Talking regularly with youth about the dangers of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs reduces their risk of using in the first place.

Know! encourages you to share this Parent Tip with friends and family.

Learn more at: PreventionActionAlliance.org

October is National Bullying Prevention Month, sponsored by PACER’s National Bullying Prevention Center.

Wondering why we hear so much about bullying? Because there’s way too much of it going on and it’s a huge problem for everyone involved. Students report getting bullied most often because of looks, body shape, race and sexual orientation. While every student is at risk for being the target of bullying, young people with disabilities or special education needs get bullied two to three times more often than their peers. At the same time, students with disabilities are also at an increased risk for bullying others as well.

In 2016, more than one in five students reported being bullied. According to research however, the majority of young people who are bullied do not report it. And the older a student becomes, the less likely he or she is to tell anyone – including peers – which is especially bad news because peer intervention is so important.

More than half of all bullying situations come to a halt when a peer steps in. We’re not talking stepping into the middle of a school fight (in that situation you’d want to encourage students to grab a teacher to help). We’re talking about supportive actions, like befriending the person being bullied, letting them know they are not alone or helping them tell someone, like a school resource officer, teacher or school counselor.

When it comes to a bullying situation, there is typically a target, a bully and bystanders. Regardless of what position a student is in, the consequences can be detrimental.

Youth who experience bullying are at increased risk for poor school performance, sleeping difficulties, low self-esteem, feelings of fear, anxiety, depression, and even suicidal thoughts.
Youth who engage in bullying are also at increased risk for academic problems, in addition to a greater likelihood for substance use and violent behavior during later adolescence and adulthood.

There is typically not a lot of sympathy for a person who bullies others, but oftentimes, a child engages in such behavior due to peer pressure, fear, insecurity, a lack of positive role models and sometimes as a response to being bullied themselves. These do not excuse the behavior, but may provide a better understanding of where the behavior originates.

Youth who both engage in bullying and are the target of bullying themselves are at the highest risk for a variety of mental health and behavior problems.

Even witnesses of bullying experience negative consequences. They say they feel less safe at school and report feelings that range from anger to guilt to fear.

They often want to help, but they don’t know how.

As teachers, it is important to be specific in telling students:

- It is never ok to hurt, harm or humiliate another person with your words or behavior
- It is never ok for anyone to do this to you either; you deserve respect, kindness and to feel safe
- If you experience bullying, please tell me or another trusted adult – we can help make it stop
- If you witness someone being bullied, do something – YOU can make a difference!

For additional information and advice from the experts at PACER’s National Bullying Prevention Center:

For Teachers: Middle and High School, Starting the Discussion Toolkit.
For Students: Bullying 101: Guide for Middle and High School Students.

Source: PACER’s National Bullying Prevention Center: The End of Bullying Begins with YOU.

Visit starttalking.ohio.gov to get the conversation going !!!