

The Dignity for All Students Act (The Dignity Act)

Tool for Training School Employees, Instructional, and Non-Instructional Staff

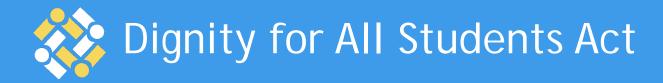
Please use this as a guide for developing your training process









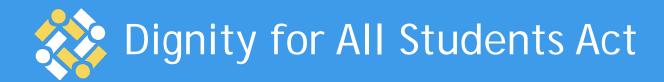


Please use this training to understand:

- Definitions of Key Terms
- Reporting Requirements
- How to Respond to Incidents
- Contact Information





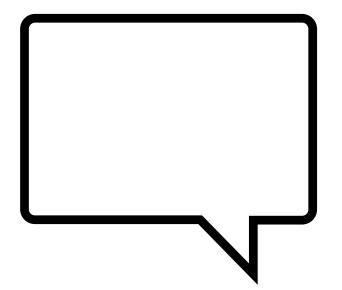


Key Questions for Dignity Act Implementation

- What is your school/district Dignity Act policy?
- Who is/are your Dignity Act coordinator(s)?
- Where is your Dignity Act complaint form posted?
- Can a Dignity Act complaint be made anonymously?







Please Pause to Discuss





New York State Education Department

Wew York State Center for School Safety



The Dignity for All Students Act (Dignity Act) was established to protect <u>all students</u> from harassment, bullying, and discrimination.





"The legislature finds that students' ability to learn and to meet high academic standards, and a school's ability to educate its students, are compromised by incidents of discrimination or harassment including bullying, taunting, or intimidation..."

NYS Ed. Law Article 2 § 10







"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state to afford all students in public schools an environment free of discrimination and harassment.

The purpose of this article is to foster civility in public schools and to prevent and prohibit conduct which is inconsistent with a school's educational mission."

NYS Ed. Law Article 2 § 10







- 1 in 5 kids experience bullying (NCES, 2019)
- 5.4 million students skip school at some point each year due to bullying (NCES, 2019)
- 9 out of 10 LGBTQ+ students experience harassment in school (NCES, 2019)
- More than 1/3 of adolescents reporting bullying report bias-based school bullying (CDC, 2019)
- Students who experience bullying are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, lower academic achievement, and dropping out of school. (CDC, 2019)

Center for Disease Control, 2019 National Center for Educational Statistics, 2019









Prohibits bullying, harassment, discrimination, or cyberbullying. Includes, <u>but is not limited to</u>, those acts based on a person's actual or perceived:

- Race
- Color
- Weight
- National Origin
- Ethnic Group
- Religion

- Religious practice
- Disability
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender (including gender identity and expression)
- Sex





Harassment or bullying means the creation of a hostile environment by conduct or by threats, intimidation or abuse, including cyberbullying that either:





a.) has or would have the effect of unreasonably and sustainably interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities or benefits, and/or mental, emotional and/or physical well being; including conduct, threats intimidation or abuse that reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause emotional harm; or





b.) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause physical injury to a student or cause a student to fear for his or her physical safety;

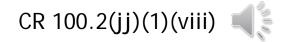








- Threats, intimidation, or abuse shall include verbal and nonverbal actions.
- Emotional harm that takes place in the context of harassment, bullying, or cyberbullying means harm to a student's emotional well-being through creation of a hostile environment that is so severe or pervasive as to unreasonably and sustainably interfere with a student's education.









Acts of harassment, bullying, or cyberbullying can occur:

- On school property
- At a school function
- Off school property

Where such acts create or would foreseeably create a risk of sustainable disruption within the school environment, where it is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation, or abuse might reach school property.









Cyberbullying occurs when harassment or bullying happens through any form of electronic communication.

What different forms can cyberbullying take?

What different communication/apps/ platforms might be used?





<u>Overt</u>

VerbalPhysical

How might some bullying and harassment be covert?

How might it be recognized?

<u>Covert</u>

- Relational/Social
- Cyberbullying
- Can also be verbal and physical





Material incident of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination:

A single verified incident <u>or</u> a series of unrelated verified incidents where a student is subjected to harassment, bullying, and or discrimination by a student and/or employee

CR 100.2(kk)





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Dignity Act Reporting Requirements: Illustrative Examples

A report of *harassment*, *bullying*, *and/or discrimination* may include, but is not limited to, the following examples:

- a. A report regarding the denial of access to school facilities, functions, opportunities or programs including, but not limited to, restrooms, changing rooms, locker rooms, and/or field trips, or
- b. A report regarding application of a dress code, specific grooming, or appearance standards, or
- c. A report regarding the use of name(s) and pronouns(s) or the pronunciation of name(s), or
- d. A report regarding any other form of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination,

Based on a person's actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender (which includes gender identity and expression), or sex.

CR 100.2(kk)(1)(x)







Amendment to the Dignity for All Students Act in 2019 to add definitions:

- Race shall include traits historically associated with race, including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles
- Protective hairstyles shall include, but are not limited to, such hairstyles such as braids, locks, and twists.

NYS Ed Law Article 2 § 11, CR 100.2 (kk)







Additional illustrative examples of discrimination based on natural hair or hairstyles include a report regarding:

- Punishment,
- **Differential treatment** or humiliation of a student,
- **Exclusion of a student** from a school function, athletic team or school yearbook, based on hair texture or protective hairstyle,
- The request to alter or actual alteration of a protective hairstyle

NYS Ed Law Article 2 § 11, CR 100.2 (kk)





Staff witnesses an incident and/or receive a complaint

Who is your Dignity Act Coordinator?

To whom do you report incidents?

Does your school have a Dignity Act form?

Report it in writing within

two (2) school days after

making an oral reps

Where can anyone find the Dignity Act complaint form?

Required to orally report the incident(s) within one (1) school day to the principal, superintendent, or their designee

Source: CR 100.2(kk)(2)







Complaint Received

Dignity Act Incident Reporting Form should be easily accessible to parents, students, and staff on the school/district website.

Review your reporting process and identify potential points of ambiguity.

How can these instances be clarified in your process/policy?

All school employees, students, and parents must receive a copy of the reporting process at least annually.

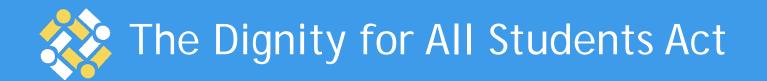












The Dignity Act prohibits retaliation against any individual who reports or assists in the investigation of harassment, bullying, cyberbullying or discrimination.









- Where to find your school or district's Dignity Act policy?
- Who is your Dignity Act Coordinator?
- Where your Dignity Act complaint form is posted?
- If Dignity Act complaints be made anonymously?





- What should you do if you witness harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination?
- What should you do if you receive an oral or written report of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination?

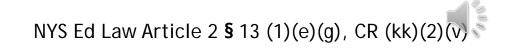




Require that school take prompt actions reasonably calculated to:

- end the harassment, bullying or discrimination,
- eliminate the hostile environment,
- create a more positive school culture and climate,
- prevent recurrence of the behavior, and
- ensure the safety of the student

Include a school strategy to prevent harassment, bullying, and discrimination







- Sometimes, an investigation is unable to confirm a material incident of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination.
- In what ways can you support students, even when an incident cannot be designated a material incident?
- How can parents be informed throughout this process?
- How can these communications be presented to reassure parents that their students are safe, and you are doing everything you can to ensure their safety?





Prevention Begins Long Before an Incident Occurs



New York State Education Department







Suggestions for responding to student concerns:

- Listen. Listen. Listen.
- Avoid dismissing or making quick judgments.
- Welcome and affirm complaints.
- Express concern for student safety.
- Express determination to keep students safe.
- Explain steps that will be taken.
- State that parents may need to be informed.







What can be done to support students:

- Express concern for the student who was targeted.
- Provide regular check-ins.
- Increase supervision.
- Speak to the student who possibly bullied.
- Increase staff awareness.
- Provide clear directions on how to report a concern.
- Enlist support from other students.
- Communicate.









- "The purpose...is to foster civility in public schools and to prevent and prohibit conduct which is inconsistent with a school's educational mission."
- How does your school community work together to prevent bullying, harassment and discrimination?
- How does your school communicate internally?
- How does your school communicate with students and their families?





NYSED Office of Student Support Services

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Center for School Safety



