St Mary's Catholic High School, Leyland

Anti-Bullying Policy

Stand together against bullying

Statement of Intent

Our mission as a school is centred on our belief in Christ. The aim is to create a secure, caring, Christian and happy environment for every pupil. It is a basic entitlement of all children that they receive their education free from humiliation, oppression and abuse.

St Mary's Catholic High School believes that all pupils are entitled to learn in a safe and supportive environment; this means being free from all forms of bullying behaviour. This policy outlines how instances of bullying are dealt with, including the procedures to prevent occurrences of bullying.

These strategies, such as learning about tolerance and difference as part of the school's curriculum, aim to promote an inclusive, tolerant and supportive ethos at the school. The Education and Inspections Act 2006 outlines several legal obligations regarding the school's response to bullying. Under section 89, schools must have measures in place to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst pupils. These measures are part of the school's Behavioural Policy, which is communicated to all pupils, school staff and parents/carers.

All staff, parents/carers and pupils work together to prevent and reduce any instances of bullying at the school. There is a zero-tolerance policy for bullying at the school.

1. Legal Framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Equality Act 2010
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Malicious Communications Act 1988
- Public Order Act 1986
- Communications Act 2003
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Education Act 2011
- DfE (2017) 'Preventing and tackling bullying'
- DfE (2021) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2018) 'Mental health and wellbeing provision in schools'
- DfE (2025) 'Keeping children safe in education 2025'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Behavioural Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy
- Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy
- Secondary School RSE and Health Education Policy
- Exclusion Policy

2. Definitions of Banter and Bullying

Banter

For the purpose of this pupil policy, banter is a **friendly,** playful exchange of teasing remarks, meant to be **light hearted** and **humorous.** It is often described as a verbal 'ping-pong', where individuals take turns making witty, good-natured jokes with each other.

The tone and intent of banter are crucial, as it should be a **positive** and **reciprocal interaction** that **strengthens bonds** between people who **know and trust** each other.

Bullying

For the purpose of this policy, 'bullying behaviour' is defined as '**Repeated negative** behaviour that is **intended** to make others feel **upset**, **uncomfortable** or **unsafe**'.

The impact:
Upset, Uncomfortable, Unsafe- Pupils are encouraged to remember the acronym 'The three 3 U's' regarding the impact bullying can have on a target/s.

- **Repeated:** Incidents are not one-offs; doing something more than once.
- **Negative behaviour:** negative behaviours include Verbal, Indirect and Physical (VIP).
- **Intended:** Doing something on purpose; it is not an accident.

St Mary's define it as 'bullying behaviour' because it is a 'choice' that needs to be 'challenged' for behaviour to 'change'.

Power imbalance
Whether real or perceived, bullying is generally based on unequal power relations.

<h3 style="background:black;color:white">3.   Types of Bullying and the nine Protected Characteristics</h3>

Many kinds of behaviour can be considered bullying. Pupils are encouraged to remember the acronym 'VIP' in identifying bullying behaviour.

VIP- Negative Behaviours:
- **Verbal:** Unkind words directed at an individual/s in person (face to face).
- **Indirect:** Unkind actions that happen behind a individual's back (not to their face). For example, spreading rumours, excluding someone, backstabbing, public humiliation, stealing friends, breaking secrets, cyberbullying.
- **Physical:** Unkind actions that enter an individual/s personal space without permission.

Bullying can be related to almost anything, including the nine protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. These are personal attributes protected under the Equality Act 2010 to prevent discrimination in Great Britain.

- **Age:** Any age, but often refers to older age groups or younger ones.
- **Disability:** A physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on a person's ability to do normal daily activities.
- **Gender reassignment:** The process of changing one's gender.
- **Marriage and civil partnership:** Being married or in a civil partnership.

- **Pregnancy and maternity:** Includes pregnancy, childbirth, and the period of maternity leave immediately following the birth.

- **Race:** Includes race, colour, nationality, and ethnic or national origin.

- **Religion or belief**: Includes religion, religious beliefs and lack of belief.

- **Sex:** Refers to a person being male or female.

- **Sexual orientation**: A person's sexual orientation, such as being heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual.

Vulnerable pupils are more likely to be the targets of bullying due to the attitudes and behaviours some young people have towards those who are different from themselves. Vulnerable pupils may include, but are not limited to:
- Pupils who are adopted.
- Pupils suffering from a health problem.
- Pupils with caring responsibilities.
- Pupils from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Pupils with certain characteristics are also more likely to be targets of bullying, including, but not limited to:
- Pupils who are LGBTQ+, or perceived to be LGBTQ+.
- Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) pupils.
- Pupils with SEND.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

The Governing Board is responsible for:
- Evaluating and reviewing this policy to ensure that it does not discriminate against any pupils on the basis of their protected characteristics or backgrounds.
- The overall implementation and monitoring of this policy.
- Ensuring that the school adopts a tolerant and open-minded policy towards difference.
- Ensuring the school is inclusive.
- Analysing any bullying data to establish patterns and reviewing this policy in light of these.
- Mrs G Donohoe (Chair of Governors) will work with the DSL to ensure the policies and practices relating to safeguarding, including the prevention of cyberbullying, are being implemented effectively.

The Headteacher is responsible for:

- Reviewing and amending this policy, accounting for new legislation and government guidance, and using staff experience of dealing with bullying incidents in previous years to improve procedures.
- Keeping of a bullying report form of all reported incidents (this can be found on the school website under Pupils/Bullying/Bullying Form, including which type of bullying has occurred, to allow for proper analysis of the data collected.
- Analysing the data in the bullying record at termly intervals to identify trends, so that appropriate measures to tackle them can be implemented.
- Arranging appropriate training for staff members.

Pastoral Leaders and the Anti-Bullying Lead are responsible for:
- Corresponding and meeting with parents where necessary.
- Providing a point of contact for pupils and parents when more serious bullying incidents occur.

Teachers are responsible for:
- Being alert to social dynamics in their class.
- Being available for pupils who wish to report bullying.
- Providing follow-up support after bullying incidents.
- Being alert to possible bullying situations, particularly exclusion from friendship groups, and informing the pupil's heads of year of such observations.
- Refraining from stereotyping when dealing with bullying.
- Understanding the composition of pupil groups, showing sensitivity to those who have been the victims of bullying.
- Reporting any instances of bullying once they have been approached by a pupil for support.

The school nurse is responsible for:
- Offering emotional support to victims of bullying.
- Alerting the relevant heads of year regarding any incidents of bullying.

Parents/Carers are responsible for:
- Informing their child's Pastoral Leader or Form Tutor if they have any concerns that their child is the victim of bullying or involving in bullying in anyway.
- Being watchful of their child's behaviour, attitude and characteristics and informing the relevant staff members of any changes.

Pupils are responsible for:
- Informing a member of staff (face to face or via the anti-bullying form on the school website) if they witness bullying or are a target of bullying.
- Not making counter-threats if they are victims of bullying.
- Walking away from dangerous situations and avoiding involving other pupils in incidents.
- Keeping evidence of cyberbullying and informing a member of staff should they fall victim to cyberbullying.

3. Statutory Implications

The school understands that, under the Equality Act 2010, it has a responsibility to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The school understands that, under the Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998, it could have charges brought against it if it allows the rights of pupils to be breached by failing to take bullying seriously. The headteacher will ensure that this policy complies with the HRA; the headteacher understands that they cannot do this without fully involving their teaching staff.

Although bullying itself is not a criminal offence, some types of harassment, threatening behaviour and/or communications may be considered criminal offences:

- Under the Malicious Communications Act 1988, it is an offence for a person to electronically communicate with another person with the intent to cause distress or anxiety, or in a way which conveys a message which is indecent or grossly offensive, a threat, or contains information which is false and known or believed to be false by the sender.
- The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 makes it an offence to knowingly pursue any course of conduct amounting to harassment.
- Section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 makes it an offence to send, by means of a public electronic communications network, a message, or other matter, that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character. It is unlawful to disseminate defamatory information through any media, including internet sites.

- Other forms of bullying which are illegal and should be reported to the police include violence or assault, theft, repeated harassment or intimidation, and hate crimes.

4.   Prevention

The school will clearly communicate a whole-school commitment to addressing bullying in the form of a written statement which will be regularly promoted across the whole school.

All members of the school will be made aware of this policy and their responsibilities in relation to it. All staff members will receive training on identifying and dealing with the different types of bullying.

All types of bullying will be discussed as part of the Personal Development curriculum. Staff will encourage pupil cooperation and the development of interpersonal skills using group and pair work. Diversity, difference and respect for others will be promoted and celebrated through various lessons. Opportunities to extend friendship groups and interactive skills will be provided through participation in special events, e.g. drama productions, sporting activities and cultural groups.

Seating plans will be organised and altered in a way that prevents instances of bullying. Potential targets of bullying will be placed in working groups with other pupils who do not abuse or take advantage of others.

A safe place, supervised by a teacher, will be available for pupils to go to during 'free time' if they feel threatened or wish to be alone. The teacher supervising the area will speak to pupils to find out the cause of any problems and, ultimately, stop any form of bullying taking place.

Pupils deemed vulnerable, as defined in section two, will meet with their Form Tutor on a monthly basis, where appropriate, to ensure any problems can be actioned quickly. Form Tutors will also offer an 'open door' policy allowing pupils to discuss any bullying, whether they are victims or have witnessed an incident.

Before a new pupil joins the school, they are introduced to key staff who will support and nurture their transition into St Mary's Catholic High School.

The school will be alert to, and address, any mental health and wellbeing issues amongst pupils, as these can be a cause, or a result, of bullying behaviour.

The school will ensure potential perpetrators are given support as required, so their educational, emotional and social development is not negatively influenced by outside factors, e.g. mental health issues.

5.   Signs of Bullying

Staff will be alert to the following signs that may indicate a pupil is a victim of bullying:
- Being frightened to travel to or from school
- Unwillingness to attend school
- Repeated or persistent absence from school

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- Becoming anxious or lacking confidence
- Saying that they feel ill repeatedly
- Decreased involvement in school work
- Leaving school with torn clothes or damaged possessions
- Missing possessions
- Missing dinner money
- Asking for extra money or stealing
- Cuts or bruises
- Lack of appetite
- Unwillingness to use the internet or mobile devices
- Lack of eye contact
- Becoming short tempered
- Change in behaviour and attitude at home

Although the signs outlined above may not be due to bullying, they may be due to deeper social, emotional or mental health issues, so are still worth investigating. Pupils who display a significant number of these signs will be approached by a member of staff to determine the underlying issues causing this behaviour.

Staff will be aware of the potential factors that may indicate a pupil is likely to exhibit bullying behaviours, including, but not limited to, the following:

- They have experienced mental health problems, which have led to them becoming more easily aggravated
- They have been the victim of abuse
- Their academic performance has started to fall and they are showing signs of stress

If staff become aware of any factors that could lead to bullying behaviours, they will notify the pupil's Form Tutor, who will investigate the matter and monitor the situation.

6. Staff Principles

The school will ensure that prevention is a prominent aspect of its anti-bullying vision. Staff will treat reports of bullying seriously and will not ignore signs of suspected bullying. Staff will act immediately when they become aware of a bullying incident. Unpleasantness from one pupil towards another will always be challenged and will never be ignored.

Staff will always respect pupils' privacy, and information about specific instances of bullying is not discussed with others, unless the pupil has given consent, or there is a safeguarding concern. If a member of staff believes a pupil is in danger, e.g. of being hurt, they will inform the DSL immediately.

Follow-up support will be given to both the victim and perpetrator in the months following an incident to ensure all bullying has stopped.

7. Child on Child Abuse

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of child on child abuse, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

To prevent child on child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils about abuse, its forms, and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and Personal Development lessons, in line with the Prevention section of this policy.

All staff will be aware that pupils of any age and gender are capable of abusing their peers. Staff will take all instances of child- on- child abuse equally seriously regardless of the characteristics of the perpetrators or victims, will never tolerate abuse as 'banter' or 'part of growing up', and will never justify sexual harassment, e.g. as 'boys being boys', as this can foster a culture of unacceptable behaviours. Staff will also be aware that child on child abuse can be manifested in many ways, including the sharing on semi-nudes or nudes, sexual harassment and assault, and hazing- or initiation-type violence.

Pupils will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled – this includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers. If a pupil has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral may be made to children's social care services (CSCS), where the DSL deems this appropriate in the circumstances.

More information on the school's approach to preventing and managing instances of peer-on-peer abuse can be found within this policy and the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

8. Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is a form of indirect bullying and can go even further than face-to-face bullying by invading personal space and home life and can target more than one person. It can also take place across age groups and target pupils, staff and others, and may take place inside school, within the wider community, at home or when travelling. It can sometimes draw bystanders into being accessories.

Cyberbullying can include the following:

- Flaming/Trolling
- Catfishing
- Exclusion
- Denigration
- Outing/Exposing

- Cyberstalking
- Online Sexual harassment

NB. The above list is not exhaustive, and cyberbullying may take other forms.

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to cyberbullying. The school views cyberbullying with the same severity as any other form of bullying and will follow the sanctions set out in section 12 this policy if they become aware of any incidents.

All members of staff will receive training on an annual basis on the signs of cyberbullying, in order to identify pupils who may be experiencing issues and intervene effectively.

Many of the signs of cyberbullying will be similar to those found in the 'Signs of bullying' section of this policy; however, staff will be alert to the following signs that may indicate a pupil is being cyberbullied:

- Avoiding use of the computer
- Being on their phone routinely
- Becoming agitated when receiving calls or text messages

Staff will also be alert to the following signs which may indicate that a pupil is cyberbullying others:

- Avoiding using the computer or turning off the screen when someone is near
- Acting in a secretive manner when using the computer or mobile phone
- Spending excessive amounts of time on the computer or mobile phone
- Becoming upset or angry when the computer or mobile phone is taken away

Staff will be aware that a cyberbullying incident might include features different to other forms of bullying, prompting a particular response. Significant differences may include the following:

- **Possible extensive scale and scope** – pupils may be bullied on multiple platforms and using multiple different methods that are made possible by virtue of the bullying taking place online
- **The anytime and anywhere nature of cyberbullying** – pupils may not have an escape from the torment when they are at home due to the bullying continuing through technology at all times
- **The person being bullied might not know who the perpetrator is** – it is easy for individuals to remain anonymous online and on social media, and pupils may be bullied by someone who is concealing their own identity
- **The perpetrator might not realise that their actions are bullying** – sometimes, the culture of social media, and the inability to see the impact that words are having on someone, may lead to pupils crossing boundaries without realising
- **The target of the bullying may have evidence of what has happened** – pupils may have taken screenshots of bullying, or there may be a digital footprint that can identify the perpetrator

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The school will support pupils who have been targets of cyberbullying by holding formal and informal discussions with the pupil about their feelings and whether the bullying has stopped, in accordance with section 13 and section 14 of this policy.

In accordance with the Education Act 2011, the school has the right to examine and delete files from pupils' personal devices, e.g. mobiles phones, where there is good reason to do so. This power applies to all schools and there is no need to have parental consent to search through a young person's mobile phone. In these cases, the school's Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy will be followed at all times.

9. Procedures

Minor incidents will be reported to the target's Form Tutor, who will investigate the incident, set appropriate sanctions for the perpetrator, and inform Pastoral Leader in writing of the incident and outcome. Pupils may report bullying incidents via the online anti-bullying report form found on the school website.

When investigating a bullying incident, the following procedures will be adopted:

- The target, alleged perpetrator and witnesses are all interviewed separately
- Members of staff ensure that there is no possibility of contact between the pupils being interviewed, including electronic communication
- If a pupil is injured, members of staff take the pupil immediately to the school nurse for a medical opinion on the extent of their injuries
- A room is used that allows for privacy during interviews
- A witness is used for serious incidents
- If appropriate, the alleged perpetrator, the target and witnesses are asked to write down details of the incident; this may need prompting with questions from the member of staff to obtain the full picture
- The DSL and Pastoral Leaders will gather evidence of a cyberbullying incident; this may involve text messages, emails, photos, etc. provided by the target
- Premature assumptions are not made, as it is important not to be judgemental at this stage
- Members of staff listen carefully to all accounts, being non-confrontational and not assigning blame until the investigation is complete
- All pupils involved are informed that they must not discuss the interview with other pupils

Due to the potential for some specific forms of bullying to be characterised by inappropriate sexual behaviour, staff members involved in dealing with the incident are required to consider whether there is a need for safeguarding processes to be implemented.

10. Sanctions

If the Headteacher is satisfied that bullying did take place, the perpetrator will be helped to understand the consequences of their actions and warned that there must be no further incidents. The Headteacher will inform the perpetrator of the type of sanction to be used in this instance, e.g., detentions or service-based activities, and future sanctions if the bullying continues.

If possible, the Headteacher will attempt reconciliation and will obtain an apology from the perpetrator. This will either be in writing to the target and/or witnesses if appropriate, or face-to-face, but only with the target's full consent. Discretion will be used here; targets will never feel pressured into a face-to-face meeting with the perpetrator.

Parent/Carers are informed of bullying incidents and what action is being taken.

All staff involved in managing instances of bullying will be aware that taking disciplinary action and providing support are not mutually exclusive actions, and should be conducted simultaneously to encourage more positive behaviour in future.

The school will avoid unnecessarily criminalising pupils for bullying or abusive behaviour where possible, as young people with criminal records face stigma and discrimination in future aspects of their lives. The school's focus when handling perpetrators will be supporting them to develop more positive behaviours and to refrain from abusive and bullying behaviours in the future.

The Pastoral Leader informally monitors the pupils involved over the next half-term.

The school will remain cognisant of the fact that continued access to school can be important for rehabilitation of harmful behaviour, and will not exclude pupils unless as a last resort – where there have been serious or consistent incidents of bullying, the school will act in line with the Exclusion Policy.

11. Support

In the event of bullying, 'targets' will be offered the following support:

- Emotional support and reassurance from the school counsellor
- Reassurance that it was right to report the incident and that appropriate action will be taken
- Liaison with their parents/carers to ensure a continuous dialogue of support.
- Advice not to retaliate or reply, but to keep the evidence and show or give it to their parent or a member of staff
- Advice on aspects of online safety, in the event of cyberbullying, to prevent re-occurrence, including, where appropriate, discussion with their parents to evaluate their online habits and age-appropriate advice on how the perpetrator might be blocked online
- Discussion with their parent/carer on whether police action is required (except in serious cases of child exploitation or abuse where the police may be contacted without discussion with parents)

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The Headteacher will carefully consider in each instance of bullying that is handled whether it is appropriate to split up the target(s) and perpetrator(s), e.g. preventing them sharing classes or spaces where possible, and will split up other harmful group dynamics to prevent further occurrences where necessary. Targets will be encouraged to broaden their friendship groups by joining lunchtime or after-school clubs or activities.

Staff, particularly the DSL, will work with the target to build resilience, e.g. by offering emotional therapy.

The school will acknowledge that bullying may be an indication of underlying mental health issues. Perpetrators will be required to attend a mandatory counselling session to assist with any underlying mental health or emotional wellbeing issues. The school will work with the perpetrator regarding any underlying mental health or emotional wellbeing problems.

12.   Follow Up Support

The progress of both the perpetrator and the target will be monitored by their Form Tutors. One-on-one sessions to discuss how the target and perpetrator are progressing may be appropriate. If appropriate, follow-up correspondence will be arranged with parents one month after the incident.

Pupils who have been bullied will be offered continuous support. The Pastoral Leader will hold a formal meeting, to check whether the bullying has stopped – these formal meetings will continue to take place until the Pastoral Leader and target are confident the bullying has stopped. The target will be encouraged to tell a trusted adult in school if bullying is repeated.

Pupils who have bullied others will be supported in the following ways:
* Receiving a consequence for their actions
* Being able to discuss what happened
* Being helped to reflect on why they became involved
* Being helped to understand what they did wrong and why they need to change their behaviour
* Appropriate assistance from parents/carers

Pupils who have been bullied will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and the DSL will, if necessary, refer the target of bullying to CAMHS.

In cases where the effects of bullying are so severe that the pupil cannot successfully reintegrate back into the school, the headteacher and DSL will look to transfer the pupil

to another mainstream school with the consent and involvement of the pupil's parents/carers.

Where a pupil who has been the target of bullying has developed such complex needs that alternative provision is required, the pupil, their parents/carers, the Headteacher and DSL will meet to discuss the use of alternative provision.

13. Bullying Outside of School

Staff will remain aware that bullying can happen both in and outside of school and will ensure that they understand how to respond to reports of bullying that occurred outside school in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

The Headteacher has a specific statutory power to discipline pupils for poor behaviour outside of the school premises. Section 89(5) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives the headteacher the power to regulate pupils' conduct when they are not on school premises, and therefore, not under the lawful charge of a school staff member.

Teachers have the power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside of the school premises. This can relate to any bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises, such as on school or public transport, outside the local shops, or in a town or village centre.

Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it will be investigated and acted upon. In all cases of misbehaviour or bullying, members of staff can only discipline the pupil on school premises, or elsewhere when the pupil is under the lawful control of the member of staff, e.g., on a school trip.

The Headteacher is responsible for determining whether it is appropriate to notify the police of the action taken against a pupil. If the misbehaviour could be of a criminal nature, or poses a serious threat to a member of the public, the police will be informed.

14. Record Keeping

The DSL will ensure that robust records are kept with regard to all reported or otherwise uncovered incidents of bullying – this includes recording where decisions have been made, e.g., sanctions, support, escalation of a situation and resolutions.

The Headteacher and DSL will ensure that all decisions and actions recorded are reviewed on a regular basis for the purposes of:

- Identifying patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour on the part of certain pupils that may need to be handled, e.g. with pastoral support.

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- Reflecting on whether cases could have been handled better and using these reflections to inform future practice.
- Considering whether there are wider cultural issues at play within the school, e.g. whether school culture facilitates discriminatory bullying by not adequately addressing instances and planning to mitigate this.
- Considering whether prevention strategies could be strengthened based on any patterns in the cases that arise.

Bullying Report Form

This form will be sent to the Anti-Bullying Lead and Pastoral Year Group Leader upon completion.

Bullying

Use this form to report any bullying issues you may have encountered within St Mary's Catholic High School

When you submit this form, it will not automatically collect your details like name and email address unless you provide it yourself.

* Required

1. First Name *

Enter your answer

2. Last Name *

Enter your answer

3. Year Group *

○ YR7

○ YR8

○ YR9

○ YR10

○ YR11

4. Your email address *

Enter your answer

5. Perpetrator's Name *

Enter your answer

6. Perpetrator's Year Group/Form (if known)

Enter your answer

7. Has this occurred on multiple occasions? *

○ Yes

○ No

4. Your email address *

Enter your answer

5. Perpetrator's Name *

Enter your answer

6. Perpetrator's Year Group/Form (if known)

Enter your answer

7. Has this occurred on multiple occasions? *

◯ Yes

◯ No

11. When does the bullying take place? *

☐ In the classroom

☐ During social time

☐ Before school

☐ Evening\Weekend

Submit

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