

Knife Crime

WORKBOOK

Name

Class

THROUGH THEIR EYES

Bullying

What is bullying?

The repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or online.

Repetitive means? It keeps happening

Intentional means? It is done deliberately

Think of examples of an imbalance of power

Age: Someone older bullying younger people

Size: The person is taller or bigger, than the victim

Power: The bully is seen as more popular, influential, physically stronger

Understanding: ~~when a bully takes advantage of a person's neediness/disability~~

Bullying behaviours include:

- The victim is called names, teased, is subjected to banter, laughed at, ridiculed
- Physically hurting someone: hitting, slapping, kicking or pushing
- Creating mental fear: threatening, intimidating or humiliating someone
- Expressing constant criticism or spreading rumours about a person
- Seeking ways to socially/emotionally isolate someone to make them feel powerless
- Taking to use or hide or destroy the possessions of others
- Creating situations to undermine: tripping them up, nudging their table, sneering
- Sending/forwarding derogatory messages by text or online
- Posting negative and hurtful comments or photos of a victim on social media

The victim is never to blame

In the session we talked about the concept of 'victim blaming'. This is when the hurt that has been caused to a victim is excused/minimised by implying the victim deserved it, on account of who they are or what they said or did. This is never acceptable.

What do you think schools could do to ensure any bullying is reported?

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Responding to bullying?

Try to avoid the bully when you are alone:

Try and avoid the bully if you can, stay away from places where bullying happens. Don't give them an opportunity to get you alone. Don't hide away or bunk off school. If you can, take a different route to school or class. If you can, walk to school with a parent or a friend.

Try to be brave and don't react to the bully:

Try and be brave, don't show the bully you are scared or upset. You might get angry or want to fight back, but this can make things worse. Bullies are looking for a reaction from you, so getting upset or angry will let the bully know they are hurting you, and make it more likely that they will bully you again in the future.

Tell someone you trust, don't ever be afraid to ask for help:

This can be scary if the bully has told you that they will get you if you say anything. This is how they control you, so they can bully you again. They will not want to get into trouble. It's very important that you tell an adult about what is happening, this is not grassing or telling tales. This is being an Upstander. Bullying is wrong and needs to be stopped before someone gets hurt. Tell your parents/carers, or a teacher, what has happened and how you are feeling.

Keep a diary or record the bullying:

Sometimes you may think adults don't understand, they may not listen carefully, or be quick to say something like "It will be OK, don't worry about it" or "Just stay away from them." If you are worried your teacher won't take it seriously or even make things worse by saying something to the bully and making everything worse, plan how to get a trusted adult to listen. Keeping a diary or a recording of the bullying is very powerful and makes it real for adults. It proves that this is happening and gives the adult all the evidence they need to make it stop.

Be Cyber-Savvy:

Don't ever give your name, age, address or contact details to ANYONE online without your parents' permission. If you are being bullied online, delete or block that person. You can ask an adult for help with this, but you probably know more about computers than they do! Criminal Charges may be brought under The Harassment Act and other legislation that is there to protect you. Talk to your family and to those who you trust. If you ever come across anything on the internet that makes you feel uncomfortable, no matter where it is, please report it.

Don't tell people where you live or which school you go to. NEVER arrange to meet them. If a stranger asks you to meet them, see this as a warning sign and tell an adult, a responsible person/someone you trust. If you call a helpline, the volunteer might ask you some basic questions, but that is OK provided you telephoned the helpline and they did not phone you.

Do not give any confidential information to someone who calls you. If you are worried or scared, hang up and talk to a trusted adult. Tell your friends if you are worried about anything. Also, change your log-in details regularly and change your passwords. The only people you should share your password details with are your parent/carers.

How safe are the outdoor spaces in your school?

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Knife Crime, it is illegal to:

- Sell a knife to anyone under 18 years, unless it is a knife with a folding blade that is three inches long or less.
- Carry any sharp or bladed instrument in a public place without good reason – except for a folding pocket – knife (that has a blade that is less than 7.62 cm or 3 inches).
- A lock knife is NOT a folding pocket knife and therefore it is illegal to carry these knives regardless of the length of the blade.
- Carry, buy or sell, any banned knife.
- Use any knife in a threatening way, even it is a legal knife.
- If you carry a knife in a vehicle, you could also be prosecuted for the offence.

Are the Police allowed to stop and search people?

The Police can stop and search any person, vehicle, and anything in or on the vehicle looking for certain items. However, before they stop and search someone, the Police Officer carrying out the search, must provide their identity and station, and explain the grounds of the search before it starts. They must have reasonable grounds for suspecting that they will find:

- Stolen goods
- An offensive weapon or an item with a blade or point
- Any article made or adapted for use in certain offences, such as a burglary or theft
- Items that could damage or destroy property; e.g. spray paint cans.

Who is most likely to carry a knife?

Statistics show that young people between 15-19 years, are the most likely to be in possession of a knife.

Evidence shows that people who carry knives, are more likely to be stabbed themselves, and on occasions their own knife has been grabbed and used against them in an attack.

What should you do, if you know someone is carrying a knife?

If you believe there is an immediate threat to life or if you have just seen someone carrying a knife, **dial 999** and report it to the police.

If you suspect anyone of carrying a knife or an offensive weapon in a public place, you should tell someone, this could be a:

- Police Officer, Police Community Support Officer, or Community Warden
- If you are at school, tell a member of school staff or a parent/carer
- If you want to remain anonymous ring Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111.

This may be difficult for you, but it is important you do so, we must help the Police to take knives off the streets and out of schools.

Knives can be handed in anonymously into front offices at a Police Station, the Police will dispose of them.

Write down what you should do, if you are faced with someone with a knife?

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The details of the incident

Phillip was the boy who was stabbed, he has lost a lot of blood.

There were two deep stab wounds to his stomach, piercing his liver and other organs, he is in intensive care.

There was a fight outside school at 4pm, after staff on duty had come back in school. Staff knew when a few pupils were shouting and crying.

Phillip was lying on the pavement and bleeding, his breathing was shallow, his face was white and he was shivering.

Mr Henderson's first aid kit was no use, he used a towel to put pressure on the wound, then the Paramedics took over.

Staff brought the remaining pupils into school. Mrs Smith contacted their parents to come and collect them

The Police took Phillip's details and went to see his foster carer.

Ryan stayed with Phillip, he saw what happened. Phillip was being called names and pushed, he was trying to walk away.

Harry tried to grab his bag, other boys pushed and kicked Phillip, he held onto his bag.

Phillip pulled a knife out of his bag. Harry and Phillip were wrestling

It suddenly went quiet, Phillip fell down and was bleeding

Harry and his friends ran away.

Who is to blame?

Bullies: they were insulting and pushing Phillip, when he didn't respond, it got worse.

Phillip: he had a knife in his bag, he took it out, he told Harry he would stab him if he didn't call off his mates, Harry didn't do that. They carried on wrestling.

Harry: was part of the bullying, he tried to take Phillip's bag, he could have stopped before Phillip got out the knife. It seems like he may have stabbed Phillip and then run away, leaving him bleeding on the ground.

The on-lookers: gathered round to watch, chanted 'fight...fight', no-one went to call staff or ring 999.

The school: how much did they know about the bullying of Phillip, there may have been a build-up to this incident, the teachers on duty came in before all the pupils had left the school.

Who do you blame and why?