

What is Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cell phones, computers, and tablets. Cyberbullying can occur through SMS, Text, and apps, or online in social media, forums, or gaming where people can view, participate in, or share content. Cyberbullying includes sending, posting, or sharing negative, harmful, false, or mean content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation. Some cyberbullying crosses the line into unlawful or criminal behavior.

The most common places where cyberbullying occurs are:

- Social Media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and Twitter
- SMS (Short Message Service) also known as Text Message sent through devices
- Instant Message (via devices, email provider services, apps, and social media messaging features)



Special Concerns

With the prevalence of social media and digital forums, comments, photos, posts, and content shared by individuals can often be viewed by strangers as well as acquaintances. The content an individual shares online – both their personal content as well as any negative, mean, or hurtful content – creates a kind of permanent public record of their views, activities, and behavior. This public record can be thought of as an online reputation, which may be accessible to schools, employers, colleges, clubs, and others who may be researching an individual now or in the future. Cyberbullying can harm the online reputations of everyone involved – not just the person being bullied, but those doing the bullying or participating in it. Cyberbullying has unique concerns in that it can be:

Persistent – Digital devices offer an ability to immediately and continuously communicate 24 hours a day, so it can be difficult for children experiencing cyberbullying to find relief.

Permanent – Most information communicated electronically is permanent and public, if not reported and removed. A negative online reputation, including for those who bully, can impact college admissions, employment, and other areas of life.

Hard to Notice – Because teachers and parents may not overhear or see cyberbullying taking place, it is harder to recognize.

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UNION COUNTY
We're Connected to You!

For more information about the UC STEP'S
Civic Engagement Project "Branches Against Bullying"



Visit us on the web:
<http://ucnj.org/uc-step/>

BRANCHES AGAINST BULLYING



A Resource Guide To END Bullying

What is bullying

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Both kids who are bullied and who bully others may have serious, lasting problems.

In order to be considered bullying, the behavior must be aggressive and include:

- **An Imbalance of Power:** Kids who bully use their power—such as physical strength, access to embarrassing information, or popularity—to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people.
- **Repetition:** Bullying behaviors happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once.

Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, attacking someone physically or verbally, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

Types of Bullying

There are three types of bullying:

Verbal bullying is saying or writing mean things. Verbal bullying includes:

- Teasing
- Name-calling
- Inappropriate sexual comments
- Taunting
- Threatening to cause harm



Social bullying, sometimes referred to as relational bullying, involves hurting someone's reputation or relationships. Social bullying includes:

- Leaving someone out on purpose
- Telling other children not to be friends with someone
- Spreading rumors about someone
- Embarrassing someone in public



Physical bullying involves hurting a person's body or possessions.

Physical bullying includes:

- Hitting/kicking/pinching
- Spitting
- Tripping/pushing
- Taking or breaking someone's things
- Making mean or rude hand gestures



Ways to deal with a bully

- Bullies love a reaction, don't give them one. Stay calm.
- Stand up straight and don't show the bully that you are afraid or that your feelings are hurt.
- Be alert. Think fast. How can you get out of the situation safely?
- Fighting back can make the situation worse, and you may get hurt. Get away. Find safety or call for help.
- Talk to an adult you trust for ideas and help.
- Have a plan for dealing with bullies. Think of things to say ahead of time and practice them at home.
- Get help. Report the situation to the school and your parents.



What should you tell others?

- What happened to you and how you reacted
- Who bullied you and who saw it happen
- Where it happened and if it's happened before
- Write down everything including things that other kids or adults did to help you



What if someone else is being bullied?

Most of the time bullying takes place, other kids are watching. These bystanders, as they're called, have the power to help stop bullying.

In fact, when other kids step in, bullying stops within 10 seconds, 57% of the time. Most kids feel uncomfortable watching but few intervene because they are afraid or don't know what to do.

You can:

- Go for help if the situation is dangerous or you are unsure or afraid.
- Walk away. Don't be an audience for the bully. Get help.
- Be a buddy to the victim. Invite them to join you.
- Speak up...a simple "you're being a bully" might be enough to stop the incident.



Where to go for help

Don't suffer in silence!! Always try to reach out to a parent, guardian or guidance counselor, if you do not feel comfortable here are some resources:



County of Union

Division of Youth Services

Helping youth navigate their future.

Call 908-558-2520

Union County Crime Stoppers

If you are a student, parent, teacher or other school staff member and have information about a crime (such as possession of drugs or weapons) or dangerous activity (such as bullying or threats of violence) that has occurred, is occurring, or will occur at your school, you can contact Campus Crime Stoppers to let us know what you know. We will not ask for your name. No one will ever know who you are. We are interested in information regarding anything that happens in your school or community which can endanger you, your classmates, or school staff. The information you provide will be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency or school administrators. If a tip leads to the arrest and prosecution of a criminal suspect, you will be paid a cash reward.

Call 908-654-TIPS (8477)

Text UCTIP plus your message to CRIMES (274637)

Or

Submit your tip online to uctip.org. Learn more about us at uctip.org.

We Care (Caring Contact)

Call 908.232.2880 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.,

per volunteer availability, or 800.273.TALK

If you're more comfortable texting, text "heart" to 741-741.

Texters are available 24/7.

2nd Floor

If you are between the ages of 10 and 24, live in New Jersey, and need to talk about an issue or problem that you are facing

Call or text 888-222-2228 anytime .

STOMP Out Bullying

HelpChat Line visit:

www.stompoutbullying.org/information-and-resources/helpchat-line/

To help you reduce the stress, depression and fear you are feeling as a result of being bullied and to empower you to make healthy decisions.