (IPV)
Awareness FREE Virtual
sessions offered every
Monday in October



# FOR EDUCATORS & PROFESSIONALS

If adults can understand emotions, moods, and challenges, they can better respond to young people in their care. The Georgia Statewide Afterschool Network offers a toolkit with information for administrators, educators, providers, families, and other adults interacting with children in structured settings. This toolkit highlights emotions and behaviors seen in youth (such as aggression, bullying, defiance, and more), signs and symptoms of a crisis in a young person, and resources for managing behaviors

and accessing support.







## FOR SCHOOLS

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It's important for educators and school staff to foster a safe space for all students and to recognize when a student is being bullied, even if it's cyberbullying. Creating a supportive and physically and emotionally safe environment in schools can help end bullying.







#### **QUESTIONS? CONTACT**

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