

Appendix 1

This is not an exhaustive list, however it is an expanded definition and examples of bullying for certain characteristics.

Additional support needs

Can arise for any reason for any length of time. Additional support may be required to overcome needs arising from learning environment; health or disability; family circumstances or social and emotional factors. A child or young person may be bullied because they have an additional support need and, crucially, being bullied can also lead to an additional support need

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Stigma, caused by a lack of knowledge and understanding of asylum seekers and refugees, can mean children with this status may be at greater risk of being bullied. In addition, reluctance to burden parents or carers with extra worries can allow bullying to go undetected and continue.

Body image and physical appearance

Can be hugely important to children and young people, with bullying because of body image having the potential to negatively impact upon their wellbeing

Care experienced children and young people

Are vulnerable to bullying behaviour for a number of reasons, such as regular changes in schools or where they are placed. Forming relationships with peers and adults can be made even more difficult due to early childhood adversity

Disablist bullying

People who bully others may see children and young people with disabilities as being less able to defend themselves and/or tell an adult what has happened. The bullying behaviour is likely to be focused upon their specific disability or disabilities, whether they are in mainstream schooling or in specialist provision

Gender Based Violence

Bullying in the form of derogatory language and the spreading of malicious rumours can be used to regulate both girls' and boys' behaviour. These terms can be of an explicit sexual nature, and it is worth noting that many can involve the use of terms for people who are gay and lesbian as a negative towards a person's masculinity or femininity. Gender-based violence includes but is not limited to:

- Name calling and unwanted sexual comments
- Homophobic and transphobic abuse
- Sexual harassment - any unwanted behaviour of a sexual nature which makes a person feel upset, humiliated or intimidated.
- Image-based abuse - sharing intimate images of someone else without their consent, editing an image (e.g. superimposing someone's face onto an image) or pressurising someone to look at pornography.
- Unwanted physical contact, which may be considered as assault, or sexually abusive/suggestive comments.
- Stalking - a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment or any course of contact directed at a specific person that would cause them to feel fear for their safety or the safety of others, e.g. unwanted gifts, messages, contact through social media.

Gypsy/Travellers

This group of children and young people are a particularly discriminated against and marginalised group, and concerns about bullying are especially acute for secondary schools. Perceived risks about bullying and parents' own experiences of discriminatory behaviour may lead to low levels of enrolment and poor attendance for Gypsy/Traveller children and young people, as well as early exit from formal education. Other Traveller families, such as Roma, may have similar concerns

Intersectionality

It's important to understand the different and unequal social and economic outcomes for particular groups, based on interactions between race, class, gender, sexual orientation, disability, age and ethnicity.

In the context of anti-bullying, we must consider people's experiences of belonging to one or more of these groups, people's prejudice towards them and how this can lead to inequality in attainment and wellbeing

Marriage/Civil Partnership

Whilst it is unlikely that a school-aged pupil will experience direct prejudice and discrimination as a result of being in a same sex marriage or civil partnership, there could be instances of indirect discrimination if they are associated with someone who is.

Racial bullying

Children and young people from minority ethnic groups often experience bullying based on perceived differences in dress, communication, appearance, beliefs and/or culture as well as their skin colour and accent. The status of the ethnic group a child belongs to (or people assume they belong to) can often lead to a child or young person experiencing bullying behaviour. This can arise from a misguided and/or learned belief that they are less valued and 'deserve' to be treated differently, or with less respect

Religion and belief

Lack of knowledge and understanding about the traditions, beliefs and etiquette of different faiths can lead to religious intolerance. Lack of awareness about the differences in practices of religions such as prayer times, dietary requirements, fasting and the wearing of religious clothing or articles of faith can result in misunderstandings and stereotyping, which may lead to bullying. People who have no religion or belief are also protected under the Equality Act

Sectarianism

Most people understandably associate Sectarianism with religion, however the reality of prejudice means that your family background, the football team you support, the community you live in, the school you attend and even the colour of your clothing can mark you out for sectarian abuse - whatever your beliefs may be. In Scotland, sectarianism is most often related to Protestant and Roman Catholic divisions within Christianity but can also relate to other religions, such as Sunni and Shia Muslims within Islam, and Orthodox and Reform Jews within Judaism

Sexual Orientation

Bullying based on sexual orientation is motivated by a prejudice against lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) people. It is also commonly referred to as 'homophobic bullying' but can also be expanded to recognise the specific experiences of bisexual young people using the term 'biphobic bullying'. Children and young people do not necessarily have to be gay, lesbian or bisexual themselves to experience 'homophobic bullying'. This type of bullying may be directed towards young people perceived to be LGB; those that do not conform to gender norms; and those who have gay friends or family. Although homophobic bullying is distinct from sexist and transphobic bullying, it is related to these forms of bullying through underlying sexist attitudes.

Socio-economic prejudice

Bullying due to socio-economic status can take place in any community. Small differences in perceived family income, living arrangements, social circumstances or values can be used as a basis for bullying behaviours. These behaviours, such as mocking speech patterns, accents, belongings, clothing, etc. can become widespread through those considering themselves to be in the dominant social economic group. Bullying of children who endure parental substance misuse can also be prevalent

Young Carers

The lives of young carers can be significantly affected by their responsibility to care for a family member who has a physical illness or disability, mental health problem, sensory or learning disability or issues with the misuse of drugs or alcohol.

Young carers are at risk of bullying for a variety of reasons. Depending on responsibilities at home, they may find themselves being unable to fully participate in school or after-school activities or 'fun stuff'. This can make it difficult for them to form relationships; it can hinder successful transitions or lead to educational difficulties.