Publication FCS-56P

Learning in Families Together:

School-Age Children and Bullying

Bullying is when a child is the target of repeated negative actions by someone else.

Karen DeBord, Virginia Cooperative Extension Specialist, Family and Human Development; Reviewed by Crystal Tyler-Mackey, Extension Specialist, Community viability, Virginia Tech

Parenting Tips

- Young children are naturally self-centered, meaning that they don't understand others' feelings. Hurtful remarks are part of conflict at any age.
- Recognize when it is true bullying. A quarrel or a one-time fight is not bullying. In bullying, the bully repeatedly displays more power than the victim does.
- A boy who is a bully at age 8 is three times more likely to be convicted of a crime by age 30 and less likely than others to finish college and locate a good job. Girls who bully are more likely to raise children who bully.
- Cyberbullying when hurtful texting, email, embarrassing photos, and rumors are posted — is a growing concern.

Together Time

Parents should stop bullying before someone gets hurt. Take children's

complaints of bullying seriously. Listen.

Encourage children to talk about school, social events, other kids in class, and the walk or ride to and from school so you can identify any problems they may be having.

Children can learn to bully. Don't bully your children physically or verbally. Do not yell at or ignore your children when they misbehave. Praise their kindness toward others. Let them know that kindness is valued.

Explore safe ways to use technology. Know where kids visit online. "Friend" your child on social media but manage any difficulties offline.

Set limits for technology usage. See stopbullying.gov for more information.

Teaching Time

Teach children bully-prevention strategies, including:



- Ignore the bully.
- Pretend not to hear what they say.
- Walk away quickly.
- Use body language to look strong.
- Shout, "Go away!" as loudly as possible.
- Always tell a trusted adult if you are bullied.

Learning Time

Watch for symptoms that your children may be bullying victims; withdrawal, a drop in grades, torn clothing, or a need for extra money or supplies may be signs.

- Tell the school or organization immediately if you think your child is being bullied so that adults can monitor the activities.
- Work with other parents to ensure that neighborhood children are supervised closely on their way to and from school.

Virginia Cooperative Extension programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Virginia State University, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. Edwin J. Jones, Director, Virginia Cooperative Extension, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, M. Ray McKinnie, Administrator, 1890 Extension Program, Virginia State University, Petersburg.