SUNNYBANK STATE SCHOOL

Responsible Behaviour Plan for Students

based on The Code of School Behaviour

1. Purpose
Sunnybank State School is committed to providing a safe, respectful and disciplined learning environment for students and staff, where students have opportunities to engage in quality learning experiences and acquire values supportive of their lifelong wellbeing.

This Responsible Behaviour Plan for Students is designed to facilitate high standards of behaviour so that the learning and teaching in our school can be effective and students can participate positively within our school community.

2. Consultation and data review
Sunnybank State School developed this plan in collaboration with our school community. Broad consultation with parents, staff and students was undertaken through survey distribution and community meetings held during October 2009. A review of school data relating to attendance, absenteeism, school disciplinary absences and behaviour incidents from 2006-2009 also informed the development process.

The Plan was endorsed by the Principal, the President of the P&C and Executive Director (Schools) in February 2010, and will be reviewed in 2012 as required in legislation.

3. Learning and behaviour statement
All areas of Sunnybank State School are learning and teaching environments. We consider behaviour management to be an opportunity for valuable social learning as well as a means of maximising the success of academic education programs.

Our Responsible Behaviour Plan outlines our system for facilitating positive behaviours, preventing problem behaviour and responding to unacceptable behaviours. Through our school plan shared expectations for student behaviour are plain to everyone, assisting Sunnybank State School to create and maintain a positive and productive learning and teaching environment, where ALL school community members have clear and consistent expectations and understandings of their role in the educational process.

Our school community has identified the following school rules (our Behaviour ABC) to teach and promote our high standards of responsible behaviour:

- Act safely
- Be respectful
- Care.

Our school rules have been agreed upon and endorsed by all staff and our school P&C. They are aligned with the values, principles and expected standards outlined in Education Queensland’s Code of School Behaviour.
4. Processes for facilitating standards of positive behaviour and responding to unacceptable behaviour

**Universal Behaviour Support**

The first step in facilitating standards of positive behaviour is communicating those standards to all students. At Sunnybank State School we emphasise the importance of directly teaching students the behaviours we want them to demonstrate at school. Communicating behavioural expectations is a form of universal behaviour support - a strategy directed towards all students designed to prevent problem behaviour and provides a framework for responding to unacceptable behaviour.

A set of behavioural expectations in specific settings has been attached to each of our three school rules. The Schoolwide Expectations Teaching Matrix below outlines our agreed rules and specific behavioural expectations in all school settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOLWIDE EXPECTATIONS TEACHING MATRIX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL AREAS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLASSROOM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PLAYGROUND</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STAIRS AND VERANDAHS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOILETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACT SAFELY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Be aware of others’ personal space and property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wait your turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Use equipment appropriately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Keep hands, feet and objects to yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sit still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Enter and exit room in an orderly manner</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be sun safe; wear a broad brimmed hat</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Wear shoes and socks at all times</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Rails are for hands</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Go up or down one step at a time</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Carry items</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Keep passage ways clear at all times</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Wash hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Walk</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Leave school promptly</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Walk bike/scooter inside school grounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Follow road safety rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Remember stranger danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BE RESPECTFUL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Use polite language</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be on time</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be in the right place</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Follow instructions straight away</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ask permission to leave the classroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Raise your hand to speak</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Respect others’ right to speak</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Respect others’ right to learn</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Talk in turns</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be a good listener</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Participate in school approved games</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Play fairly – take turns, invite others to join in and follow rules</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Walk quietly and orderly so that others are not disturbed</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Respect privacy of others</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Use own bike/scooter only</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CARE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Care for equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Care for the environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Care for others</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Clean up after yourself</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Complete set tasks</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Take an active role in classroom activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Keep work space tidy</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be honest</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be a problem solver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Return equipment to appropriate place</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Care for younger students</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Move peacefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Be careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Use toilets during breaks</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Keep your belongings nearby</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

These expectations are communicated to students via a number of strategies, including:
- Behaviour lessons conducted by classroom teachers;
- Reinforcement of learning from behaviour lessons on School Assemblies and during active supervision by staff during classroom and non-classroom activities.
To support the Behaviour ABC rules, our school also uses the saying "Harmony Matters" to further promote positive relationships within the school community. This approach is also explicitly taught in classrooms and communicated to all stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Help others</th>
<th>Ask for assistance</th>
<th>Respect differences</th>
<th>Make friends</th>
<th>Offer alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✦ Being a good role model to others</td>
<td>✦ Modelling behaviour that supports the school ethos</td>
<td>✦ Providing a curriculum that is inclusive and meets all students' needs</td>
<td>✦ Treating others with courtesy and consideration</td>
<td>✦ Assisting and encouraging students in resolving conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✦ Offering advice to others to help solve problems</td>
<td>✦ Being partners in learning</td>
<td>✦ Encouraging an environment of mutual respect</td>
<td>✦ Acknowledging others with a smile or greeting</td>
<td>✦ Providing a safe and supportive learning environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✦ Learning without disrupting others</td>
<td>✦ Ensuring that students are valued members of the school community</td>
<td>✦ Respecting the rights and feelings of others</td>
<td>✦ Contributing to a safe and supportive learning environment</td>
<td>✦ Promoting skills of responsible self-management in students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✦ Being punctual and prepared for learning</td>
<td>✦ Support and assist children where possible</td>
<td>✦ Including, valuing and acknowledging diversity within and among the full range of cultural groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Assisting and encouraging children in resolving conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✦ Respecting others and their property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Ensuring children understand what is meant by a safe and supportive learning environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Help others**

- Students:
  - Being a good role model to others
  - Offering advice to others to help solve problems
  - Learning without disrupting others
  - Being punctual and prepared for learning
  - Respecting others and their property

- Staff:
  - Modelling behaviour that supports the school ethos
  - Being partners in learning
  - Providing a safe, supportive learning environment
  - Ensuring that students are valued members of the school community
  - Support and assist children where possible

**Ask for assistance**

- Students:
  - Listening to advice
  - Sharing my feelings with someone I trust
  - Seeking out and accepting assistance

- Staff:
  - Communicating with colleagues and school administrators and support personnel
  - Communicating with parents
  - Communicating with school

**Respect differences**

- Students:
  - Accepting differences
  - Looking at things from another's point of view
  - Being proud of my achievements
  - Celebrating the achievements of others
  - Respecting the rights and feelings of others

- Staff:
  - Providing a curriculum that is inclusive and meets all students' needs
  - Encouraging an environment of mutual respect
  - Respecting the rights and feelings of others
  - Including, valuing and acknowledging diversity within and among the full range of cultural groups

**Make friends**

- Students:
  - Treating others with courtesy and consideration
  - Acknowledging others with a smile or greeting

- Staff:
  - Treating others with courtesy and consideration
  - Acknowledging others with a smile or greeting

**Offer alternatives**

- Students:
  - Remind others of the 'Harmony Matters' ideals
  - Contributing to a safe and supportive learning environment

- Staff:
  - Assisting and encouraging students in resolving conflicts
  - Providing a safe and supportive learning environment
  - Promoting skills of responsible self-management in students

- Parents:
  - Assisting and encouraging children in resolving conflicts
  - Ensuring children understand what is meant by a safe and supportive learning environment
<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>◦ Showing good manners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◦ Acknowledging others with a smile or greeting</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<th></th>
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Our Harmony Matters strategy further encourages students to take responsibility for their own learning and behaviour. Other proactive and preventative processes and strategies to support student behaviour include:

- Weekly classroom awards announced on assembly and published in the school newsletter.
- Gotcha awards given to students for positive behaviour in the playground. These are kept in a class box taken to assembly each week where one student from each class is randomly selected for special reward. One Gotcha recipient is also selected to participate in the Game Show segment of assembly. The Game Show changes each term, currently cycling around Celebrity Faces, Don't Forget the Words, Deal or No Deal and Top Five. Also at the end of each term the lower and upper school classes with the most Gotchas for the term participate in a special sausage sizzle lunch.
- Regular discussion of behaviour management issues at staff meetings and sharing of successful practices
- Morning Tea with the Principal and Deputy when five students from a class come to the principal's office for morning tea. Class teachers select five students who consistently demonstrate positive behaviours with every class having a turn each year.
- Comprehensive induction programs in the Sunnybank State School Responsible Behaviour Plan for Students delivered to new students as well as new and relief staff.
- Individual support profiles developed for students with high behavioural needs, enabling staff to make the necessary adjustments to support these students consistently across all classroom and non-classroom settings.
- Development of specific policies to address:
  - The Use of Personal Technology Devices at School (Appendix 1)
  - Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Incidents of Bullying (Appendix 2).

Re-directing low-level and infrequent problem behaviour
When a student exhibits low-level and infrequent problem behaviour, the first response of school staff members is to remind the student of expected school behaviour, then ask them to change their behaviour so that it aligns with our school's expectations.

Our preferred way of re-directing low-level problem behaviour is to ask them to think of how they might be able to act more safely, more respectfully or demonstrate more care. This encourages students to reflect on their own behaviour, evaluate it against expected school behaviour, and plan how their behaviour could be modified so as to align with the expectations of our school community.
Targeted behaviour support: Administration involvement
Each year a small number students at Sunnybank State School are identified as needing a little bit extra in the way of targeted behavioural support. In most cases the problem behaviours of these students may not be immediately regarded as severe, but the frequency of their behaviours may put these students’ learning and social success at risk if not addressed in a timely manner.

When students do not respond to the redirection efforts of teachers they are referred to the Principal or Deputy Principal. In consultation with the teacher, parent and student, learning is further scaffolded and supported to prevent or minimise the occurrence of inappropriate behaviour.

Students whose behaviour still does not improve with Administration involvement are provided with intensive behaviour support.

Intensive behaviour support: Behaviour Support Team
Our school is committed to educating all students, including those with the highest behavioural support needs. We recognise that students with highly complex and challenging behaviours need comprehensive systems of support. The Intensive Behaviour Support Team:
- works with other staff members to develop appropriate behaviour support strategies
- monitors the impact of support for individual students through continuous data collection
- makes adjustments as required for the student, and
- works with the school staff to achieve continuity and consistency.

The Intensive Behaviour Support Team has a simple and quick referral system. Following referral, a team member contacts parents and any relevant staff members to form a support team and begin the assessment and support process. In many cases the support team also includes individuals from other agencies already working with the student and their family, a representative from the school’s administration and district-based behavioural support staff.

5. Emergency or critical incident responses
Sunnybank State School makes systematic efforts to prevent problem student behaviour by teaching and reinforcing expected behaviours on an ongoing basis. When unacceptable behaviour occurs, students experience predictable consequences. Our school seeks to ensure that responses to unacceptable behaviour are consistent and proportionate to the nature of the behaviour. An office referral form (Appendix 3) is used to record all minor and major problem behaviour. The recording of three minor behaviours constitutes a major behaviour.

Minor and major behaviours
When responding to problem behaviour the staff member first determines if the problem behaviour is major or minor, with the following agreed understanding:
- Minor problem behaviour is handled by staff members at the time it happens
- Major problem behaviour is referred directly to the school Administration team

Minor behaviours are those that:
- are minor breeches of the school rules
- do not seriously harm others or cause you to suspect that the student may be harmed
- do not violate the rights of others in any other serious way
- are not part of a pattern of problem behaviours
- do not require involvement of specialist support staff or Administration.

Minor problem behaviours may result in the following consequences:
- a minor consequence logically connected to the problem behaviour, such as complete removal from an activity or event for a specified period of time, partial removal (time away), individual meeting with the student, apology, restitution or detention for work completion.
- a re-direction procedure. The staff member takes the student aside and:
  1. names the behaviour that student is displaying,
  2. asks student to name expected school behaviour,
  3. states and explains expected school behaviour if necessary
  4. gives positive verbal acknowledgement for expected school behaviour.
Major behaviours are those that:
- significantly violate the rights of others
- put others / self at risk of harm
- require the involvement of school Administration.

Major behaviours result in an immediate referral to Administration because of their seriousness. When major problem behaviour occurs, staff members calmly state the major problem behaviour and remind the student of expected school behaviour. The staff member then fills out the office referral form and escorts the student to Administration.

Major problem behaviours may result in the following consequences:
- **Level One**: Time in office, removal to alternative room, alternate lunchtime activities, loss of privilege, restitution, loss of break times, warning regarding future consequence for repeated offence AND/OR
- **Level Two**: Parent contact, referral to Guidance Officer, referral to Intensive Behaviour Support Team, suspension from school
- **Level Three**: Students who engage in very serious problem behaviours such as major violent physical assault, or the use or supply of weapons or drugs can expect to be recommended for exclusion from school following an immediate period of suspension.

The following table outlines examples of major and minor problem behaviours:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Minor Problem Behaviour</th>
<th>Major Problem Behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Movement around school | • Running on concrete or around buildings  
• Running in stairwells  
• Not walking bike / scooter in school grounds | • Throwing objects  
• Possession of weapons |
| Play                | • Incorrect use of equipment  
• Not playing school approved games  
• Playing in toilets | • Serious physical aggression  
• Fighting |
| Physical contact    | • Minor physical contact (eg: pushing and shoving) | • Possession or selling of drugs |
| Other               | • Not wearing a hat in playground  
• Not wearing shoes outside | |
Relate problem behaviours to expected school behaviours
When responding to problem behaviours, staff members ensure that students understand the relationship of the problem behaviour to expected school behaviour. One method that staff members might use to achieve this is to have students:
- articulate the relevant expected school behaviour
- explain how their behaviour differs from expected school behaviour,
- describe the likely consequences if the problem behaviour continues; and
- identify what they will do to change their behaviour in line with expected school behaviour.

Should a problem behaviour be repeated, the staff member may not repeat the discussion/explanation process but simply remind the student of the consequences of their problem behaviour.

Ensuring consistent responses to problem behaviour
At Sunnybank State School all teachers are authorised to issue consequences for problem behaviour. Through training activities and regular professional development, we work to ensure consistent responses to problem behaviour across the school.

Students also receive training about how to respond when other students display problem behaviour, and the courteous way to respond when a staff member re-directs their behaviour or consequences are applied for problem behaviour.

6. Consequences for unacceptable behaviour

It is important that all staff have a consistent understanding of how to respond to emergency situations or critical incidents involving severe problem behaviour. This consistency ensures that appropriate actions are taken to ensure that both students and staff are kept safe.

An emergency situation or critical incident is defined as an occurrence that is sudden, urgent, and usually unexpected, or an occasion requiring immediate action.

Severe problem behaviour is defined as behaviour of such intensity, frequency, or duration that the physical safety of the student or others is likely to be placed in serious jeopardy.

Basic defusing strategies
Avoid escalating the problem behaviour
(Avoid shouting, cornering the student, moving into the student's space, touching or grabbing the student, sudden responses, sarcasm, becoming defensive, communicating anger and frustration through body language).

Maintain calmness, respect and detachment
(Model the behaviour you want students to adopt, stay calm and controlled, use a serious measured tone, choose your language carefully, avoid humiliating the student, be matter of fact and avoid responding emotionally).

Approach the student in a non-threatening manner
(Move slowly and deliberately toward the problem situation, speak privately to the student/s where possible, speak calmly and respectfully, minimise body language, keep a reasonable distance, establish eye level position, be brief, stay with the agenda, acknowledge cooperation, withdraw if the situation escalates).

Follow through
(If the student starts displaying the appropriate behaviour briefly acknowledge their choice and re-direct other students' attention towards their usual work/activity. If the student continues with the problem behaviour then remind them of the expected school behaviour and identify consequences of continued unacceptable behaviour).

Debrief
(Help the student to identify the sequence of events that led to the unacceptable behaviour, pinpoint decision moments during the sequence of events, evaluate decisions made, and identify acceptable decision options for future situations).
Physical Intervention
Staff may make legitimate use of physical intervention if all non-physical interventions have been exhausted and a student is:

- physically assaulting another student or staff member
- posing an immediate danger to him/herself or to others.

Appropriate physical intervention may be used to ensure that our duty of care to protect students and staff from foreseeable risks of injury is met. The use of physical intervention is only considered appropriate where the immediate safety of others is threatened and the strategy is used to prevent injury.

Physical intervention can involve coming between students, blocking a student's path, leading a student by the hand/arm, shepherding a student by placing a hand in the centre of the upper back, removing potentially dangerous objects and, in extreme situations, using more forceful restraint.

It is important that all staff understand:

- physical intervention cannot be used as a form of punishment
- physical intervention must not be used when a less severe response can effectively resolve the situation
- the underlying function of the behaviour.

Physical intervention is not to be used as a response to property destruction, school disruption, refusal to comply, verbal threats, or leaving a classroom or the school, unless student safety is clearly threatened.

Any physical intervention made must:

- be reasonable in the particular circumstances,
- be in proportion to the circumstances of the incident
- always be the minimum force needed to achieve the desired result, and
- take into account the age, stature, disability, understanding and gender of the student.

Record keeping
Each instance involving the use of physical intervention must be formally documented. The following records must be maintained:

- incident report (Appendix 4)
- Health and Safety incident record
- debriefing report (for student and staff) (Appendix 5).

School Disciplinary Absences (SDAs)
SDAs may be used if the behaviour of students warrants, but must be used after consideration has been given to all other responses.

There is a range of SDAs that can be employed including detentions, suspensions, behaviour improvement conditions and recommendations for exclusions. The Education & General Provisions Act 2006 (EGPA) states the following in relation to SDAs:

Detentions – a principal or teacher can detain a student as a consequence for disobedience, misconduct, willful neglect to prepare homework or for another breach of school discipline. A period of detention must not be more than 20 minutes during lunch breaks or more than 30 minutes after the school program has finished for the day. If the detention is completed after school, a parent must be informed prior.

Suspension – a principal may suspend a student from the school under the following circumstances:

a) disobedience by the student
b) misconduct by the student
c) other conduct that is prejudicial to the good order and management of the following school.
Behaviour Improvement Conditions – a behaviour improvement condition may be imposed if the principal is reasonably satisfied that the student has engaged in behaviour that is the basis for a recommendation for exclusion of the student from the school or certain State schools as mentioned below.

Recommendations for Exclusion – a principal may recommend exclusion of a student from the school or certain State schools under the following circumstances:

a) disobedience by the student
b) misconduct by the student
c) other conduct that is prejudicial to the good order and management of the following school; if the student's disobedience, misconduct or other conduct is so serious that suspension of the student is inadequate to deal with the behaviour.

A student may also be recommended for exclusion if they are in breach of behaviour improvement conditions.

7. Network of student support

Students at Sunnybank State School are supported through positive reinforcement and a system of universal, targeted, and intensive behaviour supports by:

- Parents
- Teachers
- Support Staff
- Administration Staff
- Advisory Visiting Teachers
- Guidance Officer
- Senior Guidance Officer

Support is also available through the following government and community agencies:

- Disability Services Queensland
- Child and Youth Mental Health
- Queensland Health
- Department of Communities (Child Safety Services)
- Police
- Local Council.

8. Consideration of individual circumstances

To ensure alignment with the Code of School Behaviour when applying consequences, the individual circumstances and actions of the student and the needs and rights of school community members are considered at all times.

Sunnybank State School considers the individual circumstances of students when applying support and consequences by:

- promoting an environment which is responsive to the diverse needs of its students
- establishing procedures for applying fair, equitable and non violent consequences for infringement of the code ranging from the least intrusive sanctions to the most stringent
- recognising and taking into account students' age, gender, disability, cultural background, socioeconomic situation and their emotional state
- recognising the rights of all students to:
  - express opinions in an appropriate manner and at the appropriate time
  - work and learn in a safe environment regardless of their age, gender, disability, cultural background or socio-economic situation, and
  - receive adjustments appropriate to their learning and/or impairment needs.

9. Related legislation

- Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Commonwealth Disability Standards for Education 2005
- Education (General Provisions) Act 2006
- Education (General Provisions) Regulation 2006
- Criminal Code Act 1899
- Anti-Discrimination Act 1991
- Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000
10. Related policies

- SMS-PR-021: Safe, Supportive and Disciplined School Environment
- CRP-PR-006: Inclusive Education
- SMS-PR-027: Enrolment in State Primary, Secondary and Special Schools
- SMS-PR-022: Student Dress Code
- SMS-PR-012: Student Protection
- SCM-PR-006: Hostile People on School Premises, Wilful Disturbance and Trespass
- GVR-PR-001: Police Interviews and Police or Staff Searches at State Educational Institutions
- ICT-PR-004: Using the Department's Corporate ICT Network
- IFM-PR-010: Managing Electronic Identities and Identity Management
- SCM-PR-003: Appropriate Use of Mobile Telephones and other Electronic Equipment by Students

11. Some related resources

- Bullying. No Way!
- Schoolwide Positive Behaviour Support
- Code of Conduct for School Students Travelling on Buses

Endorsement

[Signatures]

Effective Date: 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2012
The Use of Personal Technology Devices* at School

This policy reflects the importance the school places on students displaying courtesy, consideration and respect for others whenever they are using personal technology devices.

Certain Personal Technology Devices Banned From School
Students must not bring valuable personal technology devices like cameras, digital video cameras or MP3 players to school as there is a risk of damage or theft. Such devices will be confiscated by school staff and may be collected at the end of the day from the school office. Breaches of this prohibition may result in discipline.

Confiscation
Permitted personal technology devices used contrary to this policy on school premises will be confiscated by school staff. They will be made available for collection from the school office at the end of the school day unless required to be kept for purposes of disciplinary investigation, when it will only be returned in the presence of a parent.

Devices potentially containing evidence of criminal offences may be reported to the police. In such cases police may take possession of such devices for investigation purposes and students and parents will be advised to contact Queensland Police Service (QPS) directly.

Students who have a personal technology device confiscated more than once will not be permitted to have a personal technology device at school for at least one month, or longer if deemed necessary by the Principal.

Personal Technology Device Etiquette
Bringing personal technology devices to school is not encouraged by the school because of the potential for theft and general distraction and/or disruption associated with them. However, if they are brought to school, they must be turned off and out of sight.

Recording voice and Images
Every member of the school community should feel confident about participating fully and frankly in all aspects of school life without concern that their personal privacy is being invaded by them being recorded without their knowledge or consent.

We uphold the value of trust and the right to privacy at Sunnybank State School. Students using personal technology devices to record inappropriate behaviours or incidents (such as vandalism, fighting, bullying, staged fighting or pranks etc) for the purpose of dissemination among the student body or outside the school, by any means (including distribution by phone or internet posting) builds a culture of distrust and disharmony.

Students must not record images anywhere that recording would not reasonably be considered appropriate (e.g. in change rooms, toilets or any other place where a reasonable person would expect to be afforded privacy). Recording of events in class is not permitted unless express consent is provided by the class teacher.

A student at school who uses a personal technology device to record private conversations, ordinary school activities (apart from social functions like graduation ceremonies) or violent, illegal or embarrassing matter capable of bringing the school into public disrepute is considered to be in breach of this policy.

Even where consent is obtained for such recording, the school will not tolerate images or sound captured by personal technology devices on the school premises or elsewhere being disseminated to others, if it is done for the purpose of causing embarrassment to individuals or the school, for the
purpose of bullying or harassment, including racial and sexual harassment, or where without such intent a reasonable person would conclude that such outcomes may have or will occur.

Students involved in:
- recording; and/or
- disseminating material (through text messaging, display, internet uploading etc); and/or.
- knowingly being a subject of a recording

Breach of this policy may be subject to discipline (including suspension and recommendation for exclusion).

Students should note that the recording or dissemination of images that are considered indecent (such as nudity or sexual acts involving children), is against the law and if detected by the school will result in a referral to QPS.

Text communication
The sending of text messages that contain obscene language and/or threats of violence may amount to bullying and or harassment or even stalking, and will subject the sender to discipline and possible referral to QPS. Students receiving such text messages at school, should ensure they keep the message as evidence and bring the matter to the attention of the school office.

Assumption of cheating
Personal technology devices may not be taken into or used by students at exams or during class assessment unless expressly permitted by staff. Staff will assume students in possession of such devices during exams or assessments are cheating. Disciplinary action will be taken against any student who is caught using a personal technology device to cheat during exams or assessments.

Recording Private Conversations and the Invasion of Privacy Act 1971
It is important that all members of the school community understand that under the Invasion of Privacy Act 1971, "a person is guilty of an offence against this Act if the person uses a listening device to overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation". It is also an offence under the Act for a person who has overheard, recorded, monitored or listened to a conversation to which s/he is not a party to publish or communicate the substance or meaning of the conversation to others.

Students need to understand that some conversations are private and therefore to overhear, record, monitor or listen to such private conversations may be in breach of this Act, unless consent to the recording is appropriately obtained.

Special Circumstances Arrangement
Students who require the use of a personal technology device in circumstances that would contravene this policy (for example to assist with a medical condition or other disability or for a special project) should negotiate a special circumstances arrangement with the Deputy Principal or Principal.

* Personal Technology Devices includes, but is not limited to, games devices (such as Portable gaming devices, Tamagotchi®, laptop computers, PDAs, Blackberrys®, cameras and/or voice recording devices (whether or not integrated with a mobile phone or MP3 player), mobile telephones, iPods® and devices of a similar nature.
Appendix 2

Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Incidents of Bullying (including Cyberbullying)

Purpose
1. Sunnybank State School strives to create positive, predictable environments for all students at all times of the day. The disciplined teaching environment that we are creating is essential to:
   - achieving overall school improvement, including the effectiveness and efficiency of our student support procedures
   - raising achievement and attendance
   - promoting equality and diversity and
   - ensuring the safety and well-being of all members of the school community.

2. There is no place for bullying in Sunnybank State School. Research indicates that both those being bullied and those who bully are at risk for behavioural, emotional and academic problems. These outcomes are in direct contradiction to our school community’s goals and efforts for supporting all students.

3. Bullying behaviours that will not be tolerated include name-calling, taunting, mocking, making offensive comments, kicking, hitting, pushing, taking belongings, inappropriate text messaging, sending offensive or degrading images by phone or internet, producing offensive graffiti, gossiping, excluding people from groups, and spreading hurtful and untruthful rumours.

4. Bullying may be related to:
   - race, religion or culture
   - disability
   - appearance or health conditions
   - sexual orientation
   - sexist or sexual language
   - young carers or children in care.

5. At Sunnybank State School there is broad agreement among students, staff and parents that bullying is observable and measurable behaviour. When considering whether or not bullying has occurred, we will therefore avoid speculation on the intent of the behaviour, the power of individuals involved, or the frequency of its occurrence. Whether bullying behaviour is observed between students of equal or unequal power, whether it occurs once or several times, and whether or not the persons involved cite intimidation, revenge, or self-defence as a motive, the behaviour will be responded to in similar fashion, that is, as categorically unacceptable in the school community.

Rationale
6. Research indicates that many problem behaviours are peer-maintained. That is, peers react to bullying in ways that may increase the likelihood of it occurring again in the future. Reactions include joining in, laughing, or simply standing and watching, rather than intervening to help the person being bullied. Whilst our school would never encourage students to place themselves at risk, our anti-bullying procedures involve teaching the entire school a set of safe and effective response to all problem behaviour, including bullying, in such a way that those who bully are not socially reinforced for demonstrating it.

7. The anti-bullying procedures at our school are an addition to our already research-validated schoolwide positive behaviour support processes. This means that all students are being explicitly taught the expected school behaviours and receiving high levels of social
acknowledgement for doing so. Adding lessons on bullying and how to prevent and respond to it is a subset of procedures that our students are already accustomed to.

**Prevention**

8. Attempting to address specific problem behaviours will not be successful if the general level of disruptive behaviour in all areas of our school is not kept to a low level. Therefore, our schoolwide universal behaviour support practices will be maintained at all times. This will ensure that:

- Our universal behaviour support processes will always remain the primary strategy for preventing problem behaviour, including preventing the subset of bullying behaviour.
- All students know the 3 school rules and have been taught the expected behaviours attached to each rule in all areas of the school.
- All students have been or are being taught the specific routines in the nonclassroom areas, from exiting the classroom, conducting themselves in accordance with the school expectations in the playground and other areas, to re-entering their classrooms.
- All students are receiving high levels of positive reinforcement for demonstrating expected behaviours, including those associated with following our routines, from all staff in both classroom and nonclassroom areas of the school.
- A high level of quality active supervision is a permanent staff routine in nonclassroom areas. This means that duty staff members are easily identifiable and are constantly moving, scanning and positively interacting as they move through the designated supervision sectors of the nonclassroom areas.

9. The student curriculum modules of the anti-bullying process consist of lessons taught by all teachers in all classrooms to a schoolwide schedule of instruction. At all times simultaneous instruction is our goal, in order to maintain consistency of skill acquisition across the school.

10. An initial introductory lesson is delivered, which teaches the 3-step process to be used by all students when experiencing bullying behaviour either as a person being bullied, the person bullying or bystander.

11. The introductory lesson is followed by several shorter lessons, each of which focuses on one of the bullying behaviours that the school has identified and defined. These lessons include instruction on how to approach adults and also on what reactions and systemic responses they should expect from adults.

12. Research indicates that a common outcome of anti-bullying programming is an improvement in understanding of bullying but little change in the frequency or nature of actual bullying behaviour. One of the reasons cited for this outcome is the lack of behavioural rehearsal in the programming. The anti-bullying process at Sunnybank State School takes care to combine knowledge with practice in a process of active learning, so that students understand by ‘doing’ as much as by ‘knowing’.

13. Sunnybank State School uses behavioural data for decision-making. This data is entered into our database and can be recalled as summary reports at any time. This facility allows the school to track the effectiveness of its anti-bullying process, to make any necessary adjustments, and to identify specific bullying behaviours that may need to be revisited or revised in the instructional process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Behaviour</th>
<th>Major (Please tick)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minor (Please tick)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Major (Please tick)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defiance/Disrespect</td>
<td>Continued refusal to follow directions, talking back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low intensity brief failure to</td>
<td>and / or socially rude interactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow directions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Contact</td>
<td>Physical Aggression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student engages in non-serious</td>
<td>Actions involving serious physical contact where injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but inappropriate</td>
<td>may occur (eg hitting, punching, hitting with an object,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical contact</td>
<td>kicking, scratching etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inappropriate language</td>
<td>Inappropriate / Abusive language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low intensity language (eg shut</td>
<td>Repeated verbal messages that involve swearing or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up, idiot etc)</td>
<td>use of words in an inappropriate way directed at other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>individual or group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruption</td>
<td>Disruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low intensity but inappropriate</td>
<td>Repeated behaviour causing an interruption in a class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disruption.</td>
<td>or playground. (eg. Yelling or screaming, noise with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>material, disrupting games, sustained out of seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>behaviour etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Misuse</td>
<td>Vandalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low intensity misuse of property.</td>
<td>Student engages in an activity that results in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>substantial destruction or disfigurement of property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress Code</td>
<td>Dress Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student wears clothing that is</td>
<td>Refusal to comply with school dress code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near, but not within, the dress</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>code guidelines defined by the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student engages in brief or low-</td>
<td>Student engages in frequent unsafe activities where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level safety violation</td>
<td>injury may occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not involving hurting any other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individuals or groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty</td>
<td>Major Dishonesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student engages in minor lying/</td>
<td>Student delivers message that is untrue or / or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheating not involving any other</td>
<td>deliberately violates rules and / or harms others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Harassment / Bullying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repeated teasing, physical and verbal intimidation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a student.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School Expectation Category (Please tick)**

Act Safety | Be Respectful | Care |
---|---|---|

**Others involved in incident (Please tick)**

None | Peers | Staff | Other |
---|---|---|---|

**Additional comment (optional)**
# Appendix 4

## Incident Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person Completing Form:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name** PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Time incident started</th>
<th>Time incident ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where was the student when the incident occurred?

Who was working with the student when the incident occurred?

Where was staff when the incident occurred?

Who was next to the student when the incident occurred?

Who else was in the immediate area when the incident occurred?

What was the general atmosphere like at the time of the incident?

What was the student doing at the time of the incident?

What occurred **immediately** before the incident? Describe the activity, task, event.

Describe what the student did during the incident.

Describe the level of severity of the incident. *(e.g. damage, injury to self/others)*

Describe who or what the incident was directed at.

What action was taken to de-escalate or re-direct the problem?

Briefly give your impression of why the student engaged in the above-described incident. *(e.g. was angry because I asked him/her to stop teasing).*
Appendix 5

Debriefing Report

Formal debriefing should be led by a staff member trained in the process who has not been involved in the event. The goals of debriefing are to:

- Reverse or minimise the negative effects of physical intervention
- Prevent the future use of physical intervention
- Address organisational problems and make appropriate changes

Notes on the discussion that occurs during the debriefing report are not required to be documented, however a note should be made that the debriefing has occurred for both staff and students involved (e.g. names, date, time and outcomes).

Debriefing should provide information on:
- Who was involved
- What happened
- Where it happened
- Why it happened
- What we learned

The specific questions we want to answer through the debriefing process are:

- FACTS: what do we know happened?
- FEELINGS: how do you feel about the event that happened?
- PLANNING: what can/should we do next?

Questions for staff

- What were the first signs?
- What de-escalation techniques were used?
- What worked and what did not?
- What would you do differently next time?
- How can physical intervention be avoided in this situation in the future?
- What emotional impact does using physical intervention have on you?
- What was your emotional state at the time of the escalation?

Questions for student

- What was it that you needed?
- What upset you most?
- What did we do that was helpful?
- What did we do that got it that way?
- What can we do better next time?
- Is there anything that you would do differently?
- Would you do something differently next time?
- What could we have done to make the physical intervention less invasive?

For students who have language or communication difficulties the debriefing process will need to be modified to accommodate their specific receptive and expressive needs.