

Peer Aggression Glossary

Type of Aggression	Definition & Behaviors
<i>Peer Aggression</i>	Includes physical, verbal and relational aggression. All of these types of aggression affect both boys and girls. (Crick et al., 1999)
<i>Physical Aggression</i>	Harm through damage or threat of damage to another's physical well-being (Crick and Grotpeter, 1995)
<i>Verbal Aggression</i>	Obvious and/or hidden verbal acts of aggression toward another, such as threats, putdowns and name calling
<i>Relational Aggression</i>	Behavior that is intended to harm someone by damaging or manipulating his or her relationships with others (Crick and Grotpeter, 1995). Relational aggression behaviors include exclusion, malicious gossip and rumor spreading, teasing and name calling, alliance building, covert physical aggression, and cyberbullying (more about this newest form of relational aggression below).
<i>Overt Aggression</i>	Obvious, blatant acts of aggression
<i>Covert Aggression</i>	Hidden acts of aggression (e.g. body language, exclusion)
<i>Reactive Relational Aggression</i>	Defensive response to provocation with intent to retaliate Example: A child is being teased repeatedly in school and then becomes a teaser himself for protection.
<i>Proactive Relational Aggression</i>	Proactive behaviors are a means for achieving a goal (e.g. may need to exclude someone to maintain your own social status) Example: A girl is mad at another girl for being "more popular" so she spreads a sexual rumor about her to ruin her reputation.
<i>Passive Aggressive</i>	of or denoting a type of behavior or personality characterized by indirect resistance to the demands of others and an avoidance of direct confrontation, as in procrastinating, pouting, or misplacing important materials.
<i>Indirect Aggression</i>	such as spreading rumors, is done "behind the target's back." It is the opposite of face to face aggression where the target can see the aggressor.

Bullying Language	Definition & roles in bullying and aggression
<i>Bullying</i>	<p>Negative actions carried out by physical contact, words, making faces, gestures, rumors, intentional exclusion (Olweus, 1997)</p> <p>3 Criteria of a bullying incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intentional harm ▪ Carried out repeatedly ▪ Relationship characterized by imbalance of power <p>Three roles of aggression: the aggressor, the target and the bystander</p>
<i>Aggressor or Bully</i>	The person who chooses to hurt or damage a relationship.
<i>Target or Victim</i>	The person who is aggressed upon. A passive target is picked on for no reason. The provocative target may behave in such a way (i.e. annoying, poor social skills, poor hygiene) that others think s/he deserves or asks for the aggression.
<i>Bystander or Kid in the Middle</i>	The person or persons who are not aggressors or targets but are caught somewhere in between. They are often scared, stuck and silent. The kid in the middle is part of a social situation as a bystander. Kids in the middle are involved in the aggression and have the potential to take action to change the situation for the target.

Influences on Behavior	Terms in changing normative behavior
<i>Social Norms</i>	Expected or accepted rules for behavior. The Ophelia Project promotes pro-social norms in its work with schools and communities.
<i>Normative Beliefs</i>	Self-regulating beliefs about the appropriateness of social behavior (Huesmann, 1988, Huesmann and Guerra, 1997)
<i>Empathy</i>	<p>Involves 3 components. All must be present for empathy to take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emotional Component: the ability to identify another’s feelings ▪ Cognitive Component: the ability to understand another person’s perspective ▪ Application Component: the ability to respond appropriately <p>Example: Your friend finds out that other girls are talking about her behind her back. You were a part of it. You see that she is hurt and upset. You imagine how you would feel if your friends were trashing you behind your back. You feel her pain, apologize for your role and intervene on her behalf.</p>
<i>Hostile Attribution Bias (HAB)</i>	<p>Is the tendency to interpret events in a paranoid manner.</p> <p>Crick published an article in “Child Development” (Vol. 73, No. 4), showing that relationally aggressive girls display hostile attribution bias (HAB).</p> <p>Example: A relationally aggressive girl may overhear two girls talking about having a party, and assume she has been deliberately excluded. An aggressive child is bumped in the hallway and perceives that bump as intention, while a non-aggressive child would view this as an accident.</p>
<i>Emotional Intelligence</i>	<p>The capacity for recognizing our own feelings, and those of others, for motivating ourselves and for managing emotions well in ourselves and our relationships (Goleman, 1998). (See Daniel Goleman’s book <u><i>Emotional Intelligence: Why it can Matter More Than IQ</i></u>)</p> <p>Having emotional intelligence means being able to recognize what you are feeling so that it does not interfere with thinking. It becomes another dimension to draw upon when making decisions or encountering situations. (Susie Orbach, “The Guardian,” August 12 1998,</p>

	http://www.antidote.org.uk/html/susieonemotionalliteracy.htm)		
<i>CASS™ Continuum</i>	CASS™ is an acronym for Creating A Safe School, which is The Ophelia Project’s signature program, developed six years ago. CASS™ now exists as a continuum, representing the vast array of services and programs that The Ophelia Project offers schools and communities to support them in creating safe social climates.		
<i>Mentorship</i>	<p>Mentorship is an important vehicle for promoting positive change. Mentors are carefully trained to understand pro-social behavior, to demonstrate effective communication skills and to serve as role models for peers and younger children. Mentorship experiences build leadership capabilities in students.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>A Mentor is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A role model ▪ A listener ▪ A resource for information ▪ A leader ▪ An encourager, gives praise ▪ A communicator ▪ A skill builder ▪ A negotiator ▪ An empathizer ▪ Non-judgmental ▪ Resourceful ▪ Respectful ▪ Supportive </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-left: 20px;"> <p>A Mentor is not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A therapist ▪ A parent ▪ A counselor ▪ A rejecter ▪ An expert ▪ An advisor ▪ Analytical ▪ Authoritarian ▪ Critical ▪ Disrespectful ▪ Judgmental </td> </tr> </table>	<p>A Mentor is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A role model ▪ A listener ▪ A resource for information ▪ A leader ▪ An encourager, gives praise ▪ A communicator ▪ A skill builder ▪ A negotiator ▪ An empathizer ▪ Non-judgmental ▪ Resourceful ▪ Respectful ▪ Supportive 	<p>A Mentor is not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A therapist ▪ A parent ▪ A counselor ▪ A rejecter ▪ An expert ▪ An advisor ▪ Analytical ▪ Authoritarian ▪ Critical ▪ Disrespectful ▪ Judgmental
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<i>Leadership</i>	The ability or capacity to lead (dictionary.com). Participating in CASS™ provides an opportunity to develop leadership skills for both adults and children.		
<i>Forgiveness</i>	”To forgive someone” is to let go of the hurt another person has caused you so you can move on without the hurt affecting your life.		

<p>Exploring Actions</p>	<p>Below are definitions of actions used in normal social interactions. Placed on either end of a continuum, the first action is positive and socially acceptable and the second is used solely to gain power and/or hurt and humiliate another. Drawing distinctions between the behaviors helps adults and students identify and change hurtful behaviors.</p>
<p><i>Joking or Kidding versus Taunting</i></p>	<p>Joking or kidding with a friend is a way to tease each other in a kind way. It is done with no malicious intent and if it bothers the person who is being joked with, the joker will stop.</p> <p>Taunting is calling someone names with the intent to hurt another person and to feel more powerful than the person who is being taunted.</p>
<p><i>Telling versus Tattling</i></p>	<p>Telling is reporting to an adult when a person sees something cruel happening to oneself or others. The intention of the reporting is to keep another, or the teller, safe from harm.</p> <p>Tattling is telling an adult something someone else has done to get attention or get them in trouble. Tattling includes exaggerating a harmless incident or lying to an adult about what someone else did. (Barbara Coloroso describes the difference on pages 134-135 in her book <i>The Bully, The Bullied, and The Bystander</i>, 2003).</p> <p>The elementary school statement is: “Telling is keeping someone or you safe AND tattling is getting someone in trouble.”</p>
<p><i>Flirting versus Sexual Harassment</i></p>	<p>Flirting is giving attention to someone whom you find attractive. If that attention makes the person uncomfortable, the person flirting will apologize and not do it again. Flirting is within the scope of normal social adolescent behavior.</p> <p>Sexual harassment is using sexual language or actions to hold power over someone else. This is neither playful nor healthy social behavior. There are legal ramifications for behavior that is deemed sexual harassment.</p>
<p><i>Sharing versus Gossiping</i></p>	<p>Sharing is telling information about a friend to another friend to keep a mutual acquaintance updated.</p>

	<p>Gossiping is telling people secrets you promised not to tell others, telling people about someone else in order to get more attention from others, telling people a lie about someone to get back at them, or exaggerating the truth about what someone did to make them look bad to others. The intent of gossiping is malicious.</p>
<p><i>Other Sets to Explore</i></p>	<p>Good popular vs. bad popular; Cooperation vs. competition; Being a good friend vs. being a bad friend; Healthy conflict vs. relational aggression; Gentle irreverence (playful kidding) vs. sarcasm (mean-spirited)</p>

Definitions collected from the Center for Safe and Responsible Internet Use, NetLingo.com and Wikipedia.com	
<i>Blog</i>	A shared online journal where people can post diary entries about their personal experiences and hobbies
<i>Bulletin</i>	A message sent in real time to each “friend” on a user’s social networking page.
<i>Cyberbullying</i>	Sending or posting harmful or cruel text or images using the Internet or other digital communication devices
<i>Cyberstalking</i>	Harassment that includes threats of harm or is highly intimidating
<i>Denigration (Put-downs)</i>	Sending or posting harmful, untrue or cruel statements about a person to other people
<i>Exclusion</i>	Actions that specifically and intentionally exclude a person from an online group, such as exclusion from an IM “buddies” list
<i>Flaming</i>	Sending angry, rude or vulgar messages directed at a person or persons privately or to an online group
<i>Harassment</i>	Repeatedly sending a person offensive messages
<i>IM</i>	Instant Messaging - An acronym or text message used in online chat, Email, blogs, or newsgroup postings.
<i>Internet Protocol (IP)</i>	The electronic fingerprint you leave behind everywhere you go in cyberspace.
<i>Masquerade</i>	Pretending to be someone else and sending or posting material that makes that person look bad or puts that person in potential danger
<i>Outing and Trickery</i>	Sending or posting material about a person that contains sensitive, private or embarrassing information, including forwarding private messages or images. Engagement in tricks to solicit embarrassing information that is then made public.
<i>Photoshopping</i>	The art and practice of digitally editing pictures with image editing software. Although professional graphic artists and designers might describe elements of their work as "photoshopping", the practice is more commonly associated with creating visual jokes on Internet sites. (Source: Wikipedia.com)
<i>Social Networking</i>	A social networking service uses software to build online social networks for communities of people who share interests and activities

	or who are interested in exploring the interests and activities of others. (i.e. MySpace.com, Facebook.com)
<i>Text Messaging</i>	The communication of brief messages, generally via a cell phone or other PDA. It is also possible to text images and video clips from one mobile device to another, as well as to a personal computer or website.
<i>Wiki</i>	A 'wiki' is a type of Web site that allows users to easily add, remove, or edit content. The idea is that this kind of 'open editing' allows for easy interaction between users and/or groups and is effective in collaborative authoring.