

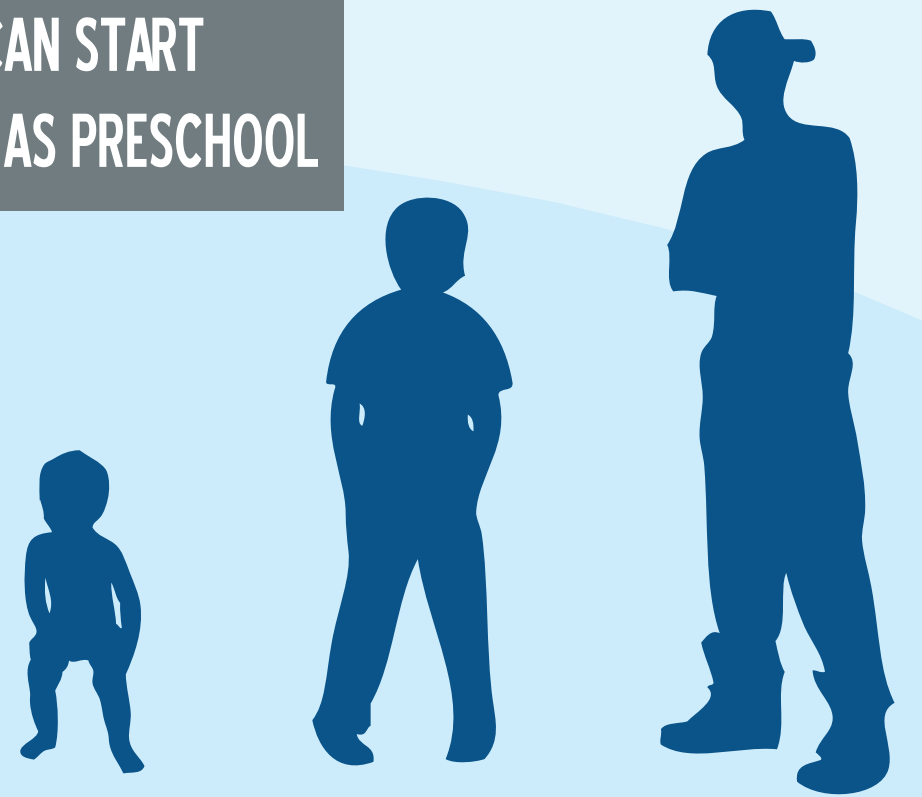
KIDS WHO BULLY

AROUND

15%

OF YOUTH BETWEEN 10 AND 17 BULLY OTHERS WITH SOME FREQUENCY

BULLYING BEHAVIORS CAN START SHOWING UP AS EARLY AS PRESCHOOL



COMPARED TO CHILDREN WHO AREN'T INVOLVED IN BULLYING, KIDS WHO BULLY OTHERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO:



BETWEEN 6% AND 7% OF KIDS HAVE BOTH BEEN BULLIED THEMSELVES AND HAVE BULLIED OTHERS

THESE KIDS OFTEN FARE WORST OF ALL
THEY ARE:



More likely to have been subjected to punitive, abusive treatment in their families



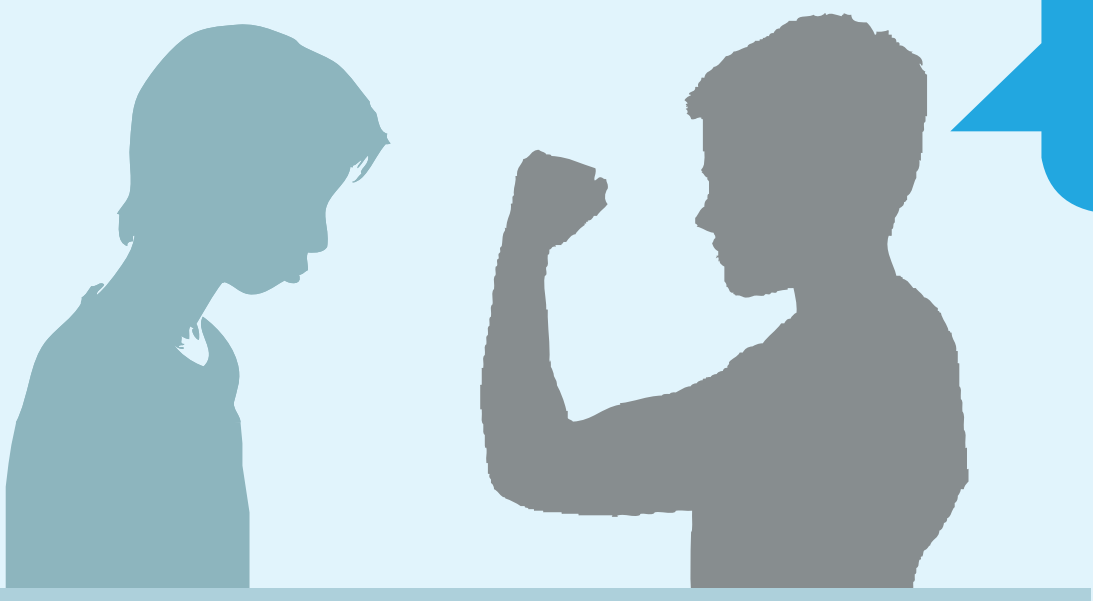
More at risk for depression and suicidal ideation



More than 6 times as likely as non-involved children to smoke, have mental illness, or be diagnosed with a serious illness as adults

Bullying is bad for kids who are bullied

and it's bad for kids who do the bullying



WHAT CAN WE DO TO STOP IT?

Rigorous evaluations of existing programs can point us to what works

Bullying has been called a human rights violation, yet sometimes, peers don't intervene. Peers should stand up to bullying behaviors by others.



Peers

Parents can help their children by setting consistent limits on behavior and showing kids how to get what they want without hurting others. They should nurture their children freely, and should not manipulate relationships themselves.



Parents



Schools

Schools can train teachers to identify, intervene in, and follow up with bullying situations. They should target interventions to subgroups of students, and to the student body as a whole. They should involve parents in interventions and train teachers and staff to model and reinforce positive behavior, and deliver anti-bullying messages year-round.