



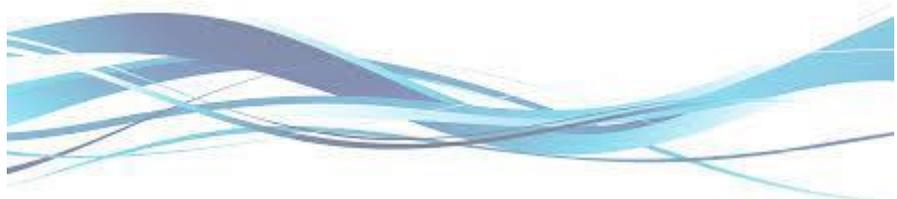
# Interim Report on Bullying Linked to Race, Religion or Culture

Series: BIG Award Secondary Survey

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**This is a report based on our anonymous pupil survey available to member secondary school pupils. It currently contains 13, 231 Respondents.**

### **What does your school do to address bullying?**

*All pupils were asked what their school does to address bullying and a range of options was given.*

55% said their school taught them to respect people who are different

41% said their school trains pupils to support each other

56% said their school gets the bullying to stop if it happens

70% said their school makes sure you all know how to report bullying

46% said their school consults everyone on the AB policy

82% said their school does assemblies or lessons to stop bullying.

71% said their school teaches them to be safe on Internet and mobiles

\*Our analysis of schools rated as very effective by students, compared to schools rated as ineffective, showed that ineffective schools relied too much on assemblies and omitted many of the other steps. In this way we found that the very effective schools rated were far more likely to 'teach everyone to respect people who are different' (78%) than the schools rated as ineffective by students.

**Frequency rates:** 11% have been bullied 'a lot' and 33% 'sometimes' via any form of bullying

**When did it happen? (All forms of bullying) :** 15% of those bullied said it was in the last week and 12% in the last four weeks

### **Was the bullying linked to..?**

21% said the bullying was linked to race, religion or culture – 731 people

16% said the bullying was linked to homophobia

14% said the bullying was linked to disability or special needs and 6% linked it to their long term illness

81% said the bullying was linked to 'How I look'

### **How well does your school deal with bullying?**

*We compared those who said the bullying was linked to race, religion or culture with those who said it was homophobic or disablist.*

26% of those who thought the bullying they experienced was linked to race, religion or culture said their school was not dealing with bullying at all well. This is a lower percentage than victims of



homophobia (33%) or disablism (30%). This could mean schools deal with racist incidents more readily than they deal with incidents of homophobia or disablism from students' perspective. However 60% of victims of racism said their school's AB policy was working only 'In some ways'.

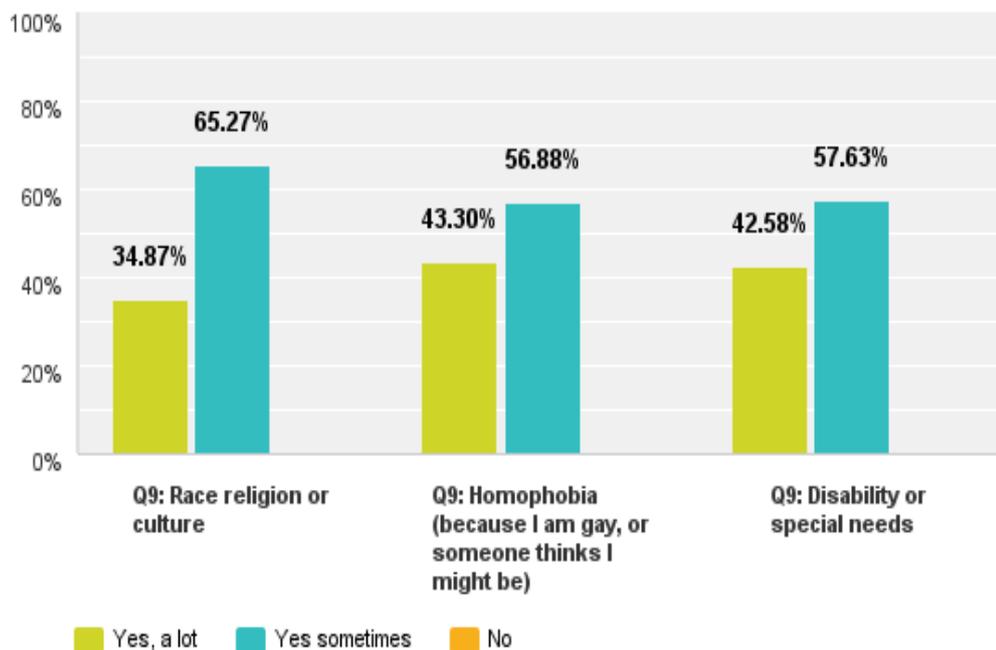
*\*If schools consult their pupils when reviewing their policy and strategy, they might gain insights to improve practice.*

### Racism compared to homophobia and disablism.

**Chart below Q6. Have you been bullied?** Students were asked whether they were bullied a lot, sometimes or never. In the chart we have compared three groups of bullied students who were selected because they thought the bullying they experienced was linked to racism, homophobia or disablism. Students who were victims of racism report high levels of bullying that happens 'sometimes'. Students who experienced other forms of bullying or not shown.

## Q6 Have you been bullied?

Answered: 1,241 Skipped: 19

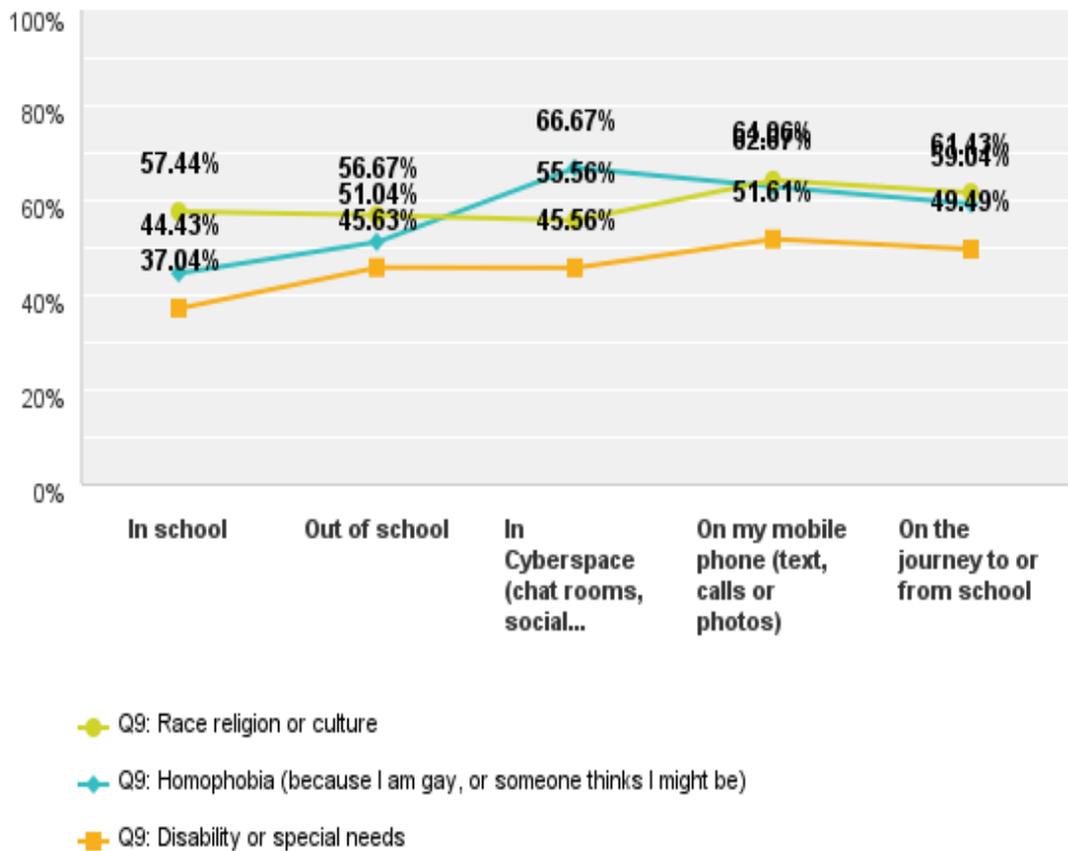




If you have been bullied, where did it happen?

**Q8 If you have been bullied, where did it happen? (You can tick more than one box)**

Answered: 1,216 Skipped: 44



*\*This chart shows only responses from those who had experienced bullying of these three forms.*

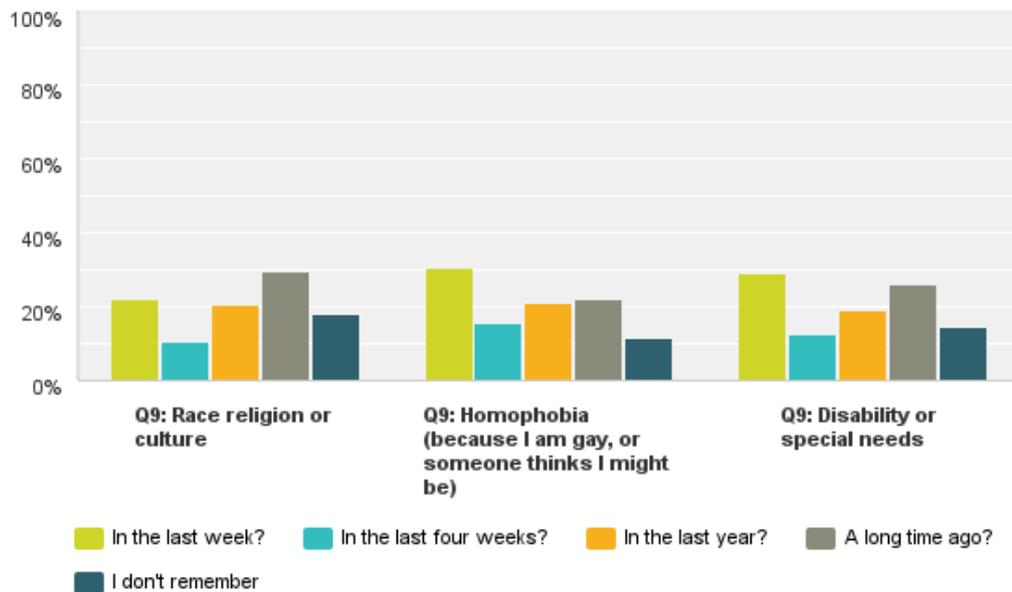
While homophobia rises sharply online to 67%, racism appears not to do the same. It is most prevalent on the journey to and from schools (61%) and common in school (57%). These students experience racist bullying both in and out of school at the same level which suggests work is needed in the neighbourhood and community.



**If you have been bullied, was it in the last week? (Racism, homophobia and disability).**

**Q7 If you have been bullied, was it...?**

Answered: 1,243 Skipped: 17



**Of the students who experienced racism**, the largest group (29%) said it happened a long time ago followed by 20% who said it was in the last year. 18% could not remember when it happened but said they had experienced this. But more than one in five had experienced this in the last week (22%) and 10% in the last four weeks.

**Did you report this?**

24% of those who had been victims of racist bullying told no-one, 38% told a friend, 41% told a teacher and 46% told a parent or carer. 21% told a sibling, 20% told 'some other person I trust' and 8% rang a helpline. 6% used an online helpline or service and 29% said they dealt with it themselves.

**Did the bullying actually stop as result of telling someone?**

Yes (57%) No, it stayed the same (26%) It got worse (17%)

This indicates that interventions are not succeeding and more attention needs to focus on how to successfully challenge racist attitudes.



**Where do you see bullying happening around you? (Any type of bullying)** *We are interested in this question because being surrounded by a culture in which bullying is happening, is damaging even if not directed at you personally. The answers below are only those of students who experienced racist bullying. They show that victims often have a heightened awareness of bullying.*

	<b>I have seen it happen</b>	<b>It happened to me</b>
On the bus to/from school	63%	34%
Walking to/from school	60%	35%
On the field or playground	53%	46%
In Cyberspace (mobile phone, SNS etc)	61%	38%
In the classroom without the teacher there	57%	41%
In the classroom with the teacher there	43%	43%
In the toilets	59%	35%
In the street	55%	41%
At the leisure centre	60%	33%
Around school gates	59%	37%
In the corridors	55%	43%
In the dinner hall	56%	41%

**What kind of bullying do you see most often?** *It is important not to look at different types of bullying in silos. Many young people experience an intersection of adversities or several different kinds of bullying via different methods, what we might call poly-victimisation. In addition we suspect some forms of bullying are proxy bullying where someone is scared to use racist language so they use homophobic language instead, but the intention is to target someone for race religion or culture. This is seen most often when people with special needs are singled out for homophobic or racist bullying disproportionately. We consider all these together because Equality should be seen as one single value covering everyone and because there is plenty to learn from comparing all forms of prejudice driven behaviour.*

Name-calling and ‘racist comments or names’ are the methods of bullying most frequently cited by victims of racism who experienced this personally. Racist bullying via a mobile is the least common form.

67% of victims of racism say they know other people who have experienced bullying due to a disability or health problem. 33% say it also happened to them personally.



66% of victims of racism say they know other people who have experienced bullying that is homophobic and 67% know of sexist bullying happening to others. 34% say it also happened to them personally.

### Gender

More boys than girls report being a victim of racist bullying 54% compared to 46%

**Age:** Racism is at its height between the ages of 11-13 years (21%) after which it appears to drop slightly each year until at age 16+ it is at 9%

### How do our victims of racist bullying describe their ethnic background?

*We ask respondents to select their ethnic background using the census categories. I do not like asking this question for a number of reasons. So it comes with a paragraph of explanation to the student saying that the only reason we are asking this is to find out if any one group is being discriminated against so that action can be taken.*

\*This survey has been carried out in schools across England it is not from one area or local authority.

### 731 people were bullied in ways linked to race, religion or culture in a sample of 13,231

Among the Bangladeshi population in our sample	23% were bullied in a racist way
Among the Indian population in our sample	26%
Among the Pakistani population in our sample	21%
Among the Chinese population in our sample	31%
Among the Other Asian population in our sample	26%
Among the British Asian population in our sample	24%
Among the Black Caribbean population in our sample	31%
Among the Black African population in our sample	25%
Among the Black British population in our sample	25%
Among the White/Asian population in our sample	29%
Among the White/Caribbean population in our sample	27%
Among the White/African population in our sample	27%
Among groups calling themselves Other Mixed	23%
Among those calling themselves British	3%
Among the Irish population in our sample	14%
Among the Traveller population in our sample	23%
Among the European population in our sample	18%
Those who chose Any Other	19%