



## Children Who Are Bullied

*Bullying among children is aggressive behavior that is intentional and that involves an imbalance of power or strength.* Bullying can take many different forms, such as hitting, kicking, threatening another, teasing, name-calling, exclusion from a group, or sending insulting messages over the internet or through cell phones (cyber bullying).

Children who are bullied fall into one of two categories: (1) those who are bullied and who bully others (often referred to as provocative victims or aggressive victims), and (2) those who are bullied but who don't bully others (often referred to as "passive victims"). These terms are often used by researchers to understand the different behaviors and reactions, but the labels should never be used in a negative way or to blame children for being bullied.

### Experiences of bullied children

Children who are bullied may experience problems associated with their health, well-being, and academic work. Children who are bullied are more likely than their non-bullied peers to feel lonely,<sup>1</sup> anxious, depressed,<sup>2</sup> have low self-esteem,<sup>3</sup> feel unsafe at school, and feel they don't belong at school.<sup>4</sup>

Children who are bullied also are more likely to experience a number of psychosomatic problems, such as headache, backache, abdominal pain, sleeping problems, poor appetite, and bed-wetting.<sup>5</sup>

Researchers have asked the question: Do bullied children get ill, or do ill children get bullied?

They have concluded that bullied children can, in fact, become ill as a result of the bullying they have experienced. Children are more likely to develop new symptoms of depression, anxiety, stomach pain, sleep problems, headaches, tension, bedwetting, fatigue, and poor appetite after having been bullied. Researchers also have found that children who are depressed and anxious are more likely than other children to become bullied.<sup>6</sup>

Bullied children are more likely than their peers to say they want to avoid attending school,<sup>7</sup> have higher absenteeism rates,<sup>8</sup> dislike school, and say that they receive poorer grades.<sup>9</sup> Although these findings indicate that there is a relationship between bullying and some academic problems, they do not necessarily imply that bullying causes these academic problems.

However, a recent study that followed children from kindergarten through 5th grade<sup>10</sup> found that:

- Children who are rejected by peers (e.g., classmates say they don't like to play with a child) in kindergarten are more likely to be excluded by their peers from activities and also abused by them in grades K through 5.
- Abuse by peers (for example being picked on or verbally bullied) in turn leads children to want to avoid school; and
- Exclusion by peers leads children to participate less in class, which in turn leads to lower academic achievement.





