BULLYING





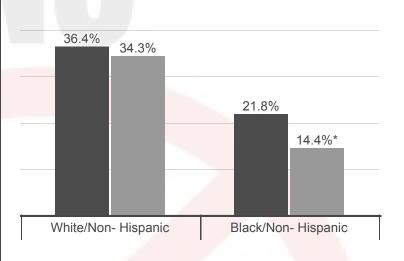
ADOLESCENT WHO ARE BULLIED OR WHO BULLY OTHERS

Emotional and behavioral problems experienced by victims, bullies, and bully-victims may continue into adulthood and produce long-term negative outcomes.



HOW ARE WE DOING?

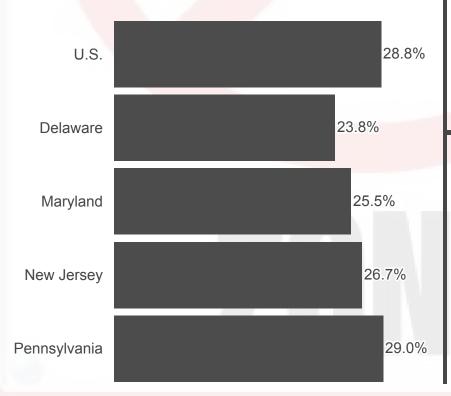
According to the 2020/2021 National Survey of Children's Health, Delaware adolescents, ages 12-17, are bullied at a slightly lower rate than the national average.



National Delaware

ADOLESCENTS, AGES 12-17, WHO ARE BULLIED BASED ON RACE/ETHNICITY (2020/2021 NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH)

PERCENTAGE OF ADOLESCENTS, AGES 12-17, WHO ARE BULLIED (2020/2021 NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH)





DELAWARE'S COMMUNITY VOICE

"They also worry about bullying, language barriers and immigration issues."



Research shows bullying has serious, lasting effects. But prevention can improve the physical and mental health, safety, and wellbeing of children and their families.

BULLYING



https://dethrives.com/title-v

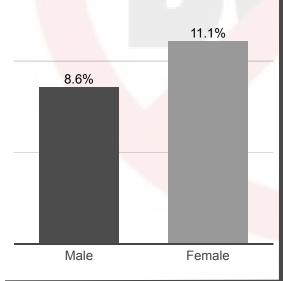


FEDERAL GOALS

Reduce the number of adolescents who are bullied or who bully others.

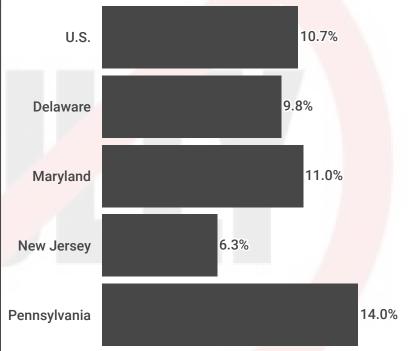
Bullying can affect everyone—those who are bullied, those who bully, and those who witness bullying. Bullying is linked to many negative outcomes including impacts physical, social, emotional, academic, and mental health.

PERCENT OF DELAWARE
ADOLESCENTS, AGES 12-17, WHO
BULLY OTHERS, BASED ON SEX OF
CHILD (2020/2021 NATIONAL
SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH)





"School bullying is also an issue, particularly for special needs children."



PERCENTAGE OF ADOLESCENTS, AGES 12-17, WHO HAVE BULLIED OTHERS (2020/2021 NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH)



Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Both kids who are bullied and who bully others may have serious, lasting problems.

