



ANTI-BULLYING POLICY

The Campbell River Youth Soccer Association has adhered to this Anti-Bullying Policy to help guide and protect the children that participate in our activities as players, referees, coaches or in any other capacity. Bullying can be defined as intentional hurtful and aggressive behavior that makes others feel uncomfortable, scared or upset, and it is the responsibility of the club, our staff and volunteers to create a safe, free of bullying soccer environment.

**Resources below were provided by the Government of British Columbia*

IMPORTANCE OF AN ANTI-BULLYING POLICY

According to the data provided by the Provincial Government, 1 in 3 Canadian teens say they've been bullied recently and almost half of Canadian parents say their kid has been bullied at some point.

A person who shows bullying behavior usually picks on another person's culture, disability, ethnicity, gender identity, looks, religion, or sexual orientation - children who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans-identified, two-spirited, queer or questioning (LGBTQ) are discriminated against three times more than heterosexual students.

The effects of bullying can be traumatic and long-lasting, affecting even adulthood by causing extended psychological harm.

DEFINING BULLYING

It's important to know the difference between bullying and single acts of aggression or conflict. Not all mean or rude behavior or conflict is bullying. Understanding the difference helps when it comes to knowing how to intervene.

Bullying is a persistent pattern of unwelcome or aggressive behavior that hurts others physically and/or emotionally. For a situation to be considered bullying, three indicators are usually present:

- **Power** – children who bully acquire their power through physical size and strength, by status within the peer group, and by recruiting support of the group.
- **Frequency** – bullying is not a random act. It is this factor that brings about the anticipatory terror in the mind of the child being bullied that can be so detrimental and have the most debilitating long-term effects.
- **Intent to harm** – children who bully generally do so with the intent to either physically or emotionally harm the other child.

A person who shows bullying behavior says or does something intentionally hurtful to others and they keep doing it, with no sense of regret or remorse – even when it's obvious that they've hurt a person or when they're asked to stop.

TYPES OF BULLYING

- **Physical** – hitting, kicking, tripping, pinching, pushing, damaging property.
- **Verbal** – name-calling, insulting others, teasing, intimidating others, making homophobic or racist comments, verbal abuse.
- **Social and emotional (or relational)** – Doing things to harm someone else’s reputation or make them feel embarrassed or humiliated by lying, spreading rumors, making mean gestures or jokes, excluding someone.
- **Cyber** – teasing or humiliating a person online using social media, cruel websites (e.g. posting photos of others on rating websites), video games, instant message or texting. Cyberbullying is constantly evolving and changing with new technology and it can reach a child even in the privacy of their own home.

SIGNS THAT A CHILD IS BEING BULLIED

Kids who are being bullied by others will often display a change in behavior or emotions, like:

- Not wanting to go to school or participate in extra-curricular activities.
- Anxious, fearful or over-reactive.
- Having low self-esteem and making negative comments about themselves or a former friend
- Regular complaints of stomachaches, headaches, and other physical symptoms without any particular cause.
- Less interest in school or soccer.
- Injuries, bruising, damaged clothing, or broken items.
- Unhappy and irritable.
- Trouble sleeping, nightmares, bedwetting.
- Frequently crying.
- Threatens to hurt themselves or others.
- Significant changes in social life (i.e. no one is calling or inviting them out).

SIGNS THAT A CHILD IS ENGAGING IN BULLYING BEHAVIOUR

Kids who exhibit bullying behavior may show signs that they are using power aggressively, such as:

- Little concern for the feelings of others.
- Aggressive with siblings, parents, teachers, friends and animals.
- Bossy and manipulative to get their own way.
- Coming home with unexplained objects or extra money.
- Secretive about possessions, activities or where they've been.
- Easily frustrated and quickly angered.
- Believe aggression is an acceptable way to resolve conflicts.
- Abuse others physically or verbally.
- Get into fights and blame others for starting them.
- Have a need to dominate others.
- Have two or three friends who are also aggressive.
- Hang out with increasingly younger children.
- Quick to interpret accidents or neutral events as deliberate hostile acts.

CAMPBELL RIVER YOUTH SOCCER ASSOCIATION ANTI-BULLYING REPORTING PROCEDURE

An athlete who feels that he or she has been bullied should do one or more of the following things:

- Talk to their parents;
- Talk to a coach, Board Member, or other designated individual;
- Write a letter or email to a coach, Board Member, or other designated individual;
- Make a Report to their Provincial/Territorial Soccer Organization

If the affected party wishes to make a complaint to the Board, it can be submitted to Chair of the Discipline Committee; discipline@crysa.bc.ca

CAMPBELL RIVER YOUTH SOCCER ASSOCIATION ANTI-BULLYING CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Any complaint of bullying submitted to the chair of the discipline will be dealt with according to the [CRYSA Discipline Committee Procedures](#).

Members of the Committee shall ensure that everything disclosed to them during the course of their work, including but not limited to the facts of the case, the contents of their deliberations, and the decisions taken, remains confidential.

Members of the Committee must decline to participate in any meeting concerning a matter in which they are in a real or perceived conflict of interest. Such instances include, but are not limited to the following: i. If the member in question has a direct interest in the outcome of the matter; ii. If the member is associated with any of the parties 2. Members of the Committee who are in a real or perceived conflict must inform the Chair immediately.

BC SOCCER ALIGNMENT

All Campbell River Youth Soccer Association policies must align with BC Soccer's Bylaws, Rules & Regulations, and applicable Policies and procedures.

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