Intervening after a Violent Incident in the School Setting

How to react when dealing with the emergence of new forms of violence

Common Types of Situations in 2023

Ideological polarization around:

- Gender: Misogyny, trans- and homophobia, (misandry sometimes)
- Religion: Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, religious extremism, conflict around religious signs or practice
- From politics: Extreme right, Neo-Nazi, anti-system, conspiracy,
- Language: French/English

Non-ideological glorification of violence:

- Glorification of all forms of violence
- Vindication and identification with mass murderers

In the real or virtual world:

- Threats, intimidation or hate speech online only.
- Violent actions or speech in the school or local environment

How to respond, depending the situation

Urgent situation imminent or actual violence - targeted or mass (mass killing) with a realistic plan and/or preparation: call 911 or local police, ensure safety of all by following school protocol.

Non-Urgent situation (non-imminent violence): inter-group conflict, hate speech and incidents, threats (online or offline), glorification of violence.

In both cases, **take prompt care** of the **emotional safety** of youth, staff, and the school community (reassure parents).

Understand the situation as a school team

- Understand **each person's perspective** and their view of the others' position;
- Take an interest in the **relational dynamics** between youth and other school actors, to have a global vision of what led to the situation;
- Offer **support** and **listening** to those involved (victims, perpetrators, direct and indirect witnesses) to initiate a conflict resolution process;
- If necessary, formulate consequences, with an emphasis on **re-establishing ties** and collective commitment, avoiding exclusionary measures as much as possible.



Social Polarisation

- Increased separation of groups in a society around divisive lines (ethnic, linguistic, religious, ideological, etc.) that may be embodied in several social spheres.
- Can result in a negative, simplistic, and dehumanizing representation of other groups.
- Is **increasing worldwide**, to the detriment of inclusive identities.

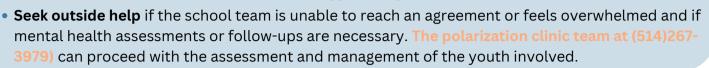


- Demonstrate active listening, empathy, kindness, and respect to all actors involved regardless of their beliefs, values, and points of view and avoid moralising positions.
- Make the **difference between a disagreement** and an **aggression**.
- Respect the **confidentiality** of actors.
- Encourage **dialogue** and **social interaction.**



Develop an intervention approach by mobilizing the school team

- Elaborate as a school team a **plan** taking into consideration the **strengths and limits** of everyone;
- **Mobilize** internal **strengths** and locally **available** external **resources** (organisations, cultural or religious associations);
- Formulate measures aimed at youth, staff, certain classes, parents, the school, the school service center;
- The **approach** must **be co-designed with the actors who will help implement it.** An approach with a unilateral imposition risks aggravating tensions.



Pitfalls to Avoid

Screening and Security Approach

- There is no typical profile of people who may support the use of violence.
- Suspicion can reflect our unconscious biases and lead to discriminatory and profiling practices.
- Detection strategies often lead to an erosion of the school climate and increased distrust.

Confrontation

- Further polarizes and diminishes the potential to connect with the youth.
- Humiliating or judgmental consequences
 - Aggravates anger. Encourage consequences that repair relationships and contribute positively to community well-being.

Exclusion (expulsion and suspension)

- Isolates youth, which can increase anger and the risk of acting out.
- Exclusion and judicialization are often not effective solutions and should be used as a last resort.

Next, take care of the school climate

- Mobilize the entire school team to re-establish a **supportive environment and routine** for youth and staff, which helps reduce anxiety.
- Re-establish or maintain the **protective role of adults in school** and avoid that security is embodied only by the police.
- Establish an **alliance with families and their communities** through warm and empathetic communication.
- Establish or **reconnect with** appropriate community and religious **organizations**. They are valuable allies in supporting parties who feel unrepresented in the school.
- Continue to respect the confidentiality of information concerning those involved.

Ressources

Polarisation Clinic Team: (514) 267-3979

Intervening after a violent incident: A practical guide to dealing with situations of social polarization that can lead to violence in educational institutions, RAPS. Available June 2023.

<u>Vivre Ensemble : aborder les sujets sensibles avec les élèves</u> - guide pédagoqiue. Hirsch,S., Audet, G., & Turcotte, M., 2015. <u>L'inclusion, le vivre-ensemble et la prévention des phénomènes de polarisation en milieu secondaire</u>. IRIPI et MEQ, 2022. <u>S'engager collectivement pour une société sans intimidation</u> : plan d'action concerté pour prévenir et contrer l'intimidation et la cyberintimidation 2020-2025. Gouvernement du Québec, 2021.

Tool developed for Quebec schools by the Research Action on Social Polarization (RAPS) team to deal with polarized situations that can lead to violence, April 2023, page 2/2.



Always take seriously

a youth who exhibits

concerning behaviours and offer

them the support they

need.